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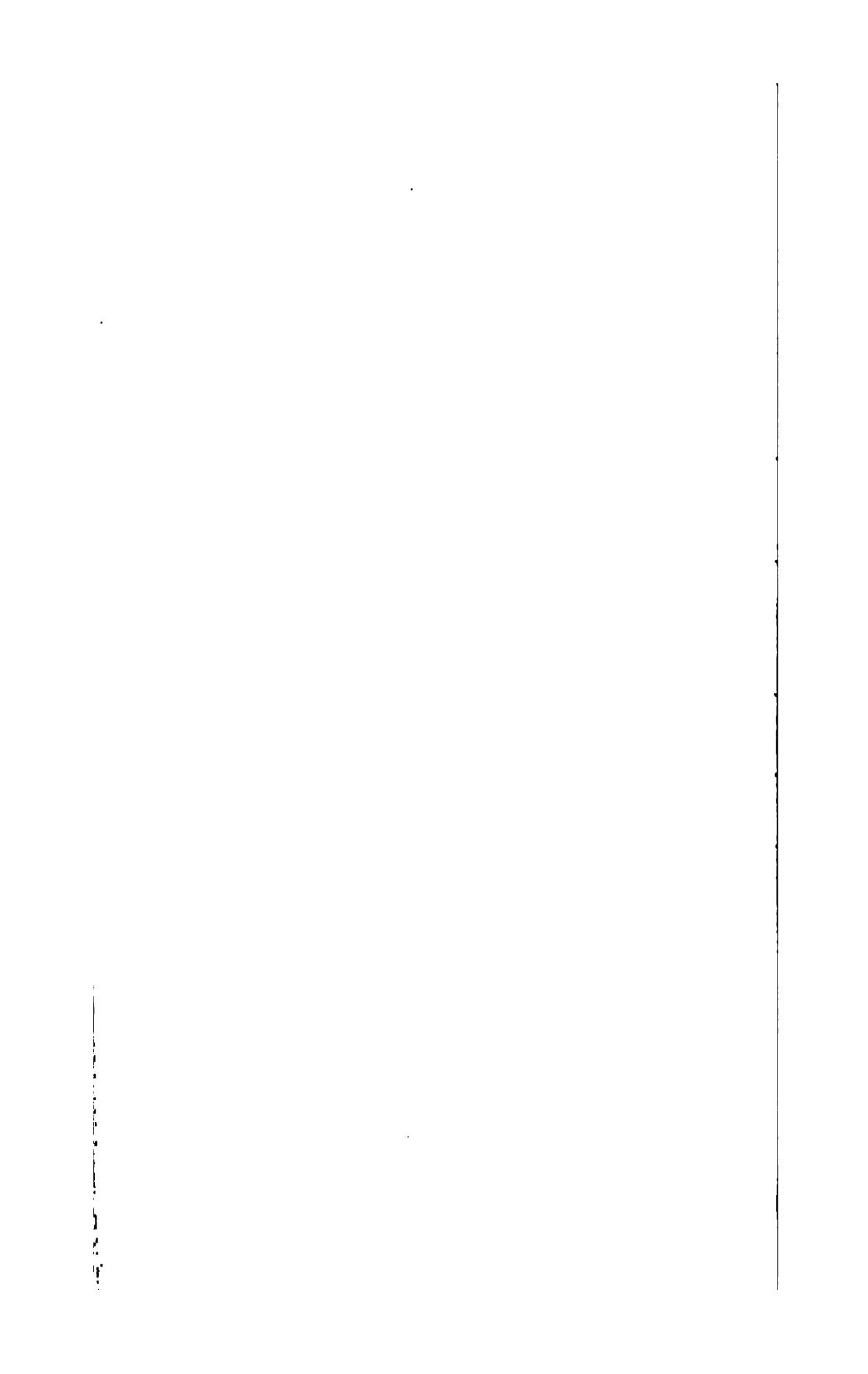
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THE
ECCLESIASTICAL
AND
UNIVERSITY
ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR
THE YEAR 1808.

WITH
AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

AN INDEX TO THE ENGLISH RECTORIES, VICARAGES, CURA-
CIES, AND DONATIVES; WITH THE VALUATIONS IN THE
KING'S BOOKS, THE NAMES OF THE PATRONS, AND THE
NUMBER OF PARISHIONERS IN EACH PARISH.

LONDON;

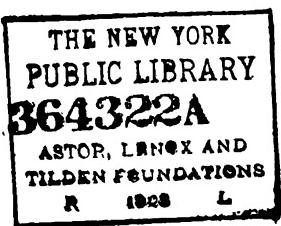
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1809.

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P R E F A C E.

A Publication of a nature similar to that of the **ECCLESIASTICAL and UNIVERSITY ANNUAL REGISTER**, has been too long wanted to allow the Editors to suppose, that any apology is necessary for its appearance; they will therefore barely remark, that as the subjects recorded in the present volume are those, which must necessarily be acknowledged to be of the highest importance, and of the deepest interest, so the use of recording them must be equally obvious to the most indifferent and superficial observer.

In the conduct of future volumes, the Editors beg leave to invite the cordial co-operation of every member and well-wisher of the established church; they invite them to make communications of all such circumstances, in their respective neighbourhoods, and jurisdictions, as they may consider to be of sufficient importance to be made known to their clerical brethren; promising at the same time, that every attention shall be paid to those communications, and every assistance given in order to render the objects of them effective.

With respect to the Biographical Department, which it is their wish should form a distinguishing feature of the Publication, they have to observe, that they will be particularly obliged to those gentlemen, who will favour them with any original letters, papers, or communications, relative to those distinguished characters, whose memoirs will be given in their subsequent volumes, and whose names will be

imparted, in answer to any inquiry to that effect, by the Publishers.

An opportunity so favourable, the Editors are happy to embrace, in order to return their best acknowledgments to those gentlemen, who have been pleased to favour them with advice, and to honour them with assistance ;--they would consider it a proud circumstance, were they at liberty to state to whom they are indebted for those obligations—such statement would in some measure discharge their debt of gratitude ; would command to them respect for the present, and insure ample encouragement for the future.

In consequence of the great expense that has been incurred in printing the Appendix, the price of the present volume is considerably higher, than will be that of any future one--the value of that Appendix however, will more than counterbalance the difference in the Price.

†† Any intimations of errors, omissions, and hints, for the improvement of the Ecclesiastical Register, will be thankfully received.

March 25, 1809.

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ERRATA.

- p. 202. For Hampshire, read Southampton.
 p. 213. For deceased, read diseased.
 p. 223. For Bath and Wells, read Peterborough.
 p. 230. For Lysraen, read Lysvaen.
 For Rhox, read Rhose.
 p. 256. For Lostock, read Tostock.
 p. 276. For Soder, read Sodor.

THE
ECCLESIASTICAL AND UNIVERSITY
ANNUAL REGISTER.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT RELATING TO ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS, IN THE YEAR 1808.

CURATES' SUSPENSION BILL.

PREVIOUS to our giving a history of the proceedings in this session of parliament, relative to the CURATES' SUSPENSION BILL, it will be necessary to revert to the proceedings of the House of Commons on the 6th day of August, in the last year.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 6.

Mr. Lockart moved for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the act of the 35th of the King, so far as it relates to the voidance of benefices held by clergymen, who may have subsequently accepted curacies augmented from Queen Anne's bounty. The ground on which he rested his motion was, that many clergymen, not aware of the clause in that bill, *which rendered benefices void in case the incumbents accepted augmented cures*, had, by accepting such curacies subjected themselves inadvertently and ignorantly to the penalty of that act. The consequence was, that the patrons of the benefices were threatening them with new presentations, and that they held such benefices wholly at the mercy of such patrons. His bill was not intended to alter the law, or decide the right, but merely to suspend the operation of the act till next session, in order that the legislature might have an opportunity of considering whether clergymen under such circumstances ought to be left to hold their benefices at the mercy of the patrons, or to be deprived of them altogether.

In consequence of this motion leave was granted, and the bill sent up to the House of Lords. This bill being only a temporary one, it was recommended to pass it, confining its operation to 40 days after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

On January the 27th, the Bishop of Oxford rose in the House of Lords, to call the attention of their lordships to this act, which had past at the close of the last session, in his opinion with too great hurry and precipitation. By the law as it previously stood, augmented cures under Queen Anne's bounty were considered as benefices, and therefore subject to the same restriction. The act of the last session went to repeal this clause. Much inconvenience and injury to the rights and dignity of the church had followed. Many persons continued to possess themselves of the emoluments of those benefices, who were legally ousted; while others properly presented, and duly inducted, were prevented from the exercise of their professional functions, and deprived of those profits, to which they were entitled in right of their appointment. The Right Reverend Prelate then moved that a bill for the repeal of the Curates' Suspension Bill be read a first time.

After some observations from the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lauderdale, and the Duke of Norfolk, the bill was read a first time. It was afterwards engrossed and sent back to the House of Commons.

On February the 9th, Mr. Whitbread presented a petition to the House of Commons from the Rev. James Scott, rector of Brampton Bryan, in the county of Hereford, taking notice of the engrossed bill from the Lords, intituled, "An Act for repealing an Act made in the 47th of his present Majesty," intituled, "An Act for suspending the Operation of an Act of the 36th of his present Majesty, for the further Support and Maintenance of Curates within the Church of England, and for other Purposes in the said Act mentioned, so far as relates to the Avoidance of Benefices by the Incumbents thereof having accepted augmented Curacies;" and setting forth, "that if the same should pass into a law, it will operate in a manner extremely injurious to the petitioner, whose title to

the rectory of Brampton Bryan aforesaid cannot be disputed, as long as the said act of the 47th of his present Majesty shall continue to be the law ; and that the petitioner was presented and duly instituted to the rectory of Brampton Bryan aforesaid, in 1801, and in 1805 he was nominated to the perpetual curacy of Jitley, in the county aforesaid ; and that in 1806, the petitioner was appointed chaplain to his Majesty's ship Lion, which by the residence act is a legal cause of absence ; and the petitioner went in the said ship to China, and that at the time of the petitioner's accepting the perpetual curacy aforesaid, he was in total ignorance of a section in an act of 36 Geo. III. commonly called the Curates' Act, which makes a former benefice voidable by the subsequent acceptance of a perpetual curacy augmented by Queen Anne's bounty ; and that if the petitioner had been in the least aware of the said clause, he would have applied for a dispensation to hold two benefices, he being a bachelor of laws of the university of Oxford, and as such in a situation to obtain such dispensation ; and that during the last session of parliament, and whilst the petitioner was absent in China as aforesaid, a bill for the purpose of confirming clergymen, who had acted in ignorance of the aforesaid clause, in possession of their former benefices, was, from the very commencement of the said sessions, in the hands of several members of both houses of parliament, of some of the most eminent lawyers at the bar, and of many respectable clergymen ; and that several weeks after the said bill had been in such extensive discussion, namely, on the 27th of July, 1807, the patron of the said rectory of Brampton Bryan presented another gentleman thereto ; and that by the said act of the 47th of his present Majesty, it was enacted, that all persons who, upon or at any time after the first day of the last session of parliament, were, or had been the lawful incumbents of any benefices, should, notwithstanding they have or had accepted any such augmented cures, remain and be the incumbents of such benefices until the 40th day of the next session of parliament ; and that the petitioner was on the said first day of the last session of parliament, the lawful incumbent of the said rectory of Bram-

ton Bryan, and was nominated to the said curacy now about 7 years ago, and accepted the same with the perfect approbation of the said patron of Brampton Bryan, who immediately, upon the petitioner's acceptance of the said curacy, became the petitioner's tenant of certain tythes belonging to the said curacy, and has so continued to the present time, and therefore praying that the said bill may not pass into a law, or that the petitioner may have such other relief in the premises as to the house shall seem meet."

This petition was ordered to lie on the table, and the bill for the suspension read a first time, and ordered to be read again on the morrow.

February the 10th. Mr. Dickenson moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for the repeal of the act of the last session, suspending the penalties and forfeitures affecting persons accepting augmented curacies. He stated that the penalty of forfeiture attached by law to persons not resident accepting augmented curacies, if these persons were not resident or had no dispensation. The case of Mr. Scott, he argued, which was the sole one on which the suspension act of last session was grounded, was exactly under the circumstances that worked this forfeiture. It was not enough that Mr. Scott pleaded ignorance of the law; that ignorance was no excuse for the breach of the law, was one of the fundamental maxims of British justice. Mr. Scott holding the rectory of Brampton Bryan, had accepted the augmented curacy of Jitley; and his rectory being thereby forfeited, the patron had granted it to Mr. Graham, who had been inducted with all the proper forms. Mr. Graham had given notice not to pay tithes under the act of last session. That act had passed by surprize.

Mr. Lockart defended the suspension act of the last session, which was brought forward, not from reference to any private case, but from a regard to the general state of the clergy, whose tithes were very generally threatened by the penalties and forfeiture, unguardedly incurred under the act of 1796. That act had received in its last stage a clause and a title, which entirely changed its effect, without giving sufficient notice to

those interested. These curacies had always before been considered tenable with benefices, and the act of that date confirmed all services of that nature then existing. The subsequent forfeiture was not sufficiently published, and remained unknown and unnoticed till now brought forth to inflict unreasonable hardship. Mr. Scott might have obtained a dispensation if he had had notice. But the case was not Mr. Scott's alone, others had equally suffered; and the hardship would be general, if parliament did not interfere—it was certainly but little to ask, that the short period of the suspension act which was to run, should be allowed for the consideration of the means of remedying a grievance of so serious a nature.'

Mr. Lushington argued against the suspension act on all the former grounds, and contended, that it would be an unwarrantable exercise of the power of parliament to interfere with the right of the patron (Lord Oxford) to whom the rectory lapsed by the default of Mr. Scott, and Mr. Graham, who legally enjoyed it under the presentation of that patron, confirmed by all due forms.

Mr. Whitbread denied, that the suspension act of last session had been passed by surprize—that was impossible, as the chair was filled now. Was it possible that it could have past the bench of bishops also in the upper house by surprize. The Hon. Gentleman then went over the circumstances of Mr. Scott's case, which he contended called for relief from parliament, and for the continuance of the suspension bill, till the means of that relief could be prepared and considered.

Mr. Sheridan finding the bill before the house, regarded it as a sort of reprimand from the Lords, and a sort of episcopal reparate from the bishops, for having passed the suspension act, and thought the house ought to receive it somewhat indignantly. The Hon. Gentleman entered into the circumstances of Mr. Scott's case, and insisted on the propriety of continuing the suspension, to afford an opportunity of devising some relief. The case was general, and one noble lord had declared, that if he chose to act on the same principle, he could vacate upwards of two hundred livings.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that parliament had no right to interfere with the discretion of the patron of

the rectory of Brampton Bryan, even though he should exercise his right in a manner that might not be agreeable to many. But it was not the right of Lord Oxford and Mr. Scott alone, but the right of Mr. Graham, the present incumbent also, that was to be considered in this case. What appeared to be hardship in the exercise of discretionary right, would often appear to be no hardship, if it were necessary or convenient to give the grounds of the exercise of discretionary and absolute right. The Lords, by passing this bill, acknowledged their share of the error in passing the suspension act, and called upon this house for a like recantation. He should vote for the repeal.

The bill was read a second time, and on the 11th a third time, and past.

II. STIPENDIARY CURATES' BILL.

[Before we proceed to give a report of the debates in the two houses of parliament, on the Stipendiary Curates' Bill, we think proper to direct the reader's attention to Mr. Percival's letter to the Rev. Dr. Mansell, in which the principles of that bill are clearly laid down, and its merits duly appreciated.]

Letter from the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCIVAL, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. to the Rev. Dr. MANSEL, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the Subject of The Curates' Bill.

My dear Sir,—I enclose, for your perusal, a copy of the bill which I have recently introduced into the House of Commons, for improving the condition of the stipendiary curates. I know that on former occasions you have felt considerable doubt, to say the least of it, on the policy and justice of the measure which this bill is to enforce; and, as I cannot but ascribe a great part of the opposition which it has heretofore met with, and may again experience, to a misconception of its objects and principle, and as I am anxious that it should not have to encounter the weight of your opposition, unless it

really deserves it, I have determined to trouble you with a summary statement of all the various arguments, as well as I can collect them, which have been urged either in opposition to it, or in its support.

The object of the measure (to state it shortly) is this
TO OBTAIN LARGER SALARIES FOR STIPENDIARY CURATES RESIDENT ON BENEFICES WHERE THE INCUMBENTS DO NOT RESIDE THEMSELVES, AND WHERE THE INCOMES OF THE BENEFICES FURNISH FUNDS ADEQUATE TO AFFORD SUCH SALARIES.

If there were no other recommendation of this measure, than that it promised relief and assistance to a very meritorious and industrious class of the community, it would deserve, as I conceive, a favourable consideration; but its effect, with a view to the public interest, is its great recommendation. For no man who feels the important advantages of religion, as it regards merely the temporal happiness of individuals and the security and interests of the state, can hesitate to acknowledge the great benefits to be derived to the community from any measure, which shall improve the condition of the poorer orders of the resident parochial ministers, whether rectors or curates. I hardly know any thing which would confer a greater blessing on society than to secure generally, in every parish throughout the country, a resident officiating minister of the established church, with such provision for their maintenance as might rescue them from that contempt to which, under a state of indigence, they are most inevitably exposed. Indeed, I must do the opposers of this measure the justice to say, that they have uniformly admitted the value and the importance of the object which the measure, as thus explained, professes to pursue. Their objections are all directed against the method which the bill adopts for accomplishing its purpose.

THE METHOD IT ADOPTS IS, BY GIVING POWER TO THE BISHOP TO ASSIGN TO SUCH RESIDENT CURATES, WHERE THE INCUMBENTS DO NOT RESIDE, ONE-FIFTH OF THE VALUE OF THE BENEFICE. The operation however of this bill is confined to those benefices only where the annual value exceeds four hundred pounds, with a provision, that in no

case the curate's salary should exceed two hundred and fifty pounds per annum. The bill is so confined, because the 36 Geo. III. cap. 83, as you know, does already enable bishops to assign salaries to the amount of seventy-five pounds per annum, with the use of the parsonage-house, or an allowance instead of it; and therefore, no alteration is called for in the law, upon the principle on which this bill proceeds, so far as respects livings of such inferior value.

THE OBJECTIONS which have been stated to this measure are, that it is an improper subject for parliamentary interference: that it is a violation of ecclesiastical property, which should be held by the legislature as sacred and inviolate as any other; that it is an innovation upon the established church, and an act of plunder upon its property; that the idea of increasing the salary of curates upon a scale graduated by reference to their rectors' incomes, and not by reference to the quantum of the curates' duty, as well as that of interfering to regulate and prescribe the terms of the contract between the rector and the curate (two parties competent to take care of their own interests) is inconsistent as well with the principles of justice as of policy; and lastly, the whole has been represented as proceeding from some dark and mysterious design of hostility to the established church, which, disguised under the hypocritical appearance of meaning well to the church and religion, aims a deadly and fatal blow at the interests of both, and pursues its object by means of new, unprecedented and discretionary powers given to the bishop, which, destroying the independence and dignity of the ecclesiastical character, will drive from the profession every person of a liberal and independent mind.

As to those objections which consist in the supposed impropriety of parliamentary interference, in the alleged violation of ecclesiastical property, the innovation upon the established church, and the plunder of its property, I cannot introduce my answer to them more properly than by first pointing out the circumstances which originally attracted my notice to the subject.

You are well acquainted, no doubt, with the act which was brought into parliament by Sir William Scott, respecting the

residence of the clergy. It appeared to me, and to others who interested themselves in the discussion which it underwent in its progress through parliament, that it should have been accompanied by such provisions as my bill is intended to supply; and, indeed, it was contended, that such provisions should have been embodied in that act. That act was indisputably intended, by its most respectable author, to enforce the residence of the clergy, and it certainly does contain some very beneficial provisions for that purpose, by giving to the bishops a more summary and effectual power of enforcing such residence; but it cannot be denied, that it contains also not only a prodigious number of excuses for non-residence, which myself and others ineffectually endeavoured to diminish, but also, what we with equal ill success endeavoured to oppose, a great extension of the time which was recognized before as the legal limit within which non-residence was exempted from penalty. It extends, for instance, the one month allowed under the statute of Henry VIII, to three; that is, it extends it at once from a twelfth part of a year to a fourth part; consequently, whatever powers of a summary nature it may give, (and it does give, as I have before stated, most useful powers of that description to bishops for compelling residence in those cases in which it still continues to authorise a legislative and penal compulsion to reside), it unquestionably frees the clergy from the penalties which attached to non-residence in a great variety of cases, in which, but for that act, they would have remained liable. It was contended at that time, and I contend still, that when parliament relaxed to the beneficed clergy their obligation to residence, it ought to have done so upon terms; it ought to have annexed to that extended liberty of non-residence the condition (and an indispensable condition too it should have made it) of furnishing their respective parishes, during their absence, with a resident curate; and of furnishing that curate also with a maintenance by which he might support the character, and represent the dignity, of the officiating minister in his parish, in a manner which should bear some degree at least, of proportion, to that in which, if the rector remained to do his own duties, he would have been enabled from the income of his rectory, to have supported it

himself; and of which, consequently, he deprives the parish of the benefit, by withdrawing himself from the discharge of his duties. Such a provision, I say, ought to have constituted a part of that act. It was contended in the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords too, that there ought to have been such provision. It was admitted by those who supported that act, that such a provision was most reasonable; but it was contended, that such a provision, with all the modification and qualification with which it must have been accompanied, would have very much incumbered that bill, and that therefore it had better be made the subject of another. The act was therefore permitted to pass on the express undertaking of those who favoured it, that a bill, on the principle on which mine proceeds, should immediately be brought in. In pursuance of such promise, such a bill was brought in. Unfortunately, however, a money provision was annexed to it in favour of those curates who, it was imagined, might be deprived of their curacies by the effect which Sir William Scott's act would have upon compelling the residence of the rectors: and the lords rejected it, upon the objection, that it was inconsistent with their privileges, to pass it under such circumstances. The bill for the same purpose was again brought in and passed through the House of Commons in the next session: it passed also through the House of Lords; but in its passage through that house, it was amended in some of its money clauses, and the House of Commons then, consistently with the uniform practice of that house, could not do otherwise than refuse their consent to a bill, in the money provisions of which the lords had made any amendment. When this bill, so amended, came back from the lords, the session was too far advanced for a new bill, and therefore the renewal of it was necessarily deferred to the following session. In the following session it was renewed, but then Mr. Pitt, who had uniformly given it his steady support, was no more; and, Mr. Fox flinging his weight against it, into the scale of the opponents, it was lost on the second reading. Why the change of government should have made such a change in the opinions of the House of Commons on such a measure as this it is by no means to my present purpose to enquire; but, as

far as respects Mr. Fox's opposition, it is but due to him to state, that he expressed himself as friendly as possible to the general object of the measure; and if I have any ground of complaint against his opposition, it is, that wishing well to the object, he gave, as it appeared to me at least, too great weight to objections which were made to some of the detailed provisions, and which might certainly have been removed by amendments in the committee.

This fate could not, as I think at least, have attended this measure, if the provision for it had been ingrafted into Sir William Scott's act; for many who were eager and anxious for the act relaxing the obligations to residence in favour of the rectors who did not perform their duties, exhibited, unfortunately, no similar eagerness and anxiety for a bill which was to provide for the better maintenance of the curates who did perform those duties in their stead. But I cannot see how either patron, or rector, or any advocate for either of their interests, could have objected, had the provision for such better maintenance made part of that act. The condition must have been felt to be reasonable; it would have been urged, and must have been felt, that the law would only apply to cases of non-residence; if the rector did not take the advantage of non-residence he would not be within the reach of that law, and if he did take that advantage, he could not complain that he was obliged to submit to the condition upon which alone he was admitted to the advantage. The objection that the legislature can have no justifiable ground for interfering and exercising its jurisdiction upon the subject, could not possibly have been urged or felt by them, at whose instance, and for whose benefit, the legislature was called upon to interfere to exercise its jurisdiction, by relaxing the obligations to residence, by indemnifying against penalties which had been incurred, and modifying with new provisions those which were to attach thereafter. And, even in the state in which the matter now stands, the idea of denying the propriety of parliamentary interference to enforce the object of such a measure as is now under consideration, upon any other ground than such (if any such can be produced) as may shew its inexpediency and im-

policy, is extravagant to a degree that is perfectly incomprehensible.

It cannot be doubted that the canon law, the common law, and the statute law, require residence. In the third volume of Dr. Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, p. 291, under title "Residence," you may find authorities for this position.

"The Bishop shall provide that in every church there shall be one resident."

"The rule of the ancient canon law was, that if a clergyman deserted his church or prebend without just and necessary cause, and especially *without the consent of the diocesan*, he should be deprived;" and agreeably hereunto was the practice in this realm: for, though sometimes the bishop proceeded only to *sequestration*, or other censures of an inferior nature, yet the more frequent punishment was *deprivation*. Gibs. 827.

"Regularly residence is required of ecclesiastical persons upon their cures." The intendment of the common law is, that a clerk is resident on his cure. 2 Inst. 625.

In furtherance of these canon law and common law obligations to residence, the legislature interfered about the time of the reformation, to impose statutory obligations to reside, and pecuniary penalties for non-residence. Those obligations were by Sir William Scott's act modified, at least, if not relaxed. And all that my argument assumes is this, that the legislature which does relax these canon and common law obligations to residence, and does define its limits, must of necessity be competent to annex such conditions upon its modifications and relaxations, as it shall see fit; and may therefore unquestionably say to the clerk, who, by the canon law, is obliged to reside, "we mean to enforce the canon law obligations to residence by temporal penalties, but they shall not apply unless your non-residence is of a given extent, provided you secure the residence of a curate in your absence, and furnish him with what we deem a competent maintenance. If you do not choose to comply with these terms, then we will compel you by temporal penalties to perform that duty which the canon law imposes upon

you." With this view of the argument, surely it must be absurd to contend that it is incompetent for parliament to interfere, and that such interference is either an innovation on the church, or a violation and plunder of its property.

As to such interference being charged as an innovation on the established church, the church of England, the church which takes the date of its legal establishment certainly not before Henry VIII.'s time, see how that charge stands. It is clear, from what has been already said, that the statutory penalties for non-residence are as old as the reformation. The *English* church has never had an existence but accompanied with the legislative provision of the statute of Henry VIII., till the passing of Sir William Scott's act. Can any man possibly deny the right of the legislature to repeal Sir William Scott's act, which has passed within these four years, and which is only a temporary law that will expire of itself, unless it is continued; and consequently, (for such would be the effect of its repeal) to revive the penalties of the former statute of Henry VIII.? If then it is clearly competent to the legislature to repeal the late act, can there be any doubt that it can, instead of repealing it entirely, suffer it to remain, annexing to the advantages which it confers on the beneficed clergy, those conditions on which alone they may still be allowed to enjoy them? The impropriety, therefore, of legislative interference, must unquestionably depend entirely on the inexpediency and impolicy of such interference, and not on any doubt of the competency of parliament to interfere. And I do trust that these observations are abundantly sufficient to remove any degree of possible doubt which has been endeavoured to be raised, upon the full, absolute, entire, and unquestionable competency of the legislature to interfere with whatever regulations it may conceive expedient and necessary to enforce the performance of any duties which the common law, which the canon law, and which the reason and nature of the establishment annex to the possession and enjoyment of ecclesiastical property.

The objection which is founded upon the supposed violation of ecclesiastical private property, which ought to be held as sacred as any other, is in no small degree affected by the ar-

gument on the former point. I agree, and would contend as strongly as any man, that ecclesiastical property should be held as sacred and inviolate as any species of property whatsoever; but, the question is not, whether that property ought not to be held as sacred, as much under the protecting guardianship of the legislature as any other; but, whether there are not duties and conditions annexed to the enjoyment of that property, which do not attach to any other? and whether those duties ought not to be held sacred also, and ought not to be protected by legislative guardianship? That it is subject to many considerations which distinguish it materially from other property, it is impossible that any one should seriously deny. This property is rather to be considered as the reward and salary for the performance of ecclesiastical duties. It was given, probably in early times of christianity, by kings, or great proprietors, for the support of the ministers of religion in the performance of their important duties. How it was originally derived to the church is a matter of mere antiquarian curiosity and research. The canon and common law which have been referred to, prove the condition on which it is now holden, whatever might have been the condition on which it was originally given. Nothing can be more clear than, that the non-performance of these duties is an actually legal cause of forfeiture. Can it then be seriously maintained, that if use, the fashion of the times, or any other cause, shall have introduced too great a degree of remissness in the discharge of any of those duties, that the legislature cannot interfere, either by punishment to correct this remissness, or by regulation to qualify and diminish its mischievous effects, without being charged with a violation of private property, and an abandonment of those cautious principles, on which it abstains in other cases, from interfering with the rights and possessions of individuals?

The argument cannot be pushed to that extent; at least, if it is, it cannot have any effect on persons really acquainted with the subject. But then it is said by those, who cannot deny that church property is held on the condition of performing the duties belonging to the station to which it is annexed, that all the duty which is annexed to this species of property

is this: that the proprietor, the incumbent, should either discharge the duties of it himself, or find some one who will discharge them for him;—that the terms on which he can prevail on a man to discharge these duties are mere matters of private contract between the rector and his curate;—that the curate is the true and only person to put the proper estimate on the value of his own labour; and if he is contented, no one else has a right to interfere or complain.

Now I must deny absolutely, the proposition that no person has a right to interfere in regulating the salary of the curate, except the rector and the curate themselves. But I am not disposed to deny, that all the condition which is annexed to this sort of property, and on which the incumbent holds it, is either to discharge the duties of his office himself, or to find another person as his curate to discharge them for him. But then those duties, which are to be performed either by himself or his substitute, must be well understood; and it must also be taken into the account, that he is not himself the judge to determine whether they are sufficiently discharged. We have seen by reference to the canon law, that residence is one of those duties; that the desertion of the benefice is a legal cause of privation; and we need only look at the form of a faculty of dispensation for a plurality, to see with what guards, and upon what terms, where the law allows the appointment and substitution of a curate, in the case of the non-residence of the incumbent, such appointment and substitution must be made.

This form is printed in third volume of Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, p. 103. It contains the following proviso:

“ Provided always, that in each of the churches aforesaid, “ as well in that from which it shall happen that you shall be “ for the greater part absent, as in the other on which you “ shall make perpetual and personal residence, you do preach “ thirteen sermons every year, according to the ordinances of “ the church of England promulgated in that behalf; and do “ therein sincerely, religiously, and reverently handle the “ holy word of God; and that in the benefice from which you “ shall happen to be most absent, you do nevertheless exercise hospitality two months in the year; and for that time,

" according to the fruits and profits thereof, as much as in " you lieth, you do support and relieve the inhabitants of that " parish, especially the poor and needy. Provided also, that " the cure of the souls of that church from which you shall " be most absent, be in the mean time, in all respects laudably " served by an able minister, capable to explain and interpret " the principles of the christian religion, and to declare the " word of God unto the people, in case the revenues of the said " church can conveniently maintain such minister: and that " a competent and sufficient salary be well and truly allowed " and paid to the said minister, to be limited and allotted by " the proper ordinary at his discretion, or by us or our succee- " sors, in case the diocesan bishop shall not take due care " therein."

We see here, that a *competent and sufficient salary for the minister, who is to supply the cure* from which the pluralist is most absent, is to be limited and allotted by the proper ordinary at his discretion, or by the archbishop, in case the diocesan shall not take due care therein.

With respect to the manner in which the non-resident minister is to provide for the performance of his duties in the person of his curate, we have seen that residence most clearly is one of those duties; and therefore, if he does not reside himself, he must provide one, if the means of his living will afford it, who shall reside in his place, and who shall also be competently provided with the means of discharging all the other duties connected with that residence, and growing out of it; one who shall reside in the rectorial house, so as to maintain it in a competent state of reparation for the benefit of the successor, and not leave him to resort to a suit for dilapidations, against perhaps insolvent representatives, for the means of repairing it.

The duty of hospitality, in which I mean all those modes of charity which, in an extended sense, the word hospitality includes: the duty also of decent and respectable appearance amongst the parishioners, so as to uphold the character of the minister, and prevent it from falling through meanness and indigence into contempt; the duty of maintaining a character, and setting an example which may illustrate, enforce, and

grace the doctrines and the principles which he preaches; all these, and many more, must be admitted to form important parts of the duty, which the rector, if he does not perform himself, should provide a curate to perform in his stead. I deny confidently that his mere duty is to read prayers, to preach a sermon, to christen, to marry, and to bury. I deny in short, that his duty, when it is properly understood, is of such a nature that its *quantum meruit* may be determined by the low price at which the necessities, perhaps, of an indigent and half-starving curate may be prevailed upon to undertake them. If the duties to which I have referred are some of those which it is incumbent on the rector either to perform himself, or to provide for the performance of, I think it must be admitted, that the trouble and labour of the cure constitute no just criterion on which to estimate the proper amount of the salary; that the terms on which the rector can prevail on a man to discharge these duties are not mere matters of private contract between the rector and his curate; that the curate is not the true and only person to put the proper estimate on the value of his own labour; and that, though he should be contented, that the public may still have right to complain, and interpose. And what a principle would it be to establish? What dreadful consequences might it not lead to in the church? If this was the authorized criterion and standard which the legislature should be supposed to have set up, or to have sanctioned, by which to try and measure the sufficiency of the curate's salary, namely, the curate's consent to accept it, as the value which he puts on his own labour. If this were to be the authorized criterion, I should still trust indeed, and confidently, that in far the greater proportion of instances principle would interfere to prevent the beneficed incumbents from contenting themselves with referring to such a standard. I will not therefore say what the consequences *must* or *would be*, but I must be at liberty to contend that the fair, logical, natural deduction and consequence, from such a principle once admitted, would be that the incumbent might justifiably and properly, acting too under the sanction of the legislature, hunt out the least accomplished, the least learned, the most indigent, and the most unqualified man whom he could find, and who

could barely pass the bishop's examination, because with him unquestionably he could drive the best bargain, and make his own sinecure the most profitable.

If then there are other duties, besides those of reading the services of the church, and preaching a sermon, (begging to be understood, however, that I don't mean to undervalue those duties of reading and preaching, for I feel and know their immense value and importance); if there are other duties, which, if not equally valuable, when taken by themselves, yet when united with those of reading and preaching, increase the sum of value in the whole, in a tenfold proportion; and if those duties are, some of them, such as I have enumerated, what can be more reasonable than that the legislature should provide, in the cases of non-resident incumbents, that the incumbent who has a duty of residence to perform, or to supply, and who has furnished to him, out of the income of his living, ample means for maintaining that residence in a manner useful to all his parishioners, and particularly to the poorer sort of them, ample means for holding a respectable and distinguished station amongst some of the higher order of his parishioners, a station reflecting credit upon the clerical character, and upholding the interests of religion, that such an incumbent should be compelled according to his means, to provide a substitute, who can perform all these various duties for him in some degree proportionate to the manner in which he might perform them himself?

The principle in political economy which is so wise, viz. that things should be permitted to find their own level; that the price of labour should be left to be settled between the labourer and his master, the merchant and his clerk, the manufacturer and his journeymen, is wholly inapplicable to such a subject as this; is wholly inapplicable to any subject where true policy requires that some object, connected with, or arising out of that subject, should be protected, to which it is not the personal interest of the contracting parties to attend. The curate's interest undoubtedly is, to get as large a compensation as he can for his labour, whereby to support his family and himself; but it is his interest, if he cannot get what would be sufficient for his decent maintenance, to get

what he can ; and to be content with less than enough, rather than with none at all. The rector's interest (I must be understood to mean his interest as unconnected with his duty, and in the sense in which that word applies in reference to the principle of political economy which I am canvassing), such interest, such *pecuniary* interest of the rector looks only to getting the duty performed at as little expence to himself as he can. But true policy, and the interest of the public, require that it should be done in such a manner as that the reverence and respect due to the character of the officiating minister of the church may be supported, and the most beneficial effect may be produced by the proper performance of his duties. This interest therefore of the public it is, which, unless the law interferes by its regulations to protect, may possibly be neglected altogether, and would certainly be neglected, in any case where the rector should be so unprincipled as to conduct himself only on these mercantile, economical considerations, which the argument I am now combating supposes might be satisfactorily relied on.

But it is said, that although the *mere* quantum of preaching and praying, the mere amount of parochial duty of this description, should not be the *sole* criterion by which the salary of the curate should be determined, yet that it should be attended to in some degree. And therefore, supposing the case of two livings, each of them of 1,300*l.* per annum, and which, according to my principle, would each afford 250*l.* per annum to a curate, it is contended that it would be quite absurd, if there were only two or three houses, and little or no duty to be performed upon one, and a greater population, with very heavy duty in the other, that the curate in each should be paid alike. Now, I admit that if the non-resident rector, upon the parish most burthened with duty, should feel this absurdity, he would act very properly, and very meritoriously, if he corrected it by making a still larger allowance to his curate, who is burthened with this greater duty; but any thing beyond one-fifth I would leave entirely to himself. By securing the 250*l.* per annum, I should hope that the state secured a competency to support the curate in decent and respectable circumstances. But I do not think much less:

than that sum does secure to him, in these times, any such competency. Wherever, therefore, any such competency can be obtained out of the income of the living, leaving behind it four-fifths of the whole for the incumbent who does nothing, I think it ought to be obtained ; and, *however little* duty the resident curate may, in the most easy parish, have to perform, it will always be more than the *nothing* which the non-resident rector performs. And let the advocates for such non-resident rectors be cautious how they too strongly push the argument on the *quantum meruit* ; for, should it be thought that the curate, who performs *more* duty, does not deserve 250*l.* per annum, it will be hardly thought that the rector, who performs *none*, and who yet receives 1050*l.* per annum, is just the person who should urge that argument.

My principle is this, - I think 250*l.* per annum, in no possible instance, is too much. I wish, with all my heart, that it could prevail universally ; I have no difficulty in saying, that I wish there was not a single parish in the kingdom without a resident officiating minister with a salary of at least 250*l.* per annum ; I believe that such an improvement in the state of church property would be the greatest blessing that could be conferred on the religion, the morals, the industry, the happiness, and all the best interests of the people.

In saying this, I do not mean that I would act upon an equalizing principle, levelling the opulence of the more wealthy to that standard, but upon the principle of raising the more indigent up to it. But however desirable such an alteration and improvement might be, the revenue of the church will not bear it ; and the state, I fear, burthened as it is with expence, could but ill afford, at this time, to make any such provision for it. If any man, however, agrees with me in this opinion, he will certainly allow that, where the provision of the particular church is ample, where the means provided by law and by the state are abundant for the purpose, and such as to leave a very large income in proportion for the non-resident incumbent, there, no justifiable reason can be urged against supplying it. There is something so unseemly to my mind, in any man thus endeavouring to run away with these large salaries, and ecclesiastical incomes, without discharging their duties himself, considering what

those duties are, and, at the same time, withholding the means by which his substitute may decently and respectably perform them, that I will not trust myself with saying what I think of it.

But it has been argued, that if 250*l.* per annum is necessary and proper for the curate's salary, in any parish in which the burthen of duty is extremely small, it must be necessary in every parish; and therefore, the law should require, that no curate should be appointed without a salary of 250*l.* per annum. It is obvious, that the effect of such a regulation would be, to compel the owners of small benefices to perform their duties themselves, to deprive them of the benefit and licence of non-residence altogether; and, as to pluralities, to prevent their existence altogether as connected with small livings.

This undoubtedly would be to introduce an alteration in the state of the church property, infinitely greater than what my proposal aims at. But, to be consistent with myself, I must admit that I have no disposition to quarrel with the principle of this argument; and if such an alteration could be accompanied with the improvement in the state of church property, which I have alluded to above, namely, that of raising the incomes of every living and benefice in the country to the amount of 250*l.* at least; I certainly should think that it might be adviseable to require, under such circumstances, that no incumbent, who is not resident, should appoint a curate with a smaller salary. A law to that effect, however, would oblige the incumbents on such smaller livings either to reside themselves, or to give up the whole advantage of their benefices.

But, while the state of ecclesiastical property remains as it is, and while the arguments for the necessity of pluralities, or at least in favour of them, arising from the insufficient provision of the clergy, continue to appear so plausible as they do at present, a law indispensably requiring, in all cases, so large a salary to curates, is evidently inapplicable. And, it is not uncandid to add, that it must be known and felt to be so by those who urge it, and that it is therefore that they urge it. But can it, to any cool and impartial mind, appear to be

a reasonable way of dealing with the practicable improvement which my measure proposes, to point out a still greater improvement, to which my own principle would, I admit, fairly extend, but which greater improvement is wholly and obviously unattainable; and then to say, that, if I cannot accomplish such greater improvement, if I cannot carry my own principle to its perfection, I ought not to attempt to act upon it at all, nor carry it to the extent to which it may be carried? It is in other words to say, if you cannot reach perfection, you should not strive at improvement; this, whatever it may be, certainly is not practical wisdom. My more moderate view aims at no more than this; I conceive £50*l.* per annum to be in no case too large an income for a resident officiating minister of the church of England. Where then such an income can be had for the resident minister, leaving still behind a large proportion of surplus for the incumbent, I think it ought to be had. But where the benefice can by no means afford it, as long as pluralities, as long as non-residence are allowed, so long I conceive we must be contented, in inferior livings, to take less, and even much less. But then, as the only reason for being contented to take that less is the inferior value of the benefice, which cannot afford what we would prefer, the amount of salary which even there is required, should be regulated in a given proportion to that value. And when the manner in which the whole of our ecclesiastical establishment is paid, is taken into consideration, such a distinction in the salary of the curates will, I think, be found in perfect conformity to the general principle which pervades the whole establishment. It is, in all its other branches, paid unequally. The character of the whole ecclesiastical body, their station and dignity, their rank and estimation in society, as far as depends on the appearance which property enables its members to assume, is supported, in a great degree, upon that high level which they hold, by a sort of average, if I may so express myself, which is made up of the different degrees of opulence which belongs to different orders, and which belongs also to the different individuals in the same orders. The rank, the dignity, the opulence of the bishops, and the more opulent clergy, reflect a certain degree

of dignity and respectability to the whole body of which they are members. In the different classes the same observation applies. The respectability and dignity of the episcopal character, in those instances where the incomes of the bishops are extremely low, is, however, upheld by that station which the more opulent of the order are now enabled to maintain. So it is with respect to the order of rectors, whose incomes are so unequal. Why then should not the same principle be usefully extended to the class of curates, to uphold that class from the contempt which *might*, and, I fear, in many cases, *does* fall on it: and, through the class, on the whole of religion, or at least the whole of the church, by the indigence under which some of them labour? If, from the poverty of some livings, you must be content to have curacies served for fifteen pounds per annum, because the livings themselves are worth no more: on terms, therefore, which renders it absolutely necessary for curates, in order to obtain a possible maintenance, to do the duties of distant parishes; if you must be content to see and put up with the appearance of indigence, the slovenliness of hurry, and all the indecencies which are connected with such circumstances, in those cases, where the legal provision will afford no better means of providing for the discharge of the duty, is it not of importance that the general character of the body of curates (a most useful, a most deserving, a most interesting body of men) should, if possible, be upheld from the contempt into which their circumstances might tend to plunge them,—to plunge the individuals first,—and through them the whole order,—by the better, the more decent appearance, and more exalted and comfortable condition, which others, where the legal provision of the living does afford such means, may be enabled to support?

With respect to the discretion in the bishops which this measure would repose, it is, I imagine, quite clear, that if the measure is at any time to be adopted, the superintendance of its execution, and any discretion with which it is to be executed, must be reposed in the bishops. It can be reposed nowhere else consistently with the known constitution and establishment of the church. The attempt to place it in lay

hands, or indeed in any other hands but those of the bishops, would, I apprehend, be such a departure from all analogies which the ecclesiastical establishment presents to us, that it would be wholly inadmissible. Besides, it is not a new principle; the dispensation in the case of a plurality, which is already referred to, presents the same principle; and the statute of the 36 Geo. III. cap. 83. following the precedent of the 18 Anne stat. 2. c. 12. refers itself for execution to the discretion of the bishop. It appears, therefore, that the regulation of the curate's salary by the bishop's discretion is no innovation; it has prevailed at all times by the canon law, and by statute for near a century. The 36 Geo. III. cap. 8. reciting the statute of Anne, begins thus: "Whereas in and "by a statute passed in the twelfth year of the reign of "Queen Anne, it is enacted, that if any rector or vicar, "having cure of souls, should, after the 29th of September, "1714, nominate and present any curate to the bishop or "ordinary, to be licensed or admitted to serve the cure of "such rector or vicar in his absence, the said bishop or ordi- "nary, *having regard to the greatness of the cure*, and the "value of the ecclesiastical benefices of such rector or vicar, "should, on or before the granting such licence, appoint by "writing under his hand and seal a sufficient certain stipend "or allowance, not exceeding 50*l.* per annum, nor less than "20*l.* per annum, to be paid or answered at such times as he "should think fit, by such rector or vicar, to such curate for "his support and maintenance; and if it should appear to the "bishop or ordinary, upon complaint or otherwise, that any "curate of such rector or vicar, licensed or admitted before "the 29th September 1714, had not a sufficient maintenance, "it should be lawful for the said bishop or ordinary to ap- "point him a certain stipend or allowance in like manner as "before mentioned; and in case any difference shall arise "between any rector or vicar and his curate, touching such "stipend or allowance, or the payment thereof, the bishop "or ordinary, on complaint to him made, should summarily "hear and determine the same; and in case of neglect or "refusal to pay such stipend or allowance, might sequester "the profits of such benefice for and until payment thereof:

* And whereas in many places the provision made in and by
"the said statute for the support and maintenance of such
"curate is now become insufficient, &c."—It then proceeds
with its enactment to enable the bishop to grant 75*l.* per an-
num, (instead of 50) over and besides, on livings where the
rector or vicar does not personally reside four months in the
year at least, the use of the rectorial or vicarage house, &c.
Here then, I trust, I have distinctly shewn that I am intro-
ducing no new principle, no innovation, but am only applying
a known, an ancient and recognized principle, in the manner
in which the altered circumstances of the times require.

It has, indeed, been said, that my bill differs materially in principle from the acts to which I have just referred, because the bishop is in those acts specially directed "to have regard to the greatness of the cure." But, in the first place, I answer, it is only in the statute of Anne that these words occur; they are not repeated in 36 Geo. III.; and, if they were found in both the above acts, they could not, according to my view of the subject, have any place in this measure; because the sum of 250*l.* per annum is in this measure assumed to be the *minimum* of salary which a curate should enjoy, wherever the value of the cure is sufficient to afford such an allowance. It is assumed that he should, in all cases, however trifling might be the amount of duty, have such sum secured to him, not merely as the price of remunera-
tion for his labour, but as the means of decent maintenance. The greatness of the cure, therefore, might indeed, upon that principle, make a larger salary reasonable; but the smallness of it could never make a less salary proper, where one to that amount could be procured.

With regard, however, to the discretion of the bishops, I will fairly own that I would much rather have made it imper-
ative upon them, in all cases, to grant the one-fifth of the
income of the benefice (not exceeding 250*l.*) than have left
them any discretion upon this point at all. I think it would
have been more to their own ease, as well as more to the
benefit of the church, in all its ranks and in all its interests.
But, whatever objections there may be to this discretionary
power, I feel confident that it is an objection which should be

urged, as it will certainly be felt more by the curates than by the rectors; for it is evident, that this power can only operate in diminishing the salary below the allowance which the law prescribes, and never in extending it. It cannot, therefore, be oppressively exercised as against the rector. And to judge from the sparing way in which, if I am not misinformed, most of the bishops exercise the discretionary power already vested in them under the 36th of Geo. III., the fear is, that the curates will have much more reason to complain than the rectors that any such discretion continues to exist. But, notwithstanding this impression, I could not venture to omit it, for much as this discretion may now be objected to, I am persuaded, if it had not been introduced, that the bill would, on that account, have had to encounter a much greater opposition; and I have therefore resorted to it, not as what I thought most preferable, but what I thought most attainable.

As to the charge, that the measure originates in a dark and mysterious design of hostility against the establishment—that it aims at destroying the independence and dignity of the ecclesiastical character, and at driving from the profession all men of independent and liberal minds—it really appears to me so extravagant as not to deserve a serious answer. If indeed, it does originate in such a design, it must be confessed that it is very dark, and very mysterious, and very well disguised; at least, it far surpasses any power of mine to understand or detect it. Its hostility against the establishment is manifested by its deference to episcopal authority, which, according to the opponents' arguments, it enlarges and confirms. It seeks to destroy the independence and dignity of the ecclesiastical character, by endeavouring to rescue the officiating ministers throughout the country, from indigence and contempt. And it aims at driving every man of liberal mind from the profession, by requiring that the person, for instance, who receives an annual payment of 2,000*l.* for the performance of certain duties which he neglects, shall be obliged to pay 250*l.* to the curate who performs them in his stead, and shall be contented himself with the remaining 1,750*l.* for doing nothing. The liberality of mind which will be revolted by such an obligation, may, I should conceive, be driven from the church without any loss to that profession.

I have now gone through all the leading objections which I have heard urged against the bill: there may be others of a minor nature, to some of the details of which I have not here adverted; but I do not believe there are any which are not, if they should really be felt as objections, capable of being obviated by such amendments as might be admitted without any departure from the principle of the bill itself:—and I cannot conclude without expressing a hope, that, if any such occur to you, you will have the goodness to suggest them.

The application of this measure to Ireland is reserved for a separate bill.

I am, my dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

London, April, 1808.

SP. PERCIVAL.

On *April* the 12th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, for the purpose of moving for leave to bring in a bill for making more effectual provision for the maintenance of the stipendiary curates in England. He said, he had the honour of bringing this question three times before the consideration of parliament; on the first, the bill was rejected by the Lords, on account of a money clause which was attached to it; on the second, it was rejected by the Commons, on account of an amendment which it received in the Lords; and on the last, through the opposition of a noble Lord, supported by the commanding eloquence of a late and much to be lamented Secretary of State (Mr. Fox), it was not suffered to go to a committee in that house. Now on all these occasions, not one argument had ever been urged against the principle of the bill. He did not, however, consider these failures as sufficient to deter him from reverting to the subject. It was his wish that the bill should be read a first and second time, be committed, and the blanks filled up before the recess, upon an understanding, that it should be re-committed after, and the principle debated, if there were any objection to it.

Lord Porchester could not agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that such frequent rejections of the bill were not to be considered as proofs that the principle of it was disapproved. If he thought them an advantage, he hoped they

might be continued to him, and that the bill would be rejected a fourth time. He had on former occasions resisted it as unconstitutional, and he would persevere in his opposition. It tended to vest the bishops with a power contrary to the spirit of the English law, and from which there was no appeal: even the king's supremacy was taken away by it.

Mr. Babington spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr. Creevey objected to it, though he agreed with Mr. Percival, that a further provision should be made for curates, but not in the way this bill would provide for them.

Sir P. Milbanke thought curates should be provided for upon a principle of justice, and that the rectors should pay them according to the value of the living, for instance a fifth.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the several arguments, and contended that the debate ought to be delayed to a late stage of the bill, that the blanks might be filled up, and then printed, by which gentlemen would thoroughly understand what the bill was, which he was certain was at that time very much misunderstood.

Mr. Tierney and Mr. Windham were of opinion that the bill should be printed immediately, and the second reading postponed till after the recess, during which time the house would have time to consider it.

It was at length agreed that the bill should be read a first and second time, and committed on the morrow; the blanks filled up, and printed, on the undertaking of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that after the recess the bill should be re-committed, and two opportunities afforded to debate the principle.

On April the 13th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in the bill.

Mr. Taylor expressed his satisfaction at this bill. The acts for enforcing the residence of the clergy were nugatory, from the facility of obtaining licences on certificates of sickness. He knew one clergyman who had two very valuable livings, and did not reside on either, because the air of one disagreed with himself, and that of the other with his wife.

After a short conversation, in which the Chancellor of the

Exchequer expressed his hope of the Hon. Gentleman's attendance and support against the opposition likely to be made, and Mr. Taylor promising his support in every stage of the bill, it was passed through the various stages up to the report.

May the 10th, Lord Porchester discussed the merits, on a motion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for reading the order of the day for the re-commitment of the curates' bill. The noble Lord objected most strenuously to the bill, because its effect would be to give relief where it was least wanted, to those curates who had 75*l.* salary, with an allowance of 15*l.* more for a residence, whilst it made no provision whatever for the great mass of curates, who were in a state of actual misery. He contended that the sum of 250*l.* would be too much in amount to be allowed to curates, because more than the average amount of benefices. The bill he objected to also as giving too minute powers to bishops; and in whatever light he considered it, he was the more convinced that it would be dangerous in principle, and inefficient in operation. His objection went to the principle of the bill altogether, and as in form it might be necessary to suffer the order of the day to be read, he should take the opportunity of the question respecting the time for re-committing the bill, to move as an amendment that it be re-committed this day three months.

The order of the day was then read, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved that the bill be re-committed on Friday next, Lord Porchester moved his amendment, that it be re-committed this day three months.

Mr. Windham had expected, that the arguments of his noble friend, and the knowledge he had displayed of the subject, would have produced some answer to his excellent speech. He had given a full consideration to this subject, and the result was, that the measure was dangerous in principle, and would be ineffectual in operation. It had two professed ends, to enforce the residence of the clergy, and to make a provision for curates. The ends were good, but the question was, whether the means were such as the house ought to resort to. The Right Hon. Gentleman argued with great ability and at much length against the various provisions

of the bill, dwelling with great industry and force upon the dangers of such legislative interference with the property of the clergy, and of innovation upon the principles of our church establishment. Such a measure should not be resorted to but upon evidence of strong necessity, which was not the case in the present instance. He agreed with his noble friend, that only a small proportion of curates would be affected by the operation of the measure, and of those, many had good friends, other means, and other avocations. He agreed also with his noble friend, that the bill would only increase the large prizes in this lottery, without diminishing the blanks; and have the effect of increasing the candidates for orders, without adding to, but rather lessening the number of curacies. Considering the bill therefore dangerous in principle, limited or uncertain in benefit, and inefficient to its professed object, he should support the motion of his noble friend.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having so frequently expressed his opinion on this subject before, thought it a point of respect to wait till most of the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side should have spoken, before he would offer his sentiments. The arguments of the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last applied to the principle of the bill. The Hon. Gentleman contended, that the curates with 75*l.* a year, would be able to support a character of respectability beyond what they could support with 250*l.* The Hon. Gentleman argued as if all curates had now 75*l.* a year, and that they were all to be advanced to 250*l.* These were, however, in both cases, the utmost extent of the allowances which were regulated by many previous qualifications of limitation and discretion. All the interference with the property of the church, that this bill exercised, was to take care that the duties annexed to the property from the origin should be performed. The present bill, instead of making an attack on the act of his Right Hon. and learned friend, (Sir W. Scott), was subsidiary to it. It was, in fact, first introduced by that Right Hon. and learned gentleman. In giving exemption from residence to the incumbent, it was the duty of the legislature to provide for the performance of the duty. He was an anxious friend to the church establishment, and he con-

tended that the present bill was friendly to that establishment. Taking only one-fifth of the income to provide for the performance of the duty, in case of the absence of the incumbent, could not possibly be injurious to the establishment; and providing for the maintenance of the curate sufficiently in one parish, would provide for the performance of the duty better than if there was a necessity to administer to many parishes for a support. Notwithstanding the cry of No Popery, with which he had been so frequently taunted, he had no hesitation to say, that if the principle of the measure he had then opposed had been acted upon, the church of England as it existed in Ireland, would be much in danger. He denied that he was now counteracting the support he had then given to the church. Every one of the points of detail would, however, be best discussed in the committee, which he hoped would be fixed for an early day.

Dr. Lawrence adverted to the cry of No Popery, which he said was general in its application at the time, and not, as explained by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman now, limited to the church of England in Ireland. He contended that the bill of his Rt. Hon. Friend (Sir W. Scott) was at once enlightened and effectual in its provisions. The bill now before the house, in opposition to that, went to extort from the rectors more than they were disposed to give, and force on the curates more than they were disposed to ask. An instance of this kind was almost without precedent. In the reign of Edward the Third, indeed, when, in consequence of the deaths of nine tenths of the clergy, of the pestilence called the Black Death, the curates raised their demands; the legislature interfered to limit those demands. In the reign of Queen Anne, and not sooner, was there any attempt at such interposition as that contained in the bill. That attempt was made by an administration, which, like the present, came into power on a cry that the church was in danger.

The Solicitor General said, he was always a fast friend of the true interests and honour of the church; and he maintained that the measure now proposed was particularly calculated to support these interests. The legislature had always assumed and exercised the right of providing for the sufficient

exercise of the clerical duties; unless the curates who had to perform these duties should be raised above indigence they could not be respected, they could not exercise with authority the important functions of admonition and reproof, which were the most beneficial of the clerical attributes. The public being a third party, which paid the money, and was to receive the service, had a right to interfere in the arrangement between the other parties, to take care that the service should be satisfactorily performed. By the canon law a faculty for a plurality could not be obtained, without allowing a liberty to the bishop to make adequate provision for a curate to perform the duties in the benefice not resided upon. This was exactly what was done by the present bill. It was contrary to all reason and justice that 75 pounds should be paid out of the smallest living, and no more out of the highest. Curates were established as substitutes for rectors, the performance of the duty being always in the eye of the British legislature inseparable from the amount of the emolument. This was in the reign of Richard II. and the subsequent one of Henry IV. In the reign of Charles II. directions were given to allow 80*l.* or 100*l.* to such substitutes. The act of 43d of his present Majesty was founded on the same principle. Thus there was abundant proof that it was neither unprecedented nor unjust to provide for the objects of the present bill, in the manner in which the bill proposed to provide for them.

Mr. Whitbread said he should vote for the re-commitment of the bill, because he was friendly to the object of it, although he did not entertain any great hope that in the committee the bill would be so amended as to meet with his approval. He thought, however, that there was no ground for the apprehensions entertained by some of his honourable friends; and particularly with regard to the introduction into the church of a class of persons whose too ardent zeal he was ready to admit was not calculated to promote the interests of true religion.

A division took place,

For the amendment, 11.—Against it, 94.—Majority, 83.

The bill was consequently ordered to be re-committed on the ensuing Friday.

On June the 8th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for a committee.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair.

Mr. Western objected to the measure, as calculated to interfere, without any cause, with the property of the church, which was as well entitled to the protection of the law as any other, and likely to affect the independence of the church as well as to countenance unfounded clamours against beneficed clergymen.

Mr. W. Wynne supported the general principle of the bill, inasmuch as it went to provide an adequate income for the resident officiating clergyman. Residence was the duty of the rector, and it was due to the parish that the officiating clergyman should have a sufficient provision to enable him to live as a gentleman. If the rector accept of a second benefice, it could not be a hardship upon him to make a proper allowance to the curate, who discharges the duty in the parish, in which he does not reside.

Mr. Creevey contended that the bill before the house was a direct violation of property, which was now to be for the first time acted upon. He had no objection to increase the allowance made to curates 12 years ago, in proportion to the alteration of the value of money, and the rise of times since, and contended, that any allowance over that proportion was nothing less than downright robbery. This was a confiscation of rectorial property, whilst the authors of the measure would not dare to touch the lay impro priators or the bishops. The university of Cambridge, the university of Oxford, and the clergy of the city of London, were against the measure, whilst no petition on the part of the curates had been presented in favour of the bill. This measure was supported only by societies in fact hostile to the established church, the foreign bible society, the dealers in missionaries, and the suppression of vice society.

Mr. Burton was not a member of any of those reprobated societies, but a firm supporter of the established church, and yet was a friend to the principle of the bill, though there were some clauses of it which he hoped would undergo modification. He was surprised to hear gentlemen assert that this

bill was a violation of the property of the church, and argued ably and at some length to shew, by reference to the history of this country, that it was the practice of the legislature to regulate from time to time the salaries of curates and the income of vicars; gentlemen who talked of the case of the rectors, seemed to forget that there was another party for whom, and for whom alone, both rectors and rectories were created, the parishioners.

Mr. Washington could not agree with his Hon. Friend (Mr. Creevey), that this bill was a violation of property. To hear the arguments against this bill, one would suppose that the property of the clergy rested upon the same grounds as private property. Upon the abstract principles, their property was equally entitled to protection; but they had duties to perform, and if they did not perform them, the clergymen who did, ought, if possible, to be adequately provided for. He had a long connection with the university of Oxford, and he knew that no considerable objection to this bill existed there, though there were some provisions in it which were not approved of there, and which he hoped would be modified in the committee.

Mr. W. Smith, though not a member of the church of England, was a friend to this bill, and thought that no measure of this kind, which he had known, was more likely to interfere with the interests of the Sectarians. He contended that the revenues of the clergy were given in trust, for the performance of their clerical duties. Any objection he felt to the measure arose from the powers to be given to the bishops; which would endanger the independence of the church.

Lord Milton thought they ought to be cautious of interfering with church property; but yet was of opinion that that property resembled not a freehold so much as a species of copyhold, to which certain services were annexed, and which would be forfeited by non-performance of those services. He objected to the powers to be given to bishops, who were dependent upon the crown, because they would, by these powers, have the clergy dependent upon them, whilst the parishioners would again be influenced by them.

Sir Francis Burdett objected to the bill, as an uncalled for interference of the legislature with the property of the church.

He had another objection to the bill, because it afforded no remedy for the grievances which it pointed out. It was now unwise in the legislature to sanction the opinion, that wealth was necessary to render clergymen respectable, when, on the contrary, they should act upon the principle of making honourable poverty respectable. It was the existence of poorer orders of clergymen who went amongst the people, and officiated from zeal, not for profit, that the Catholic religion had taken such root in the countries where it was established. From the little he had observed, they were not the rich clergymen that were the most respected. This bill did not provide for the better performance of the duties of clergymen than at present, and the grievance which it pointed out, arose from the neglect of the bishop in admitting improper persons into the church. But why were not bishops themselves compelled to reside on their sees, as their attention to their pastoral duties was indispensable to the welfare of the church? He recommended to the gentlemen who supported this bill to pause before they acceded to its interference with church property; the next step would be to interfere with lay proprietors.

Mr. Manners Sutton expressed his surprize at the statement of the Hon. Baronet, respecting the neglect of bishops in admitting improper persons into the church. There was no point in which so much improvement had taken place respecting the church, even within the last 20 years, as in the arrangements made for the examination of persons, candidates for holy orders, in order to secure the admission of proper persons.

Mr. Wilberforce considered it as the first recommendation of this bill, that it would tend to provide adequately for persons at present suffering the extreme of poverty. The Hon. Gentleman then advanced a variety of other arguments in support of the measure. He argued from former precedents, that there would be neither undue influence on the part of the bishops, in carrying this bill into effect, nor undue submission on the part of the clergy; as a decided friend to the church of England, he was a decided friend to this bill.

Mr. Windham deprecated the practice of certain speakers, in imputing the conduct pursued by those who were in oppo-

sition to his sentiments to total ignorance, or total indifference with respect to the interests of the church. A spirit of charity towards Roman catholics, or other sects, was by no means a mark of ignorance or indifference with respect to the superior value of protestantism. The present bill was calculated to do much injury, and little good. It was called for by no public feeling. The evils which the bill went to remedy, if real, must have been of long standing; yet, strange to tell, they were now, for the first time, complained of. The bill would set the curate against the rector, and the rector against the curate, and would place the bishop in the invidious situation of being umpire between both. It went to alter the condition and property of the families of the rectors and the curates. The sacredness of church property was invalidated by every additional instance of legislative interference, though certainly the legislature had a right to exercise such interference. The church was more in danger from the doctrines that accompanied this bill, than from the Pope or the College of Cardinals, not dispersed and wandering, as he was sorry they were now, but in the plenitude of their power. The conduct of some gentlemen in this case, reminded him of what Swift said in his letter to the Bishop of Sarum, that he did admire that sagacity that smelted out popery at 500 miles distance, and did not discover fanaticism under its nose.

Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor contended, that evil existed, and that remedy was called for. There was not a sufficiency of resident clergy to do the duties of the church. The income of the curates did not keep pace with those of the rector, nor with the circumstances of the times. Hence, one curate was often obliged to serve two or three parishes; and thus baptisms and burials stand over to certain fixed days. Church property was given on the condition of performing the duties of the church, and the country had a right to provide for the performance of those duties out of that property. In a village near his residence, the duties of the church had not been performed by a clergyman for three years. The consequence was, that a blacksmith came to him for a licence to perform the duty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that there

was an urgent necessity for the bill, and that the provisions contained in it were in strict conformity with the principles and usage of our ancestors. The bill was most favourable to the interests of the church and of religion, and most unfavourable to sectarianism. He vindicated the exemplary conduct of the Right Rev. Prelate, who had been alluded to, (the Archbishop of York), in the exercise of his patronage. He allowed that some provision for the poorer curates would still be wanted; and he, for one, should be ready to entertain any proposition that may be brought forward to that effect. He thought it a great defect in the original institutions of lay impropriations that provisions was not made under the controul of the bishops for the performances of the religious duty. But this could not be mended by interfering with lay impropriations at the present time. He proposed to withdraw the motion immediately before the house, with a view to move an instruction to the committee to extend the provisions of the bill to Ireland.

Sir John Newport gave his hearty concurrence to the bill, as a general measure. The legislature was entitled to make provision from the revenue of the higher order of livings, in the performance of the duties of religion, having but two years since relieved the holders of these livings, from the penalties of non-residence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir John Newport mutually explained.

The instructions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were then agreed to.

On the question for the Speaker leaving the chair,

Lord Porchester stated, that neither the measure before the house, nor any other was called for, and went over the same grounds with Mr. Windham in opposition to it.

Mr. Tyrwhit Jones wished the bill to go into a committee, that it might be put in the most perfect form.

Sir C. Price was fearful the measure might produce a schism between the incumbent and the curate, and could not therefore but be adverse to the principle of the bill; should it however go into a committee, he hoped it might be fully and deliberately discussed.

The question was then anxiously called for, and the House divided on the question that the Speaker do now leave the chair,

Ayes, 131—Noes, 17.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill, when it was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Ireland be included in the operation of the bill.

This clause was warmly opposed by Mr. Sheridan, Sir J. Newport, Lord Milton, Mr. Tierney, &c. who contended that as far as the clergy of Ireland were concerned, a separate bill should be brought forward, as the circumstances respecting the clergy in the two kingdoms were materially different.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Arthur Wellesley, &c. argued in favour of the clause, when the house again divided:

Ayes, 55—Noes, 18.

The Committee next proceeded to discuss the other clauses, which called forth a variety of observations and amendments from Lord Milton, Lord Porchester, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. W. Wynne, on the one side; and from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney General, &c. &c. on the other. After which the house adjourned.

June 20. The order of the day was read for the third reading of the curates' bill.

Mr. Barham opposed it strongly, as detrimental to church property.

Mr. H. Browne supported the measure, and recapitulated his former arguments.

Lord Milton shortly objected to the bill, as defective in point of principle.

Mr. Tierney thought the bill could be brought into operation only by the negligence of the rector, a supposition on which he did not think it dignified to act.

Mr. Windham followed on the same side; he said the bill was not content to let the church remain "*militant here on earth*," but it wished to render it a church *litigant* also.

Mr. Stevens supported the bill as tending to have the parochial duties performed by persons whose indigence would not disgrace their possession.

Mr. Dickenson opposed, and Mr. Manners Sutton supported the bill.

Dr. Lawrence objected to the bill, that it tended to destroy the principle upon which not only ecclesiastical, but property in general was founded. He was of opinion, there was no necessity for legislative interference on this subject, and that it would be better to leave the appointment of curates' salaries to the diocesan. He considered it to be a great defect in the bill, that it did not apply to lay impropriators.

Mr. Whitbread stated, as matter of complaint, that the bill was intended to extend to Ireland. This was contrary to the understanding which prevailed when it was referred to a committee. It was with him a very great objection to the bill that it gave a discretionary power to the bishop. The instances were so few in which the principle of the bill could be made to apply, that they were not worth legislative interference.

The house divided on the question that the bill be now read a third time,

Ayes, 73—Noes, 20—Majority, 53.

Lord Porchester then tendered a clause, by way of rider upon which another division took place,

Noes, 61—Ayes, 7—Majority against the clause, 54.

The bill was then passed, and ordered to the Lords.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 21.

On the first reading of the curates' bill,

Lord Lauderdale rose and said, that he was determined to oppose the bill in all its stages. It was a bill which went to give the bishops an increase of discretionary power, which power they were known already to have abused, so that the present bill would only tend to enable them to extend that abuse in proportion as their power was extended.

The Bishop of London moved, that the bill be printed. In a day or two, perhaps on Thursday, he should appoint a day for the second reading of the bill. He should at present offer no observations upon what had just fallen from a noble earl, as abundant opportunities would occur of arguing the merits of the bill in its future stages.

June 22. The Duke of Rutland presented a petition from

The second, to increase their stipends on livings, exceeding 400*l.* a year; by giving them a certain proportion of the clear yearly income.

1. With respect to the first, there will, I am persuaded, be no difference of opinion among your lordships.

You will, I am sure, all agree with me, that the first and most important duty of a clergyman, whether curate or incumbent, is ~~RESIDENT~~. It is that on which all other duties rest as their foundation: for till he is ~~AT HIS POST~~, at his proper station, he cannot act, he can do nothing.

An idea indeed has of late prevailed, that the duties of a parish may be performed *at a distance!* at the distance of four or five miles or more: and several clergymen satisfy themselves with this, which they are pleased to call *virtual residence*. But in this they are, I conceive, greatly mistaken.

The duty of a parochial clergyman does not consist merely in preaching and reading prayers on Sundays, but in various other most important functions and branches of the pastoral care; in personal conversation with his parishioners on religious subjects, in visiting the sick, in reforming the vicious, in encouraging the virtuous, in catechising the children, in protecting the poor, in superintending parochial schools, and promoting peace, good will, and harmony among the people.

These kind offices are not the work of a single Sunday, or of a day or two in the week, but they are performed occasionally and gradually, under a general system indeed, but at convenient seasons only and accidental opportunities; and therefore require *constant residence and constant vigilance*.

For this reason, it is most devoutly to be wished that there should be a **RESIDENT CLERGYMAN**, either incumbent or curate, in every parish throughout the kingdom. The good effects of it would be incalculable, and in one respect more particularly, in checking the growth of schism. Great complaints are every day made of the increase of sectaries, and I believe not without reason. And one great cause of it, I am persuaded, is the want of resident clergymen to counteract their influence. They most commonly invade those parishes where the flock is without a shepherd living amongst them. They seldom intrude themselves on a parish where there is a

resident minister performing all his sacred functions with zeal, with activity, with assiduity and perseverance.

For all these reasons, your lordships will, I think, be of opinion, that this part of the bill which requires and enforces the residence of curates, is not only unobjectionable, but in the highest degree necessary, and useful.

II. The other object of the bill is to augment the salaries of curates, on benefices which exceed 400*l.* a year; by assigning to them one-fifth of the clear annual income of the living.

Now this, my lords, I confess, appears to me, after much consideration, a fair and impartial and equitable partition of the revenue between the incumbent and the curate.

At present, no curate is by law entitled to more than 75*l.* a year, with the use of the parsonage-house and premises, or 15*l.* a year in lieu of them. Will any of your lordships say that in the present times, when the price of all the common necessaries of life is double and treble of what it was twenty years ago, that this is a sufficient maintenance for a man of a learned and honourable profession, who is expected to support a respectable appearance in his parish, to assist the poor, and to maintain (as it frequently happens) a wife and a large family of children? Your lordships must be sensible that the condition of such a man, with only 75*l.* a year to maintain himself and his family with food, fuel, and clothing, is a state of absolute beggary. And the fact is, that great numbers of curates, even in this opulent diocese, are in a state of extreme penury and wretchedness. I have good reason to know this to be the case. I know many that are at this moment struggling under the severest difficulties, and I could easily pourtray to your lordships such scenes of distress as would, I am confident, make an impression on your compassionate minds in favour of this suffering class of men, which you could not resist.

1. That they stand in need of *some* relief, I believe all your lordships will allow; but it is contended at the same time, that a *fifth* of the incumbent's income is too large a proportion to assign them.

But can it be maintained, my lords, that when the value of the benefice is 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000*l.* a year (for

there are several benefices even of that value) that the curate shall have no more than 75*l.* a year? Can your lordships think it a hard thing upon an incumbent enjoying a benefice of suppose 1500*l.* a year, to pay his curate out of that sum 150*l.* a year (which is putting an extreme case) while he is enjoying at a distance the other four parts? For I beg your lordships to observe, and carry it in your minds, that this bill relates solely to *non-resident incumbents of very large livings*; and that though the bishop may, if he pleases, assign the curate a fifth part, he is not bound to do it. The clause which gives this power is only permissive, not compulsory. But suppose a fifth is given; will any one contend, that on a living of 1500*l.* a year, 250*l.* is too much for the curate, who does the whole duty of perhaps a very populous and laborious parish; but that 1250*l.* is not at all too much for the incumbent, who does nothing, or next to nothing, during the whole year? Can that be called an unjust and oppressive tax on such a non-resident and non-efficient incumbent?

But, my lords, I have further to observe on this head, that one fifth of the income, which some noble lords think too much, is not near so large a proportion of the income as you have already given to curates on livings not exceeding 400*l.* a year, in the act called the *Curates' Act*, which passed in the year 1796.

In that act, the bishop is empowered to assign a salary of 75*l.* a year to the curate of any benefice, wherever he judges it expedient and just so to do. Now, my lords, 75*l.* is one fourth of a living of 3000*l.* a year—it is more than one third of a living of 200*l.* a year, and it is one half of a living of 150*l.*

Will now any one assert that it is an enormous thing to give the curate 250*l.* a year on livings of 500*l.* 1000*l.* and 2000*l.* when only twelve years ago this very house empowered the diocesan to give a fourth, a third, and one half on livings of 3000*l.* 2000*l.* and 150*l.* a year respectively?

I think I may safely rest the whole argument on the answer that will be given to this question, which I humbly beg to leave upon your lordships minds.

2. But it has been further said, that the bill is an unjust invasion of private property.

No one can have a more sacred regard to private property than myself, and if I could be convinced that this bill was a violent and unexampled invasion of private property, I should be as great an enemy to it as any one of your lordships. But, my lords, it is my most decided and conscientious opinion, that this is not the case.

For if an ecclesiastical benefice can with any propriety be called a *property* at all, it is without doubt a *peculiar species* of property. It is not a freehold estate liable to no deductions, but parochial and parliamentary taxes. It is, strictly speaking, *an office* having certain duties, certain services, certain functions of religion annexed to it, which the incumbent is bound to perform as the very condition of his possessing that office. This condition is expressly prescribed at the very time when he is invested with that office: I mean at his institution to his benefice. The bishop then says to him—"I do by these presents commit unto you the cure and government of the souls of your parishioners, and do authorize you to preach the word of God in the said parish."

These conditions, then, he is strictly bound to fulfil *in his own person*, for not one word is here said about a substitute. But if he is unavoidably prevented from so doing, then he is bound to procure a competent substitute, with a salary sufficient not merely to keep him and his family from starving, but sufficient to raise him above contempt, and enable him to support that respectability of character without which he will lose all weight and influence with his parishioners.

When noble lords say that this is an invasion of private property, unprecedented and not to be endured, they quite forget that in the act of 12th Anne, and the 36th of Geo. III. there is the very same invasion of private property: nay, in the latter much greater; for in this act, which your lordships passed in the year 1796, the bishop, as I have already observed, is empowered to grant a fourth, a third, and even an half of livings under 400*l.* a year; whereas in the present bill no more than a fifth is given, and that only *on very large livings, exceeding 400*l.* a year:* yet your lordships agreed to that act with these powers, and no complaint was made at that time, nor have any since.

But my lords, there is no necessity for much argument on this subject. This house and the other house of parliament have by their authority sanctioned this very invasion of property, which is now so much complained of; and that not merely for the support of the curate, but for the support of the incumbent himself.

Your lordships will recollect, that no longer ago than the year 1803, the two houses of parliament granted an augmentation of more than 100/- a year upon average to fifty rectors and vicars of the city of London. And how did they do this? Why, by an assessment on every individual in each of those parishes; that is, they took 5000/- a year from the *private property* of the inhabitants of the city of London, and gave it to the clergy of London, and this without any consent signified by these inhabitants to parliament; a circumstance to which the noble lord on the woolsack made strong objections at the time, but at length gave his assent to the bill; and in so doing the learned lord acted like himself, nobly and wisely, and so did the whole legislature. They gave a striking proof of that regard for the interests of religion, and the decent support of its ministers, by which they have been uniformly distinguished. I trust, therefore, that your lordships will manifest the same spirit on the present occasion; that you will exercise the same equity, the same generosity, the same humanity towards the curates of this kingdom, that you have so recently shewn to that most respectable body of men *the incumbents of the city of London.*--So much, my lords, for the invasion of private property.

3. But it has been alleged further, that this bill gives an enormous discretionary power to the bishops, directly repugnant to the constitution; such as they never possessed before, and ought never to possess; having greatly abused even that inferior degree of power which they already enjoy.

If this charge, my lords, could be made out, it would, I confess, be a solid objection to the bill. But they who have so vehemently urged this objection, have not, I think, looked very carefully into the constitution of the church, and the statutes of the realm; which, if they will have the goodness to examine with due attention, they will find have from the

earliest times confided the management of all ecclesiastical matters, and especially the appointment of the curate's salary, to the discretion of the bishops. And this power the bishops have exercised without control, and (as far as I can learn) without blame, from the time of Edward III. to the present hour; that is, for near 500 years.

To convince your lordships that this is not mere gratuitous assertion, unsupported by any evidence, I beg leave to refer you to the following constitutions and statutes.

In a constitution of *Archbishop Islip*, in 1350, it is ordered; *that curates serving a cure shall be content with six marks a year.*

In 1362, so far was this constitution of *an archbishop* thought to be the assumption of an enormous and unconstitutional power, that it was confirmed by a statute of the 36th of Edward III. c. 8.

In 1378, the 2d of Richard II. by a constitution of *Archbishop Sudbury*, the above salary of six marks is enlarged to *eight marks*, or their board and four marks, by reason (says the constitution) *of the difference of the times.*

Your lordships here see that the bishops not only fixed the curate's salary at one particular period, but increased it from time to time in proportion to the increasing price of all the necessities of life. This, my lords, is one principal object of the bill now before your lordships.

In 1415, the last mentioned constitution of *Archbishop Sudbury* was enforced by a statute of the 2d of Henry V. stat. 1. ch. 2; and this expressly recognizes the authority of the bishop, within certain restrictions.

In 1713, the statute of the 12th of Anne, ch. 12, enacts, that the bishop shall, before he grants a licence to the curate, *assign a sufficient stipend*, not less than 20*l.* nor more than 50*l.* a year.

In 1796, by the statute of the 36th of Geo. III. c. 88, the bishop is empowered to augment the stipend of the curate from 50*l.* to 75*l.* a year, and to add the house, garden, and stables, or 15*l.* a year in lieu of them.

But, my lords, there is still another proof of the discretionary power entrusted to the bishop by the constitution, to

which I beg your particular attention; it is, *the faculty or form of a dispensation for holding two livings*; a copy of which I have in my hand, and will, with your permission, read the material parts of it to your lordships. It is as follows:

"We, Thomas, by Divine Providence, archbishop of Canterbury, by these presents graciously dispense with you, that, together with the rectory of A. B. which you now possess, you may freely and lawfully accept the rectory of C. D. provided that the cure of the souls of that church from which you shall be most absent, be in the mean time in all respects laudably served by an able minister, capable to explain and interpret the principles of Christian religion, and to declare the word of God unto the people, in case the revenues of the said church can conveniently maintain such minister; and that a competent and sufficient salary be well and truly allowed and paid to the said minister, to be limited and allotted by the proper ordinary at his discretion; or by us or our successors, in case the diocesan bishop shall not take due care therein. Provided nevertheless, that these presents do not avail you any thing unless duly confirmed by the king's letters patent. Given under the seal of our office of faculties, this _____ day of _____ &c."

From these uncontested authorities and documents, it appears, beyond all doubt and all contradiction, that the power of fixing and regulating the salaries of curates from time to time has been vested in the bishops by the most ancient constitutions of the church, and by a regular succession of various acts of parliament, from the year 1350 to the present hour.

4. But it has been, moreover, broadly and positively asserted in this house, that the bishops have *abused* this power. This, my lords, is a very grave and severe charge against a whole body of men who have the honour of a seat in your lordships' house. It requires something more than mere assertion to support it; and I trust that those who have brought the accusation will produce their proofs.

At the same time I must beg leave to say, that I shall not consider a few solitary instances picked up here and there throughout the kingdom, as a sufficient proof of so general, so indiscriminate, and so unqualified a crimination. It is

possible that two or three errors of this kind may with great industry be brought to light. But can it be wondered at, if, in a country containing near 12,000 parochial benefices, some few instances of apparent harshness may be found; which yet, when they come to be fairly examined, will probably appear to have arisen from the peculiar circumstances of the case, and to be founded on reasons which will perfectly justify the bishop's conduct.

As to my own conduct in this respect, I cannot, on the strictest scrutiny, charge myself with any thing like rigour or severity toward the incumbents in this diocese in fixing the salaries of the curates; which is what I suppose noble lords mean by *abuse of power*.

God forbid that I should ever knowingly take one shilling more than I think necessary from the pockets of the incumbents, to put it into the pockets of the curates. No, my lords, I beg to have it distinctly and clearly understood by this house, and by the whole diocese of London, that whatever zeal I may have shown on this occasion in behalf of the curates, I should show the very same zeal in behalf of the incumbents, if their circumstances required it. Of this good disposition towards them, I have, I hope, given some substantial proofs.—I took a warm, and active, and zealous part, in promoting the act above mentioned, which gave the incumbents of the city of London 5000*l.* a year; and I have reason to think that my strenuous exertions in favour of that bill contributed not a little to the success of it. The clergy of London were fully sensible of this; and I received their unanimous thanks for what I had done. I must add too, what nothing but self-defence and the pressure of the present occasion should ever have induced me to mention here, that the fund which I lately established for the relief of the indigent clergy of this diocese comprehends *incumbents* as well as *curates*, and many of the former have been actually benefited by it.—Indeed, on all occasions I have endeavoured, to the utmost of my power, to promote the interests, the welfare, the credit, both of the higher and lower classes of the clergy in this diocese. In every class of them, there are men of very distinguished abilities, of great erudition, of fervent piety, and

exemplary attention to all their sacred functions, for whom I entertain the highest regard. With many of them, I have had the happiness to live in habits of intimacy and friendship for many years; and from the whole body of them in general I have had the satisfaction of receiving, on various occasions, the most unequivocal proofs of attachment and esteem.

5. There is still one more objection which I have lately heard made to the bill, viz. that it will tend to destroy all that harmony and good understanding which ought to subsist between the incumbent and curate, and to produce perpetual dissension, animosity, and hostility, between them. Now, my lords, as this is nothing more than mere assertion, and as one assertion is as good as another, I will venture to assert, on the contrary, that no such consequence is at all likely to follow from this bill. It will, I am persuaded, in the event, be found, that this is one of those conjectural and unfounded predictions that are so frequently opposed to solid and substantial benefits, which can no otherwise be controverted but by foretelling evils that will probably prove to be perfectly imaginary and visionary.—The ground on which these prophecies of the dissensions which this bill will create between the incumbent and curate are founded, is, *the proposed augmentation of the curate's salary*; which, it is said, will be the cause of everlasting contention. But if this be so, why did not these dissensions arise from the act of the 36th of the king, in which the salary of the curate (taking in the use of the house) was nearly double of that enacted by the 12th of Queen Anne? Yet I have never heard that any such terrible evils have been produced by that act, nor were any such objections urged against it at the time it passed.—Indeed *that act alone* is in itself a complete answer not only to this, but to *all the other material objections* that have been made to this bill.—If you say that this bill gives too large a proportion of the incumbent's income to the curate, the act of 1796 gives a still larger proportion. It gives, (as I have frequently observed before, and must again and again repeat, as an argument which appears to me unanswerable) it gives a fourth, a third, and one half; and that on *all livings* under 400*l.* a year; whereas this bill gives only a fifth, and that on a few

livings (comparatively speaking) of great value, where the incumbents can well afford it.—If you say that this bill is an unjust and unexampled invasion of private property, the act of 1796 is equally so, nay, more, for it takes away more, in proportion to the value of the living, from the property of the incumbent.—If you say that this bill gives an exorbitant discretionary power to the bishops, the act of 1796 gives the same, nay, a still greater, for it gives them the power of fixing the salary of all the curates in the kingdom.—If you say that this augmentation of the curate's stipend will create divisions, contentions, animosities, between the incumbents and curates, there is the very same ground for it in the act of 1796; namely, a great augmentation of income, which yet has never produced any such effects. And though that act was liable to all those objections, yet your lordships and the other house of parliament gave your entire assent to it, and no such objections ever presented themselves to your minds.—But even if some dissensions should arise from this bill, is an act of such great importance and such extensive benevolence, as that of giving relief to two or three thousand deserving and indigent English clergymen, to be stopped because a few warm men on each side of the question choose to quarrel about the partition of their income? If this be so, and if this argument be pushed to its utmost extent, the curates ought to have no salary at all; for as long as there is any salary, any pecuniary transaction between the incumbent and curate, be it ever so small, they may still quartel about it. For it is not the quantum, it is simply the augmentation itself, which is the ground of dissension, if there be any; and it is well known, that the sharpest contentions sometimes arise from the slightest causes.

Having now, as I conceive, answered what seem to be the chief objections that have been made to the principle of the bill, your lordships will, I trust, allow it to be read now a second time. In the meanwhile, allow me, my lords, before I sit down, to recommend most earnestly the curates of this kingdom to your favour and protection.—There is no class of men in this country that want it, or deserve it more. I know, my lords, and have very good reason to know, that

even in this opulent diocese there are many of them at this very moment struggling under the severest difficulties; and that, with families of six, eight, or ten children, they are plunged in the deepest distress. It has indeed been asserted by a noble lord, that the distressed state of the curates of this kingdom (which was stated as the ground of the bill before your lordships) was not sufficiently proved; that the case was not made out; that the curates, as a body, had presented no petition, nor had any cases of individual distress been laid before the house. It is very true, my lords, the curates have not importuned your lordships with petitions; and in this, I think, they have done right. They could have made out, God knows, too strong a case; but, out of respect to your lordships, they forbore. Their distress is not importunate, clamorous, and obtrusive, but silent, modest, meek, and patient; which is the true and genuine character of real and deep distress. The curates did not feel the misery the less for not expressing it. They felt it, on the contrary, to be so strong and obvious, and so universally acknowledged, that they thought it perfectly needless to trouble your lordships with their complaints. They left their cause to your own humanity and justice. They thought they might safely trust it in your hands. They flattered themselves, that they should have a powerful advocate in your own bosoms, an advocate that would plead more powerfully for them, than they could for themselves; and in this, I trust, they will not be mistaken.

6. But it is said that no individual cases of distress have been produced. My lords, you must be sensible how difficult and how delicate a thing it is to mention names and circumstances, in cases of distress, which the sufferers wish perhaps to conceal from all the world, and shrink from their being exposed to the public eye. Were it not for this, I could cover your lordship's table with cases of distressed curates, known to myself and within the precincts of my own diocese.*

* In order to shew that I had very good grounds for speaking in such strong terms as I did, of the extremely distressed state of the curates, I will produce here one case, among many others which have come to my own knowledge.

A memorial has lately been presented to me, in behalf of a curate (not in my diocese) who has been thirty years in orders, and has had no less than five different pieces of preferment; and that the reader may judge of the labour he un-

To extricate them from this distress is the object of this bill, and your lordships will, I am sure, think such an object worthy of your most serious consideration. You will not, I am confident, suffer light objections, and merely possible inconveniences; you will not suffer surmises, conjectures, suppositions, forebodings, and groundless apprehensions, to outweigh and overthrow that solid, substantial, extensive, and certain good which this bill is intended, and, in my poor judgment, well calculated to produce. I beg your lordships to recollect, what a multitude of objections were made, and with what extreme violence were urged, against *the abolition of the slave trade*, and what dreadful and alarming evils were confidently predicted as the inevitable consequences of that measure.* Yet, to your immortal honour, you paid no regard to those false prophecies; you abolished that opprobrious traffic; and no such consequences have yet followed, nor is it probable that they ever will. I beg your lordships also once more to consider, that every objection which has been or can possibly be urged against this bill might have been urged against the

dergoes. I will give the outline of one Sunday's work in the month of April last.

On that day, he began with marrying a couple at one of his churches, at eight in the morning. At half past nine he walked to a chapel at three miles distance, read prayers and administered the sacrament to about fifty communicants. He returned to his church at two o'clock, and there read and preached. He then attended a lectureship at three o'clock, and came back to his church at four; there he had three funerals. He also baptized eight children, and churched two ladies separately. He returned home for eight minutes to tea. And, lastly, went again to the chapel, and read prayers, and returned home at half past nine o'clock at night. During this day, he was speaking six hours, walked 14 miles, and had no refreshment from nine in the morning (his duty allowing no time for it) till five in the afternoon, and then could take eight minutes only for tea.

These are his general official occupations on Sunday, beside a constant attendance on the charity schools the rest of the week.

For all these occupations, he has only 70l. 17s. a year. He has a wife and six children, and is now old and infirm.—*Bishop of London, June 28, 1808.*

* The opponents of the abolition, among other things, foretold that it would be the loss of four or five millions a year to this country; that it would be the utter ruin of the British West India islands; that it would impoverish ourselves and enrich our enemies; that it would excite perpetual insurrections of the negroes against their masters; and, lastly, that it would occasion a general revolt of the British West India islands. These are a few of the terrible consequences which it was predicted in the house would *infallibly* follow the abolition of the slave trade. How far these predictions have been fulfilled, I need not inform your lordships; and I am persuaded that the mischievous effects, predicted of this bill, will prove just as visionary and as vain as those respecting the abolition.
Bishop of London.

curates' bill of 1796; for there is in that, as I have already proved, the same violation of private property, the same discretionary power given to the bishops, the same proportion, (nay, even a larger) given to the curate, as in the present bill. Yet at that time no one ever thought of these objections. The bill was passed with little or no opposition, and none of the bad consequences now predicted have followed from it.

Upon the whole, my lords, when I reflect on the many instances of regard which this house has shown to the interests and welfare of the English clergy; when I reflect on the many declarations I have heard in this house, from several noble lords of the highest distinction, *that the revenues of the inferior clergy ought to be increased*; when I reflect, more particularly, on that signal act of your liberality before mentioned, *which gave no less than 5000l. a year to the clergy of London*; I never can persuade myself that you will on this occasion shut your hands and your hearts against the poor curates of this kingdom; and that they, who stand most in need of compassion and relief, shall be the only class of clergymen in this kingdom to which your humanity and liberality are not extended.

I never can bring myself to think that your lordships will say, by the vote of this night, that two or three thousand clergymen of the church of England shall be doomed to pine in helpless penury; that although they may be performing the whole duty of large, laborious, and populous parishes of very great value, although they may have large families of young children to support; although the price of all the necessaries of life is doubled and even trebled within the last thirty years; yet, under all these circumstances, the stipend of an English curate *shall never exceed 75l. a year*.

No, my lords, such a decision never *can*, I am confident, come from an English house of peers, from the supreme court of justice in this kingdom. Under this conviction, I sit down with the most sanguine hope of a favourable issue to this bill, and shall give my most cordial assent to its being now read a second time.*

* It was matter of extreme concern to me, that in the discussion of this bill I found myself under the necessity of differing from many noble lords and learned

Lord Moira argued against the bill, on the ground of its being an open violation of private property. He felt it to be equally the duty of the landed interest to attend to the comforts of the inferior clergy, as of the higher dignitaries of the church.

Lord Harrowby followed the noble baron, and argued on a different principle in favour of the bill.

Lord Sidmouth opposed the bill, as uncalled for either by rectors or curates; as interfering unreasonably with the property of the former, without improving the condition of the latter; for he contended, that it was no improvement of the condition of the curate to give him for a short and uncertain period, which may be terminated at any time by the determination of the rector, an income far beyond what he could look to permanently. He was also adverse to the bill, as it did not so much go to provide a resident clergy, as to mulct the income of non-residents. If residence was the object in view, why did not the bill apply to the incomes under 400*l.* a year, as well as to those over that sum. On these grounds, and for several minor reasons, he proposed that the bill should be read a second time this day three months.

prelates (some of them in the highest stations and of most distinguished characters) for whom I entertain the highest respect and esteem. But I beg to have it understood, that if any strong expressions escaped me in the warmth of debate, I did not mean to cast the slightest reflection on those who opposed the bill, and who, I well know, opposed it on principle, and from a conscientious conviction that it would not answer the end proposed. I give them the fullest credit for the purity of their motives and the rectitude of their intentions; and all I have to ask in return is, the same candid interpretation of the part I have taken, and of the motives by which I have been actuated on this occasion.

I can with the most perfect truth declare, that I had not any other objects in view than those I openly avowed and professed in the outset of the debate; namely, the general interests of religion, the credit of the church of England, the spiritual welfare of the people, and the relief of large, laborious, deserving, indigent, and suffering class of the inferior clergy; all which important ends I did, and do still most sincerely think, this bill was well calculated to obtain. I had not, and could not possibly have any other objects in view than these. Indeed no considerations of less moment than these could have had weight enough to draw me from my retreat, or to set in motion those springs of active exertion which age and indisposition had so much weakened and impaired;—for I can with but too much truth apply to myself, with a small variation, those affecting words of old Evander:

“ — Mihi tarda gelu seculisque effeta senectus
“ Inavidet eloquium serueque ad fortia vires.”

Bishop of London.

The *Earl of Suffolk* stated, that when about three years ago he had it in contemplation to bring the situation of the curates under the consideration of the legislature, he received above 200 letters from individuals of that body, representing the hardships under which they laboured. This certainly amounted to a call on the part of that body for legislative relief. The noble earl stated some cases of peculiar distress, and concluded with giving his vote for the second reading of the bill, though possibly some of its provisions might not be such as he should altogether approve.

The *Earl of Buckinghamshire* argued against the bill on the same grounds as Lord Sidmouth. He could not conceive why the lay improvisor was left to manage with his curate as he should think proper, while the income of the beneficed clergyman was so extensively invaded.

The *Archbishop of Canterbury* traced the principle of an interference on the part of the bishops to provide a maintenance for the officiating persons, from the earliest period of the history of the church of England. He cited a mandate from the Pope, enjoining this interference, in the reign of Henry II., and adverted to several successive acts prior to the reformation, and since down to the time of his present Majesty. On constitutional grounds, therefore, the right of intervention was perfectly clear. The most Rev. Prelate then argued the propriety of the present bill, and contended that unless some such measure were passed, the situation of the curates must be eternally coming before their lordships year after year.

The *Lord Chancellor*, after the principle of the measure had been recognized twice by the other house, and once by their lordships, thought the bill ought at least to be read a second time, though he was not prepared to say that he would afterwards give his approbation to all the provisions of it.

The *Duke of Norfolk* argued in favour of the bill, on the ground that some remedy was necessary, and that the present measure was better than none. The noble duke replied particularly to the arguments of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The *Lord Lauderdale* spoke at considerable length against the bill, which he contended militated directly against the pro-

fessional exertions of the young clergy, checking their ambition, by affording at once the enjoyment of a comfortable ease, and repressing their talents by removing the stimulus which was found most powerful in every profession. The noble lord then entered into the general arguments to prove, that the incumbents of livings would be injured, without serving the curate, the church, or the Christian religion.

The house then divided on Lord Sidmouth's amendment.

Ayes, 17—Noes, 36—Majority for the second reading of the bill, 19.

June 28. *Lord Harrowby*, pursuant to a notice which he had given, rose to submit a motion to their lordships, which was suggested to him by some observations that had been made during the discussion of this question. It was agreed, and seemed to be wished on all hands, that something should be done towards improving the condition of the inferior clergy. It had all along been his opinion, that the house was proceeding to legislate on a matter respecting which they had nothing like adequate information before them. This want of due information he felt very anxious to supply; and the object of his present motion was to endeavour to ascertain the number of livings which were under 150*l.* per ann. The noble lord then went into a variety of calculations, grounded on former accounts laid before the house, to show what were the number of those livings, how many of them did not exceed 30*l.*: how great would be the amount of the sum necessary to bring these small livings up to the 150*l.* per ann.; and how long the period of time, under the present circumstances, necessary for the attainment of that object. It was also an object with him to ascertain how many livings were assisted by Queen Anne's bounty. With a view to get at this object, (an act of parliament he did not think necessary to accomplish it), he should content himself now with moving an humble address to his Majesty, praying he would be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before the house an account of the number of livings under 150*l.* per ann.

The *Archbishop of Canterbury* expressed his thanks to the noble baron for the pains he had taken on this subject, and

his readiness to co-operate with him in the prosecution of this object.

Lord Moira also gave his hearty concurrence to the motion, and declared that no man could be more anxious than he was to see the condition of the inferior clergy improved. It was not only the comfort of those respectable persons he had in view; but the improvement of the morals of the commonalty, which improvement was intimately connected with the ease and comfort of the clergy. Perhaps, in addition to the information moved for by the noble baron, it might also be expedient to have before the house an account of the accumulation of the funds, known by the name of Queen Anne's bounty.

Lord Harrowby and the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, in explanation, observed, that there was no accumulation of those funds.

Lord Hawkesbury approved of the motion, and assured his noble friend that every thing should be done by him to give effect to his laudable intentions and endeavours.

The question was then put on *Lord Harrowby's* motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

The order of the day was then read for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the bill, when

Lord Sidmouth rose to move an instruction to the committee. In his opinion, whatever came under the description of the object which the bill had in view might be embraced by it. Its object was to afford relief to resident curates, where that relief was justly required, and where it might be easily procured. His wish now was to extend that relief to curates appointed by lay proprietors, and his lordship concluded with moving an instruction to the committee to that effect.

Lord Hawkesbury was sorry he could not assent to the proposition of his noble friend. That proposition broached an entirely new principle, which was not connected with the present bill. It should therefore be introduced in a separate bill, and stand upon its own merits. The principle of the present bill was not new, but had already been, twice at least, recognised and sanctioned by parliament.

The question was then put on *Lord Sidmouth's* motion and negatived; after which the house resolved itself into the committee on the bill.

In the committee, a clause proposed by the Earl of Moira, for rendering the curates acting under the bill liable to penalties for dilapidations on the vicarage houses, was opposed, on the ground that there was an action at common law in such cases. On a division, the clause was negatived by a majority of 26 to 6.

Another division took place on an amendment proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the clause calling upon the bishops, when assigning to any curate the allowances under this bill, to assign the reasons on which he interfered. His Grace stated, that though the bishops were by the constitution responsible to the king as the head of the church, they were not under the controul of the privy council. It was therefore unconstitutional now to subject them to the authority of that tribunal.

The amendment was supported by Lord Hawkesbury, and opposed by

The *Lord Chancellor*, who though he allowed that the bishops were in ordinary cases responsible only to the crown, maintained that when extraordinary powers were given to them by the legislature, there was a right in the legislature to regulate and control the exercise of those powers. On the division there appeared,

For the Amendment, 15.—Against it, 16.

After some further conversation on the provisions of the bill, it was passed without any amendment.

The report was ordered to be received on the morrow.

June 29. On receiving the report of this bill,

Lords Holland, Lauderdale and Rosslyn, renewed their objections to it, and suggested several amendments, none of which, however, were adopted. The report was then received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on the succeeding day.

June 30. On the order of the day being moved for the third reading of the Stipendiary Curate's Bill,

The *Earl of Buckinghamshire* renewed his former opposition to the bill, which was again supported by Lord Harrowby.

The *Lord Chancellor* doubted the expediency of the bill, and wished to hear something upon the subject from the Right Rev. the bench of Bishops.

The bishops of Rochester, Bristol and Carlisle opposed the bill, as likely to produce more mischief than good.

The Bishop of London and Lord Hawkesbury said a few words in favour of the bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was favourable to the object of the bill, but thought that in its present state, it would not produce all the good that had been expected from it.

The third reading was negatived without a division, and the bill rejected.

February 17. A sermon was preached before the House of Lords by the Lord Bishop of Bristol.. Third chapter Joel, v. 9, 10.

"Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles,—prepare war,—wake up the mighty men—let all the men of war draw near—let them come up—beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears—let the weak say; I am strong."

On the same day the Dean of Lincoln preached a sermon before the House of Commons, for which he received the thanks of the house. Text, Kings b. 2. chap. 19. v. 11, 30 and 34.

"Behold thou hast heard what the kings of Assyria have done to all lords, by destroying them utterly.—Therefore thus saith the Lord, concerning the king of Assyria, he shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there; nor come before it with a shield, nor cast a bank against it, for I will defend this city to save it for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 24. Mr. Parnell moved for the production of an abstract of the petitions of claimants for compensation of tythes under the 27th of the king, chap. 36, and also an abstract of the proceedings of several courts relative thereto,

IRISH CLERGY RESIDENCE BILL.

April 11. Sir Arthur Wellesley rose in the House of Commons, pursuant to notice for leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the law in Ireland to that of England, relative to the enforcing the residence of the clergy upon their benefices. In doing this he thought it was hardly necessary to make many observations, or to use many arguments to induce the house

to adopt a law so important and so necessary. The bill he should propose to bring in would be perfectly similar to that in England, except that certain provisions would be omitted that were already included in some of the Irish acts, he then moved for leave to bring in a bill to enforce the residence of spiritual persons upon their benefices in Ireland.

This bill was past, and taken up to the lords on May 10, when it was read a first time. On the third reading, (May 31,) the Earl of Moira proposed an amendment in respect to the chaplains of peers. He observed that the bill in his opinion tended to deprive an Irish peer of having a chaplain, who could hold a living by dispensation in the same manner as the chaplains of English peers. By the 4th article of the act of union, it was provided, that peers of Ireland should have and enjoy all the immunities and privileges of English peers, and he conceived that having a chaplain in his house, holding other livings by dispensation was one of those privileges included in the 4th article of union.

After some observations from the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Redesdale, the Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishop of Down, the objection was removed from the clause by adding, that this privilege of the peers should not interfere with those of the Archbishops and Bishops,* past.

IRISH CHURCH AND GLEBE-HOUSE BILL.

April 11. Sir Arthur Wellesley moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide more effectually for building and rebuilding churches and glebe-houses in Ireland, under the management of the Board of First Fruits, and to enable them to purchase lands, and make appropriations for that purpose. Read a second time on the 12th of April, and past on the 9th May, taken up to the lords on the succeeding day, and on the 31st past with a few amendments. In consequence of these amendments and some irregularity, Sir Arthur Wellesley in

* Number of chaplains peers may qualify.

Archbishop.....	8	Bishop.....	6
Duke.....	6	Baron.....	3
Marquis.....	5	Knight of the Garter.....	3
Earl.....	5	Duchess, Marchioness, Countess	{ 2
Viscount.....	4	or Baroness, being widows...	{ 2

the House of Commons moved the reading on that day three months. Another bill was then framed similar to the one recommended by the lords, and past.

IRISH TYTHES.

April 27. Mr. Parnell moved, that returns be made of all the civil bills which had been tried in Ireland, before the assistant barristers, respecting tythes, during the last year, ending on the 1st of January, 1808. *Ordered.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 29. On the motion of Sir John Newport, copies of the abstracts of the returns made to the privy council of Great Britain, by the several Archbishops of Ireland, relative to the residence of the clergy in their respective dioceses in the years 1804-6-7, were laid upon the table.

April 29. Mr. Tremain brought up a bill for providing decent interment in church-yards or parochial burying grounds, for human bodies, cast upon the shores of Great Britain and Ireland by wrecks or otherwise, past.

May 9. Mr. Rose moved, "that copies of the returns made by the archbishops and bishops to the privy council, of the number of non-resident clergy in their respective dioceses, in 1806 and 1807, be laid before the house." The motion passed, and copies were presented by Sir Stephen Cottrell.

By the returns it appeared that the number of the non-resident clergy had decreased from the year 1805 to 1806, but that from that year to 1807 it had considerably increased.

Return for 1804-5 - 4506

Return for 1805-6 - 4132 - decrease 376.

Return for 1806-7 - 6145 - increase 2013.

Abstract of the Number of Non-Residents in all the Dioceses and Classes; for the Years 1804-5, 1805-6, and 1806-7.
Prepared by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Clark.

	Causes of Non-Residence.	1804	1805	1806
Want or unfitness of parsonage houses	1369	1341	1063	
Resident on other livings	951	887	1137	
Infirmity of body or mind	467	484	630	
Literary or ecclesiastical employment else- where	459	455	396,	
	Carried forward	3246	3167	3026

	<i>Brought up</i>	3246	3167	3026
Without exemption, notification, or licence	248	334	2446	
Offices in cathedrals	176	158	183	
Offices in universities.....	110	104	113	
Non-enumerated cases.....	87	0	0	
Notification of returns to residence.....	80	11	0	
Residence in own or relatives' mansion....	90	112	123	
Sinecures	24	20	17	
Metropolitan licences	0	70	3	
Erroneous licences	31	0	0	
Chaplaincies in royal and noble families ...	28	30	27	
Navy	0	10	15	
Offices in dioceses.....	25	28	32	
No churches	6	9	12	
Vacancies.....	4	24	33	
Imprisonment abroad.....	3	6	0	
Sequestrations.....	3	16	19	
At the university, and under 30 years of age	5	3	5	
In his Majesty's household.....	2	0	0	
Abroad.....	2	1	5	
Livings held by bishops.....	15	22	11	
Recent distress.....	1	0	0	
Royal dispensations.....	2	0	0	
Recent institutions.....	1	4	23	
Licences expired.....	1	0	0	
Parsonage occupied by late rector.....	1	0	0	
Resignation.....	1	0	0	
Imprisonment for debt.....	1	1	5	
Promised to return to residence.....	1	1	0	
Dignities.....	37	0	0	
Prebends.....	275	2	0	
Monitions	0	0	0	
Doing duty resident in house belonging to a sinecure in the parish	0	0	0	
		0	0	2
Total	4506	4132	6145	

The cause of this apparent increase may be learnt from the following letters of the bishops of London, Chichester, Worcester, Lincoln, and Norwich, written in answer to a circular letter from the lords of the privy council.

To the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Your lordships will, I hope, have the goodness to excuse the long delay of my answer to your observations and questions (communicated to me by Mr. Fawkner in his letter of the 6th of October last) on account of the reasons stated by me in my reply to that letter, October 13th, 1807. Those reasons were, the very infirm state of my health for more than a twelve-month past, the necessity I was under of spending four months at Bristol during the last summer, and the great accumulation of business which so long an absence from my diocese produced on my return from that place: these causes being now in a great measure removed, I take the earliest opportunity in my power of submitting the following statement to your lordships' consideration.

Your lordships observe, in the first place, that "the number of spiritual persons non-resident without notification, licence, or exemption, has greatly increased in the last year."

It is, I am afraid, but too true, that the clergy in general have been very remiss, both in notifying their exemptions, and applying for licences; but (with respect to my own diocese) this neglect has not arisen from want of frequent admonition on my part to do both.

I have, however, the satisfaction to inform your lordships, that in the diocese of London, the number of non-residents without notification, licence, or exemption, instead of being greatly increased, was actually less in the last year than in the preceding one. After looking over my books with all the care and accuracy in my power, I find that the number of such non-residents for the year ending the 25th of March, 1806, was 32, and for the year ending the 25th of March, 1807, was only 27: and this in a diocese containing 577 benefices (including the peculiars) does not seem to be a very unreasonable number in proportion to the whole.

Still, however, it is larger than it ought to be, and I shall use my best endeavours to reduce it as much as possible. With this view, I have ordered advertisements to be inserted in several of the public papers, (especially those that have the greatest circulation in my diocese) calling the attention of the clergy to the 15th and 16th clauses of the residence act, re-

quiring them to send in the notifications of their exemptions without delay, and apprising them of the dangers they incur by neglecting to do so. I have no doubt but these admonitions will have their full effect.

Your lordships in the next place, desire me to inform you, whether, in cases of non-residence without licence, notification, or exemption within my diocese, monitions have been issued according to the directions of sect. 30. of the residence act?

My answer is, that in several such cases I have issued monitions; and wherever I have not done so, it has been for very substantial reasons; because, under all the circumstances of the case, I judged it most conducive to the spiritual welfare of the parish, and the general interest of religion, not to compel the incumbent to reside. And I conceive, that there is nothing in the 30th clause or any other clause of the residence act, which precludes the bishop from exercising such discretion according to the best of his judgment, for the benefit of the church.—But I must at the same time beg leave to observe, that although I have not in all cases, where the residence act empowered me to issue a monition, thought it expedient to exercise that power, yet by other and gentler means, by reasoning, by representation, by exhortation, by persuasion, I have had the good fortune to prevail on a considerable number of clergymen to reside, who had formerly been non-resident: insomuch, that by these means, 30 at least have of late years been added to the list of residents, besides those that have been compelled to reside by threatening or actually issuing monitions. This is a mode of proceeding which your lordships, I think, will not disapprove; as in several cases, it as effectually promotes the great end and purpose of the residence act, as the compulsory power with which it very properly arms the bishop to force obedience to the statute where he finds it necessary.

Upon the whole, I can with great truth assure your lordships, that from my first appointment to the see of London to this moment, the article of residence has been the constant object of my attention, and the favourite wish of my heart: my best endeavours to promote it have not been wanting; and, how far they have been successful, cannot be better explained

to your lordships than by an extract from a letter which I received from one of my archdeacons, (Mr. Cambridge, archdeacon of Middlesex, and of a large part of Essex) after having made a parochial visitation of his archdeaconry in the month of October last.

This testimony being not mere matter of opinion, but the result of actual observation on the spot, appeared to me the best and most satisfactory evidence that I could produce to your lordships of the real state of the diocese of London, with respect to the principal objects of the letter which you directed Mr. Fawkener to address to me on the 6th of October last.

Mr. Archdeacon Cambridge's report to me is as follows;

"On the important subject of residence, I have the pleasure to say, that your lordship's exertions and constant attention have not been in vain. The strongest marks of an important change in that respect are every where apparent, by the number of parsonage-houses that have been lately either wholly rebuilt, or undergone considerable repairs; and there now remains only one or two parishes under my charge (where the income or house will admit of it) that have not a resident incumbent."

I have the honour to be, my lords, your lordships most faithful and obedient servant,

B. LONDON.

Chichester House, October 19th, 1807.

Sir,—I have herewith the honour of transmitting to you a list of clerical defaulters in my diocese, conformably, I apprehend, to the requisitions of the lords of his majesty's privy council.

Though the non-residents are not increased, yet the non-notifiers are numerous; and this is the more singular, as I know, by either personal inspection or by local information, that there is not one beneficed clergyman to be found among the latter who does not reside on some other benefice of his own, and might, of course, have a legal exemption to plead in bar of the penal statute.

The actually non-residents, here mentioned, I have repeatedly called to residence; but no regular monition having yet

been issued, my injunction has hitherto, I confess, produced very little effect.

To those clergymen, whose only fault has been (doubtless a reprehensible one) the mere omission to notify their reason of such legal absence, I have contented myself with pointing out the probable consequences of their neglect. A monition is an expensive messenger; and it might be deemed an harsh measure against clergymen, who, though negligent in one instance, had not failed in the primary objects of the act, parochial residence, and the discharge of their spiritual duties.

I am rejoiced to find, that the lords of the privy council are taking the important matter of clerical residence into further consideration, and trust they will adopt effectual means of enforcing it to real, extensive, and permanent good; but, while sinecure offices in cathedrals, and fellowships in colleges, are allowed to be legal excuses for a dereliction of pastoral duties, the act must remain lamentably inefficient.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. CICEST.

Hartlebury Castle, October 26th, 1807.

Sir,—I received the letter of the 6th instant, which you addressed to me by order of the lords of his majesty's privy council, respecting the beneficed clergy of my diocese, who were reported in my last return to their lordships as non-resident without notification, licence, or exemption.

In answer to this letter, I observe, 1st, that the section 30 in the act to which I am referred is permissive only, and not compulsory; 2dly, that the number of non-residents in my last return, without licence or exemption, being increased, is principally owing to licences having expired since my former return, and which would have been renewed had they been applied for. Lastly, that of those non-residents, three-fourths at least are entitled to licences if applied for, many of the benefices being only perpetual curacies, and most of them of very small value; some without houses, and others with houses unfit for the incumbents to reside in.

Upon the whole, it seems to me (if I may have leave to give my own private opinion in this matter) that residence

cannot be enforced more strictly than it is at present, under a favourable construction of the late act, without throwing numbers of the clergy into such a state of uneasiness and discomfort, as must injure, and not serve, the cause of true practical religion. And it is on this ground that I have not thought it necessary or proper to send out those citations or monitions which the act permits me to do.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
R. WORCESTER.

Sir,—That the residence of the parochial clergy upon their livings is an object of incalculable importance to the nation at large, will admit of no doubt; and that it is the duty of a bishop to promote this residence, by all the means in his power, is equally clear: I therefore request the favour of you to assure the privy council of my serious and respectful attention to the contents of your letter; and also, that it has been, and shall be my constant endeavour to carry into effect the design of the legislature in passing the late act for “enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices, &c.” I must, however, in justice to myself and to my brethren, point out some circumstances, not generally known, and which are, (I believe) peculiar to this diocese. In Norfolk and Suffolk there are between two and three hundred parishes without any parsonage-house, or, what is equivalent, [with] a mere cottage. The livings also are so small, that the same person very frequently holds two, and, in many cases, three. It is in consequence of this smallness in point of value, that the diocesan has the privilege, which no other bishop has, of granting a personal union of benefices. In a diocese thus circumstanced, it is obvious, that the clergy will appear, upon the face of the annual return, more culpable than they really are; because many of them have two livings without a glebe-house upon either, and are unable to hire a convenient place of abode in the neighbourhood of their preferment.

With respect to the increase in the return of last year of spiritual persons not resident upon their livings, I am happy to say, that this apparent neglect of duty arises not from the quantum of residence being less than usual, but from the ig-

norance or inattention of the clergy to that clause in the act of parliament, which enjoins them to renew their licences at the expiration of two years, and also to their neglect in sending regular notifications. I will take the best measures I can to remedy the evil you point out, and trust that in the next return the privy council will find no cause for complaint. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY NORWICH.

Norwich, 22d October, 1807.

Not a single incumbent is non-resident in my diocese without my being acquainted with the reason of his non-residence; but I am sorry to add, that the smallness of a large proportion of my livings, the entire want of a parsonage-house, or its unfitness for the residence of a clergyman, and the unhealthiness of some parishes, compel me to dispense with residence in a degree very painful to me. The late residence act has certainly been attended with considerable benefit, but much remains to be done before the residence of the parochial clergy can be generally enforced.

G. LINCOLN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 16. Sir John Newport moved, that there be laid before the house copies of the letters sent by the bishops of the several dioceses of England and Wales, in answer to that from the lords of the privy council, dated the 6th of October last, relative to the non-residence of the clergy in their respective dioceses.*

* On the 8th of April, the lords of the privy council took into consideration the letters alluded to by Sir John Newport. And the result of the said letters shewing that the appearance of the increase of non-resident clergy, in the several dioceses, is founded in great part on the neglect of the clergy to notify to their diocesans their exemptions respectively, and not from actual non-residence; their lordships thereupon recommended to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his Grace the Archbishop of York, to express to the several bishops within the respective provinces of Canterbury and York, the wish of the lords of the privy council, that, in the future returns from their several dioceses, a distinction should be made in the return of the non-resident clergy between those who are non-resident without

HOUSE OF LORDS.

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGES.

On May 9, the *Bishop of Exeter* presented a bill, the object of which was to render valid, marriages which had been solemnized in certain churches and chapels without a publication of the banns.

On the 19th of the same month, the Right Rev. Prelate moved its second reading.

The *Lord Chancellor* could not omit this occasion of expressing his regret at the frequent introduction of bills of this description. They seemed now to be considered as that sort of indemnity bills which came annually before the house, and which began to be looked upon as matters of course. He would, however, at present give notice, that they should no longer have his countenance; and, indeed, if the marriage act was to remain in force, and to be attended to as it ought to be, with what propriety could bills of the nature of that now before their lordships, be permitted to pass? He begged the house to observe, that this was the last bill of this nature which should pass without his decided opposition.

Lord Lauderdale considered the bill as of very great importance, inasmuch as it shewed the numerous inconveniences that arose from the marriage act. As the noble and learned lord seemed resolved to turn his attention to these inconveniences, he would perhaps discover how far it might be expedient to repeal the marriage act, or so far to new model its provisions, as to prevent the necessity of such frequent suspensions of it.

Lord Holland concurred in this opinion. He wished even the legislature would take a more wide and liberal view of the marriage act, and some other acts, such as the corporation and tests acts, which proved such hardships to so many large descriptions of his Majesty's subjects. Surely that act could

licence or exemption, and those who are reported as non-resident solely because they have not notified their exemption; and likewise, that some distinction should be made in the future returns of those who are non-resident merely on account of not having a fit house for their residence, but who nevertheless perform the duties of their cure.

not be practically wise and useful which justified a recurrence to so many suspensions of it.

The *Lord Chancellor* said, he must have been grossly misunderstood, if it was supposed he could entertain any intention of moving the repeal of any of these acts; on the contrary, an occasion was likely soon to occur, when he should declare his opinion of the necessity of retaining them. He certainly would hereafter set his face against such measures as the present, and manifest that respect in which the marriage act ought to be held, and the attention with which it should be observed.

Lord Redesdale would never sit silent and hear the declarations that were made by some noble lords. As he deeply and sincerely revered the marriage act, and as he felt the great importance of a strict observance of it, so should he always be ready to raise his voice against the opinion of those to whom nothing in the constitution appeared sacred, and who avowed the design of proposing the repeal of the marriage act, and other acts equally essential to the safety of the state, and to the well-being and peace of the community. Those who harbour such designs could not mean well to their country.

Lord Stanhope called to order. He felt much respect for the noble and learned lord, but he never would allow him or any noble lord to impute motives to noble lords as influencing the opinions they delivered in that house.

Lord Redesdale did not conceive himself to be disorderly. He did not think that any noble lord, without moving for the repeal of an act of the legislature, had a right to enter into arguments, that treated it with disrespect. The noble lords in his eye had spoken disrespectfully of the marriage act, and intimated a wish for the repeal of other acts of equal importance and necessity. He therefore felt himself justified in again declaring, that those who would attempt to repeal such acts, could not wish well to their country.

Lord Lauderdale called the noble and learned lord to order, and reprobated the narrowness and illiberality of his opinions, which were now held odious in every part of the country, and which he was certain would prove as mischievous as they were odious.

Lord Ellenborough contended, that his noble and learned friend was strictly in order; his observations grew out of the bill before the house.

After some further explanations between the Lord Chancellor, Lord Redesdale, and Lord Holland, the bill was read a second time, and afterwards passed.

On the motion of the Bishop of Exeter for the marriage indemnity bill going into a committee, (*May 23*),

The *Archbishop of Canterbury* said, he thought there was great deficiency in the act relating to marriages. There seemed to him great impropriety in giving, as was the case, one church the right of solemnizing marriages, and denying it to another—in some places that right was enjoyed by a chappelry, in other places chappelries were excluded by such power. He observed many mistakes originated from this diversity of powers belonging to different churches, and many young men, who from their habits of life could not be expected to know much of their lordships' statutes, upon being applied to, not knowing this difference of right, solemnized marriages contrary to law—it would be better to make all churches, chapels of ease, &c. capable of marriage solemnization, which would remove the inconvenience of the act of parliament. He and the reverend prelates had taken every means to consider this subject well, for the purpose of preventing, by their own exertions, any necessity to bring in bills similar to the present, but they were fully sensible that not any thing effectual could be accomplished on their parts.—(*Past.*)*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IRISH FIRST FRUITS.

May 16, 1808. *Sir J. Newport*, pursuant to his notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for a more equal valuation of the revenue of the First Fruits in Ireland, and for the due collection thereof. He informed the house that 1500

* The bishops of the respective dioceses were instructed to direct, that, in every church or chapel, where marriages cannot legally be solemnized, there should be placed a table stating the punishment which every minister is liable to suffer, if he solemnizes marriage in any place not allowed by 26 Geo. II. and likewise declaring the sentence of the law, that marriages solemnized in improper places are null and void.

parishes only were valued in Ireland, while 900 were not valued at all. If the house should give him leave to bring in this bill, it was his intention to propose, that livings under 150*l.* per annum, and also livings upon which the incumbent would have to pay any charge to the representatives of their predecessors for the erection of glebe-houses, should not be included in the valuation, nor be required to contribute to this revenue. He also proposed, that the present incumbents should not be affected by this bill. Upon the most accurate calculation he could make, he supposed that, even with the exceptions he had stated, the new valuation would produce between 20 and 30,000*l.* per annum. He should also propose, that no more than one-fourth of a year's revenue should be demanded in any year, and that the bishop or archbishop should have the power of dividing the payment of these first fruits amongst the first six years of possession of a living. Having stated thus much, he moved for leave to bring in the following bill.

Whereas a very considerable proportion of the ecclesiastical dignities and benefices of Ireland has not been yet valued, under or by virtue of the several acts passed in the parliament thereof, for the due valuation and collection of the revenue of the first fruits; and the valuation of the remaining part of such dignities and benefices has been made at such early and remote periods, as to bear no due proportion to the real value thereof; and whereas a new and regular valuation of all the ecclesiastical dignities and benefices of Ireland, and the due and exact collection of the first fruits thereof, would greatly increase the fund applicable to the beneficial purposes of the erection of churches, and glebe-houses, and the purchase of glebes, and impropriate tythes, for augmentation of the income of the smaller livings:

Be it therefore enacted, That the respective archbishops and bishops of every diocese in Ireland are hereby empowered and required, as well by the oath of two or more credible witnesses, which oath, they or any person or persons, commissioned by them, under their hands and archiepiscopal or episcopal seals, are hereby empowered to administer, as by all other lawful ways or means, to inform themselves of the clear

improved yearly value of every ecclesiastical dignity and benefice, with or without cure of souls annexed, and how much yearly value arises, and the same from time to time to certify, under their respective hands and seals, to the trustees and commissioners, in whose disposal, and under whose control, the said revenue of first fruits is vested, in order that provision may be made by the said trustees and commissioners, for the due collection of such improved revenue, in such manner, and by such ways and means, as shall to them the said trustees and commissioners seem most expedient and effectual, which provision the said trustees and commissioners are hereby empowered to make, and to limit such times and days of payment for the same, upon good and reasonable sureties, as they may deem meet to appoint.

Provided always, That no person entering into possession of such ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, shall be called upon to make payment of more than one-fourth part of the first fruits, of such dignity or benefice, in any one year, and that no more than six years shall be allowed for the entire and complete discharge and payment of such first fruits.

Provided always, That all and singular vicarages or other benefices, having cure of souls annexed, and not being of the clear yearly value of 150*l.* at the least, upon such new valuation thereof, shall be free and clearly discharged and acquitted, from all charges and payments, for or on account of the said first fruits; and also that all and singular such benefices and vicarages as may be liable to any payments, on account of the erection of any glebe-house, shall be discharged in like manner of the payment of first fruits, so far only as respects such incumbent as may make good such payment, on account of the erection of such glebe-house.

Sir Arthur Wellesley objected to the principle of the Right Hon. Baronet's measure, because its object appeared to be to take money out of the pockets of the clergy of Ireland, to enable the board of first fruits to increase the revenues of the lower livings. The superior clergy were adequately provided for, but the inferior clergy were not. Yet, under the present circumstances of the church of Ireland, the clergy, upon presentation to a benefice, did not receive any income from it for

two years, and were obliged to give up the next two years' revenue to satisfy the demands of their predecessors for the erection of glebe-houses. Some livings, it was true, paid no first fruits, whilst others did, but the inequality was too inconsiderable to merit attention. Upon these grounds, he should object to the bill in the first instance.

A short discussion ensued, in which Mr. Charles Wynne, Mr. Horner, Mr. G. Ponsonby, and Mr. M. Fitzgerald, supported the motion; and Mr. Foster, Dr. Duigenan, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it, on the ground that, though they would support any proposition for the relief of the inferior clergy from any other fund, they could not consent to the imposition of such an oppressive tax upon the clergy in general for that purpose.

Sir J. Newport repeated and enforced all his former arguments; and said there was no good reason urged against the principle of the bill, and hinted that the details might be modified in the committee.*

The house divided on the question.

For the motion, 50.—Against it, 67.—Majority 17.

* The following is a history of the Irish first fruits. The first fruits, or annates, are or ought to be the first year's income of every ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, and originated at a very early period of our history, and were then paid by the clergy of both England and Ireland to the Pope. At the period of the Reformation they became a part of the revenue of the crown, and were as such regulated by several Irish statutes, particularly the 28th Henry VIII which provides for the due and regular valuation, from time to time, of this revenue, and for its collection, and also that of the twentieth part of all ecclesiastical benefices for the use of the crown. Valuations were entered upon, and in part effected under these acts, in the reigns of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. but no more than 1500 parishes were valued, whilst 900 remained, and still remain, unvalued, and consequently not subject to this payment. The amount to which the 1500 parishes were valued, was 8,882*l.* annual income, and the archbishoprics, bishoprics, and other dignities of Ireland, were valued at 5,236*l.* Queen Anne, at the instance either of Lord Treasurer Oxford, or of the Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant (for they disputed the merit of having suggested this act of royal munificence), absolutely released the clergy of Ireland from the payment of the twentieth parts, and by her letters patent, granted to certain trustees the revenue of first fruits, to be applied to the purpose of building and repairing churches and glebe-houses, and the purchase of glebes and impropriate tithes, for augmentation of the smaller livings. The average annual amount produced by this grant, which

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 24. *The Duke of Norfolk* moved that certain papers be laid upon the table, regarding the residence of the Irish clergy for a series of years, and which had been moved for and agreed to in the other house of parliament. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.**CATHOLIC PETITIONS.**

May 25. *Mr. Sheridan* presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of the county of Wexford, praying relief from the civil disabilities to which they are at present exposed, which was ordered to lie on the table. Similar petitions were then presented from the Roman Catholics of Waterford, of the county and city of Kilkenny, of the county of Kerry, by Sir John Newport, Mr. Butler, and Mr. M. Fitzgerald, which were severally ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Shaw (of Dublin) presented a petition from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Dublin, against the Catholic petition and claims, which was also ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Grattan then rose and moved, that the petition which he had presented from the Roman Catholics of Ireland be read, which having been read,

Mr. Grattan again rose, and adverting to the petition which was confirmed by the statute 2d George I. and several subsequent acts, from the defective valuation, is no more than 350*l.* It was conceived, that, by a fair and regular valuation, which, it is to be observed, the crown was empowered, by law, to make from time to time, as it might deem expedient, this revenue would yield an annual income of above 20,000*l.* after exonerating from all payment every benefice, with cure of souls annexed, which did not yield to the incumbent an income of at least one hundred and fifty pounds. If thus carried into effect, it would place at the disposal of the trustees (consisting of Archbishops, Bishops, the Lord Chancellor, and other great officers) an annual income so considerable as to place in a few years the church of Ireland in the most respectable state, by the augmentation of the smaller benefices, and with the provisions intended to make part of the bill, could not have pressed with the least severity on any individual—it was to be payable by instalments within four or six years, at the discretion of the trustees—it would not affect the present possessor of any dignity or benefice, and had only a prospective object, of signal advantage to the church establishment, nor would it have affected any incumbent who had a payment to make on account of the erection of any glebe-house. *Lane.*

had just been read, the number of signatures affixed to it, and to the several other petitions which had been that day laid upon the table upon the same subject, was confident that the house must feel that the petitions contained the sense of the catholics of Ireland. In what he had to say, therefore, on this occasion, he should assume that they spoke the sense of the catholics of Ireland. The petitioners formed a considerable portion of the electors of that house; they possessed political powers; they applied to the constitutional organ for a legitimate object. The prayer of their petition, said the Hon. Gentleman, I will recommend to the spirit of concord, that nothing may be said in the debate, which may sharpen the feelings of the public mind, and that, whatever may be the decision, though the result be not according to that prayer, yet nothing ought to occur in the discussion which may add irritation to disappointment. Those gentlemen who are indisposed to the case of the petitioners, I would recommend not to go back to former times—not to go back to the battle of the Boyne—not to go back to the year 1745—nor to those periods when both parties were engaged in the heat of contests and divisions. If gentlemen will go back to these periods, the catholics will go back also. If you make out your case against them, they will make out their case against you. Then it will be history against history, the man of blood against the man of blood: both parties will remain unreconciled and irreconcileable, whilst the victory will belong to the common enemy of both. You should not now look back to those periods, when oppression and violence were produced by the fury of bigotry, intoxicated with victory. The two nations, in settling their accounts, would have something to admire in each, and much to forget. The course of events render the ceasing of religious animosity fundamentally and absolutely necessary for the very existence of the empire. Whatever difference of opinion there may be, as to the laws which keep up these distinctions, there exists none as to disposition. The good sense of both nations have produced an effect on the spirit of the country, friendly to a more liberal and enlightened system of policy. It was therefore with regret that I had on a late occasion seen written on the walls, about the city, the words, "No Popery." It was

with regret that I saw petitions presented to this house against the claims of the catholics, as if emanating from a fanatical people, devoted to the rancorous bigotry, anxious to proscribe a great portion of their fellow subjects. It is, therefore, with more satisfaction I observed that, on the present occasion, only one petition of that description, (that presented this day by Mr. Shaw) had been produced against the petitions of the catholics. This was a demonstration of the favourable disposition of the public mind. And it would indeed be strange, if the contrary were to have been the case, whilst the government of the country had given such an example of the liberality of its feelings to the catholics. The government has taken catholics into the service of the state—it has established the catholic religion in Canada—it has maintained a close alliance with the catholic power Austria—it has restored the Pope—it has in a recent instance wisely and generously protected the catholic royal family of Portugal in its emigration to the Brazils. In all these, government has acted most wisely. Whilst it planted popery in North America, and South America, government acted upon the soundest policy, and at the same time its conduct shewed the innocence of popery. None of the former connections of this country now remain on the continent—we have now no allies there—it only remained, therefore, for the legislature to provide for the security of the empire, by uniting in closer connection all classes of our own people. The petitioners pray that they may be admitted to all the offices of state, to all the departments of the public service, and to seats in parliament. The act of the 33d of the king, gave to the catholics political power, when it gave them the elective franchise: it gave them admission to all offices, civil, naval, and military, saving some exceptions, about forty in number, and the petitioners now prayed against these exceptions, and applied for admission to all. But before I proceed to consider the prayer of these petitions, I shall first examine some objections which are ordinarily urged against the catholics. It has been objected against them that they acknowledge the temporal power of a foreign potentate, and that they are not bound by the obligation of an oath.

What is this but to say, that those men who constitute ♦

great portion of the army and navy of this country, are destitute of those principles that are necessary for the preservation of the social compact, and the maintenance of all civil government; that the religion is execrable, and all who profess it unworthy of any rights or privileges whatever? As if the catholic religion was not professed by the greatest proportion of Europe. If the objection be well founded, it will follow that the Christian religion is illusive. The objectors must either give up their objections, or the divinity of the Christian religion. In the year 1791, several questions were proposed to six of the most eminent universities on the continent, on the subject of these objections. The questions were submitted to the universities of Paris, Douay, St. Omers, Alcaln, and Salamanca, and answers were, that catholics did not acknowledge the temporal power of the Pope; that they did not believe that the Pope could absolve subjects from their allegiance to their sovereigns; that they did not hold the doctrine that faith was not to be kept with heretics---and that they did not acknowledge in the Pope a temporal or deposing power. These were the answers given by these learned universities, under a feeling of moral indignation, that such doctrines should have been ascribed to catholics.

Whatever may be held as the orthodox doctrine upon the other parts of their religious persuasion, these tenets have been utterly condemned as not forming any part of the catholic faith. The catholics of Ireland, too, have repeatedly renounced these doctrines. By the 13th and 14th of his Majesty, they have abjured the temporal power of the Pope, by the act of 1792, they have likewise abjured that doctrine, and renounced any pretension to the property of Ireland. By the act of the 33d of the king, they also disclaimed the infallibility of the Pope, as forming part of the catholic religion, and under that act too, they swore to maintain the protestant establishment, and the state. There was no moral incompatibility, therefore, between the two religions. But say the objectors, there is a political incompatibility. Let us examine that point. They contend, that the catholic religion is incompatible with a protestant prince, but favourable to a connection with a foreign power; as if the doctrine of transubstan-

riation, and the celebration of the mass, were not consistent with the allegiance to a protestant government. To suppose such a thing would be as great a miracle as transubstantiation itself. There is not, there cannot be, in either, any principle of detachment or attachment. What has taken place in America, as well as in Europe, proves, that on the continent there has been a silent improvement, a political reform in progressive operation. Such a change as Mr. Payley had in contemplation, when he said, that if the catholics and protestants were left to themselves, without exciting animosity, the catholics would soon acquire the mildness of the protestants. It should be recollected, there has been no protestant combination in America. The American protestants and catholics combined with the French, who were catholics, and the difference of their religious creed never interfered with their vigorous co-operation for their common object. At present this country has no protestant ally, not one upon the continent, except Sweden. On the contrary, protestants and catholics were formed into an Anti-English confederation. If as protestants we cannot find any ally on the continent, were we, by giving ourselves up to the rankness of religious bigotry, to deprive the country of the services of so large a portion of our fellow subjects---to depauperate every efficient branch of the public establishment. By so doing, we shall not give the country fair play. It will inevitably become the victim of the tolerant spirit of the continent, and the religious bigotry of its own government. I shall contend, therefore, there is no political incompatibility with a protestant government in the catholic religion, whilst there is a strong political necessity to unite all classes of the people, by removing all civil disabilities on the score of religion. It is the opinion of the most rational political writers, that tests were symbolical of political sentiments. The opinion is sound as a general proposition, though not perhaps, universally true. As a general proposition, it will not be denied, that all the classes of subjects have a right to equal laws---that the state have a right to the assistance and services of all the talents of its subjects ---that the state has not a right to impose arbitrary tests.

There was a case, however, in which the state was justified

in imposing such tests, when the religion of some of the subjects was the medium of foreign attachment. Here the case is not so. There is no foreign attachment; for the object of it has long ceased. It is not possible to surmise any foreign connection through religion, save only with the Pope. Let that be examined. It is but a name—the catholics consider him but as the interpreter of the scriptures—a mere spiritual pope—abjured in all temporal cases—in all mixed, particularly in all disputed, cases, and those that relate in any way to the state. But it is objected that marriages, and of course inheritances, are subjected to the jurisdiction of the Pope. The idea is absurd and monstrous. The house knows that marriage is a civil contract only, and that the course of inheritance is governed by the laws of the country. That their inheritance is governed by the law of the land, they can prove by their having lost that inheritance. Witness the 2d and 9th of William; witness the 19th of George II.; and again, the 23d of George II.—Acts that disinherited the catholics, by dissolving their marriages. The next part to be considered is the power of excommunication. This power the catholics insist has never been employed for temporal purposes; on the contrary, persons excommunicated in Ireland, may enjoy, as usual, all and every temporal comfort, being excluded only from the sacrament. It has been objected against the catholic clergy too, and in printed works, that they deny the right of the protestant clergy to tythes—that they assert their own right to tythes—that they deny an existence to the protestant establishment—that they claim a legal existence for a catholic establishment, and that they employ excommunication to temporals.

These charges the catholic priesthood have answered by a flat denial to every one, and all this they declare themselves ready to swear, at the same time appealing to their fellow subjects for a corroboration of their declaration. Excommunication is now confined to the higher orders of the clergy, and very rarely resorted to. Dr. Troy, who has the most populous bishopric in Ireland, (Cork,) has stated, that only two instances of excommunication have occurred during his incumbency; and that only two, likewise, had occurred in

the whole of his predecessor's administration of that see. Under all these circumstances I appeal to the house, whether this power of excommunication, or the power of the Pope, can be looked upon as dangerous. That influence is purely spiritual, and does not extend even to the appointment of the members of his catholic hierarchy. They nominate themselves, and look to the Pope but for his spiritual sanction of such nomination.

But if it be supposed that there is the smallest danger in this course, I have a proposition to suggest, which I have authority to state, which indeed I am instructed to make, namely, that his Majesty may interfere upon any such occasion with his negative. This will have the effect of preventing any catholic ecclesiastic being advanced to the government of that church in Ireland, who was not politically approved of by the government of the country. If it is true that Bonaparte has controul over the Pope—the Pope over the catholic clergy in Ireland—and the catholic clergy over the catholic laity; then it follows, that Bonaparte has a controul over a large proportion of the army and navy. It is in the present situation of things, therefore, if such a controul exists, that the danger is to be apprehended, and not from granting the prayer of the petitioners. The proposition I have now made will remove all that danger at once, and establish the moral and political intirety of his Majesty's dominions. I would ask of parliament, therefore, to accept this proposition, and grant the prayer of the catholics—to invigorate the constitution by connecting the catholic people with the parliament, and connecting the king with the catholic clergy, by the interference which he will exercise with the appointment. So far I argue the subject on general grounds. I come next to consider it as it applies to Great Britain and Ireland. It has been objected that the claims of the catholics are inconsistent with the declaration of rights, and the oath prescribed by that instrument. But if that were the case, I must assert that the revolution, which established the liberties of this country, was fraught with illiberality to Ireland, and the declaration of rights would be fatal to its own object. Yet if you will look to any fundamental law upon the sub-

ject, how would the case stand? The first instance in which it had been prescribed was in 1641, when it passed by a vote of the two houses, but without any legislative authority. It was afterwards, in the year sixty-one, enjoined by a resolution of both houses of parliament, without becoming an act of the legislature. Then it had the sanction of the British legislature, in a formal act, but that was an act of oppression, that could not bind the Irish legislature. The act of William, which re-enacted the provision, was also an act of oppression.

It was not until the year 1782, that the effect of these acts, and the oaths they enjoined, were done away by a bill introduced by an honourable friend of his in this house. What, however, was the oath that had been enjoined? It was a violation of the principle of the declaration of rights, and of the act of settlement, which had afterwards been established. These constitutional instruments required that the king should be a protestant. They did not require that the two other branches of the legislature should also be protestant. This I positively deny; the principle upon which both rested was, that the state should have the benefit of all the talents of all descriptions of subjects in the other branches of the legislature. The principle of the provision, therefore, is different from the principle of the inference. It never could follow, that because it was expressly provided, that the king should be a protestant, that the other branches of the legislature should be protestant too. The principle of the provision was consistency, the principle of the inference intolerance. It is a fundamental law of the empire since the union, that the commons part of the legislature should be elected by catholics. They must extend their constitution, therefore, or abandon it, by excluding one-fifth of the population of the empire from any share in the legislature. If you were to look for existence or duration for the empire, you would grant the application of the petitioners. What were the dangers that menaced the country? Either domestic treasons and insurrections, or the power and attacks of the external enemy. Will the internal danger, therefore, be more, if you have catholics amongst you, filling offices of trust and confidence,

who could effectually and equally manage and regulate the humours, and protect the interests of the people? Will the danger be more, if the people be attached to their government by a common participation of civil and political rights, and the government supported by the union and zealous co-operation of all classes of its subjects? Will the danger from the external or foreign enemy be more, if by an injudicious and impolitic course, the legislature gives that enemy the power of soothing the mortification, firing the resentment, and exciting the ambition of one-fifth of the population of the country?

But if ever there is any civil incompatibility, will the constitution be safe after withdrawing so large a proportion of its popular supports? Is the tree safe when its roots are cut away? Is the capital firm when its base is removed? Why have you not extended your training act and your levy en masse to Ireland? Because you have not extended your constitution to that country. Parliament is now about to strike upon that shore, whose inanity affords no hope of safety or shelter. Gentlemen may say that it is necessary to resist those claims, in order to guard the church and state. I hope they may be secured; but I am confident, that neither church nor state can be safe, unless by the union and co-operation of all descriptions of subjects in the common cause. It has been objected that catholic counsellors to a protestant king would be an anomaly. That I deny. It was not an anomaly for Henry IV. of France to be served by Sully, nor that Louis XIV. should employ Turenne. The idea is absurd, and under the impression of such a bigoted notion, I would ask, whether you would be ready conscientiously to deprive one-fifth of the population of the empire, of their just and legitimate rights? It has been said, that the object of the catholics is to establish the catholic church. To this, my answer is, that they have, and can have no such intention; their object is to attain seats in parliament, and to be admissible to all the other offices of state. This is a much more constitutional object than that of those who wish for a monopoly of parliament, and to exclude so large a proportion of their fellow subjects, from all the eminent offices of the state.

The catholics have been accused of treason because they refused to take the oath of supremacy, which the dissenters did not take; and from their attachment to the Pope. This charge too is urged, after the repeated declarations of parliament to the contrary; after the act of 1793, which gave them political power, and recognized the principle of their claims. As to their endeavouring, if advanced to power, to overturn the protestant religion, and establish their own, that objection is founded upon the same as the former opinions, that catholics were incapable of every virtue, and capable of every vice—an execrable race not to be softened by any mild treatment. It ought here to be observed, that the catholics pay the protestant clergy, and that certainly is no good ground for refusing their claims. Those who urge such charges and justify them upon the score of religion, render even Omnipotence subservient to their vile purposes. They accommodate the Deity with a certain portion of our vices and iniquities. The casuists lose sight of the Deity and of his most heavenly attributes, and endeavour to found the immortality of the church upon a forgetfulness of both. It is only upon the mild and beneficent qualities that belong to the author of all religion that they should find the stability of the church, and say of it—“*esto perpetua.*” But whilst bigots overlook the Deity and his attributes, they do not lose sight of a little profitable church establishment. They set up their own passions as the dictates of religion, and profane the worship of the Deity, by making it the pretext for extravagancies. The protestant establishment ought not to be propped or bolstered up by any contemptible test laws. How, I would ask, are the catholics to overturn the church establishment? It must be either by law or by force. If by law, they must become the majority, which no person can apprehend; and by admitting these claims, a constitutional direction would be given to their physical force. So at least would be said of Turks or heathens: but that is not the language in which fellow Christians are spoken of. They are to be styled an execrable sect, which the more they get, the more they demand. So it is that sects of Christians are accustomed to speak of each other.

It has been asserted, that the Irish catholics were hostile to

the state, and to those who professed the religion of the state. It is not as belonging to Ireland that they can be supposed to be so, for there the Irish protestants would be equally actuated by the same hostility. It is not as catholics that the imputation could attach to them; for then the catholics of England would be equally liable to it. The substance of the charge, then, if it had any in it, applies neither to the Irish catholics, nor to the catholic principles, but to the defect of the law. I therefore beg Gentlemen to consider the very dangerous mischief that flows from laws of this sort, which have in themselves the substantive causes of hatred and hostility in the bosom of the state. I could indeed conceive it possible, that a certain sting may have been left behind by the long and grinding operation of the penal laws, which may continue to operate, notwithstanding the repeal of these laws. But let it not be therefore said, that the catholics are governed well, but that their perverse and recreant spirits are not to be reconciled. This is as much as to say, that man has done all that was possible for them, but that God had made them so much amiss, as to be absolutely incorrigible. The root of the evil lay in an absurd code of laws, and parliament has of course the remedy in its own hands. I will recur to the period of the repeal of the test act, and cite the words of a great law lord, who described the penalties of the catholic as beginning at his birth, and persecuting him till his death. The penal laws received him at his birth, they stood by his bridal bed, and they did not leave him at rest even in his coffin; these dreadful penalties were partly repealed by the Irish parliament, and it remained for the imperial legislature to remove that part of the burthen that is still in force.

The Irish nation is told that there are many narrow spirits in its parliament, (and certainly there are some who will always endeavour to thwart any large measure in favour of the catholics,) but that an imperial parliament will be regulated by liberal principles, and will legislate on a grand scale. I now call for the performance of that promise.

I will now proceed to the argument, if such it is, of dangers likely to result to the settlement of property in Ireland, in the event of admitting the catholics to political power.

Great alarm has been excited by the map of Ortelius, containing the distribution of the landed property among the ancient proprietors. The fact is, however, that this map was made for the use of the government, by Sir W. Petty, and that a copy of it having been preserved in France, a copy of that copy was obtained by a person in the service of the British government, as a matter of history. And this is the source and circumstance of that publication which gave so much unnecessary alarm. There are few catholics who can claim by ancient descent, if that claim should be allowed; but there are many who hold by ancient purchase. It is not true that the catholics have so small a share as some have stated in the landed property of Ireland. Their proportion is half a million in fee simple. One noble lord of that persuasion (the Earl of Kenmare,) was proprietor of lands to the amount of 70,000*l.* a year, though I do not mean to say that the noble lord received all that. Is a revolution in landed property to be apprehended from persons so circumstanced? With respect to the tenantry of that persuasion, they are in a state of poverty from which they cannot possibly wade into a situation to be formidable to the landed proprietors. They can take possession of the land only by force of arms, or by force of law enacted for the purpose. The relief which I now propose to give, will not add to the physical strength of the catholics, and will rather be a reason for exercising that strength in defence of the state.

As to the attainment of general possession of landed property by a parliamentary measure, it is necessary, previous to that, to have a majority of catholics in parliament, which could only be effected by first getting possession of that landed property, which this very parliament is to afford the means of entering upon. How great is the absurdity of dreading as a consequence, what should first exist as the cause of the consequence so dreaded. In order to stop divisions, dangerous in the event of an invasion, now so much to be dreaded, the protestant inhabitants of many of the counties, sensible that their protestant establishment and protestant state could not be defended without the aid of the catholics, had presented petitions in favour of the claims of the catholics. There are

nine counties in all that have shewn this noble example of liberality and sound policy. The counties of Clare and Galway have, at meetings convened by the sheriff, expressed their ardent wish for admitting their catholic brethren to the benefits of the constitution. In the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Roscommon, Waterford, and Meath, and in the town of Newry, resolutions to the same effect were entered into, not merely by the protestant gentry and inhabitants, but by the great bulk of the protestant landed proprietors. This recommendation is owing not to the influence of liberality and confidence merely, not to the absence of all suspicion of an intention to invade the landed property at a convenient opportunity, but to the stronger and more immediate feeling of the danger a divided country will have to encounter in case of an invasion from an active and powerful enemy. On this principle these wise protestants deprecated the terrible privilege of an extensive monopoly of constitutional right and political power. On this principle they came to offer up their monopoly, and to beg the admission of others to defend, as a common right, the country, without the sufficient defence of which, neither the preservation of political power, nor of landed property, could be hoped for. They came to offer up their monopoly for the preservation of Great Britain and Ireland. If their recommendation was acceded to, it would be the means of a greater power of defence than could be looked to from the local militia or the levy en masse. What answer is to be given to the recommendation and to the petition? Will it be said, that though already thought worthy of the participation of the elective franchise, and though now offering a controul over the election of their bishops, (the only point in which the power of the Pope is exercised) the present prayer is to be rejected? Will the House of Commons say, "No, we will leave the country to its divisions, and the church to the Pope?" Though the prayer of the petition may not be now immediately granted, it cannot be deferred long. Is it then worth while, for a temporary monopoly, which should soon become open and general, to leave the country to its dissensions, and the church to the Pope? Is it worth while to refuse for this object the

recommendation of so large a portion of the protestants of Ireland? It is contended, that the object of the petition is of no value, and that it is little regarded or desired by the petitioners themselves. But will it be contended by those who expend so much labour and money in seeking seats in parliament, that seats in parliament are of no value, or that it is matter of no moment to subject any class of men to exclusion from them? It is said the catholics are not desirous of seats in parliament, and the declaration of Connaught is cited in proof.

But though rebellion is not denounced as a consequence of the refusal, it does not follow that the boon, if given, will not be justly and highly valued. Human nature cannot be satisfied with exclusion from stations of honour and dignities, and the exclusion of the catholics from the parliament and the state, is an exclusion deggrading and dishonourable in the highest degree. If there is an indifference to that exclusion, it is the more dishonourable to the legislature; for it proves that the catholics are so subdued by tyrant laws, that the spirit of attachment to the constitution is extinguished among them. If it is so, it is desirable immediately to replant a soul in the body that may animate it from the centre to the extremities. Till that is done, the exertions of the state will be crippled, and instead of sending armies to annoy the enemy abroad, it will be necessary to keep them at home to defend Ireland. In every step that is to be taken, the government will be haunted by the penal laws. It is necessary now to place things on such a footing, that soldiers may be called upon not to fight for their pay, but for the constitution. Now there is not the power of using the language that may be addressed to their pride and to their passions.

I have heard it said, that the oath of the king at his coronation is incompatible with the passing of the relief now sought for the catholics. It is not parliamentary to talk of the feelings of the king. But for those feelings I have the highest possible respect. I merely think it a fit object of parliamentary consideration, to enquire whether or not the representation made be just, and not to suffer the enemies of the catholics to abuse the religion of God, and the piety of the king, without contradiction or restraint. The kings of England are

subordinate to the law. They cannot invade the religion or liberties of any man, without committing a breach of their oath. They are not sworn to maintain the penal laws, nor to restrain the legislature from making new provisions with respect to the church. If the provisions respecting the church are to be eternal and unalterable, and the king sworn to maintain them without change, the ecclesiastical power is beyond the executive and the legislative. The penal laws are included in these provisions, and what is the nature of these laws? one of them goes to rob a catholic of the horse on which he rides; another prevents him from educating his sons at home, or from sending them for education abroad; another to deprive a catholic father of his property. If the repeal of laws of this nature is a breach of the coronation oath, every sovereign since the days of Henry VIII. has been perjured. King William was perjured when he signed the capitulation of Limerick; Queen Anne was perjured when she passed the act of union with Scotland; George I. and II. were perjured. Our present gracious sovereign was guilty of a breach in the coronation oath in the power to take lands given to the Roman Catholics in 1778; in the right of inheritance given in 1782; in the participation of the elective franchise given in 1793. Thus the best and most beneficial acts of his majesty's reign, are but a succession of perjuries."

Here Mr. Grattan read passages from the coronation oath, which, he contended, could not be interpreted in the manner laid down by the enemies of the catholics, without making the rights of the church the wrongs of the people, by incapacitating one-fifth of his majesty's subjects from the best means of serving the state. The church was made a confederation against the state, and the king was made a party to that conspiracy. He agreed there were cases in which the coronation oath would interfere with the penal statutes, but it was to repeal them.

The king was sworn to protect the church as by law established; but suppose a case in which it should become necessary to employ foreign troops for the defence of the country, would the king be precluded from assenting to such a measure? In such a case it would be necessary to unite all the people,

In the common defence; and then, whatsoever may be said of the oath, it sometimes became imperiously necessary to repeal penal statutes. He had now gone through the greater part of what he had to offer, and would be as brief as possible in stating what he had yet to say. I trust, continued he, I have shewn that there is no moral, no political incompatibility in the catholics to debase them from the full enjoyment of the constitution. Whether the constitution is looked to in its formation, in its consolidation, or preservation, the relief proposed to the Roman Catholics is likely to have the most beneficial effects. The property of Ireland is unanimous in favour of the measure, with a view to the extinction of religious divisions. The state of Europe is such, that all other nations are leagued against us; and, when it becomes essential to oppose one compact body to the enemy's irruptions, are arguments such as I have adverted to to be adduced in opposition to the credit of the church, and the defence of the country? are we to be haunted in every step we take, by the remains of the penal code, in opposition to every great principle of religion, public defence, and liberty?

Mr. Fox, who presented the former petition, was from his earliest days the decided friend of the repeal of the penal laws. In 1778, he expressed his abhorrence of the whole penal code, and recommended the vote of total repeal with which it is to be hoped this day would conclude. Ireland would ever retain a grateful sense of the benefits she received from that great man, great even in his weaknesses, which were always marked with his characteristic glow of heart, amiable temper, and the negligent grandeur of his views. In moving the former petition, the great object of Mr. Fox was to add to the strength of the empire. How much more necessary to attend to that object now. Austria has left us, Russia is our enemy, Prussia is destroyed. Nothing remains but conquered or intimidated nations, leagued under the banners of our enemy, and these two islands have to stand alone against mankind. In this state of things unparalleled in the history of Europe, perhaps in the history of the world, is it by the continuance of political dissention and religious schism, that it is proposed to support the column on which all that is still valuable in the world

- St. James, Duke's-place, Thomas Moore, M.A.
- James, Garlic-kith, r. Thomas Kidd, M.A.
- Katherine Coleman, r. Townsend Andrews, M.A.
- Katherine Cree, v. Richard Buck, M.A.
- Lawrence, Jewry, v.
- Magnus, London-bridge, Thomas Leigh, M.A.
- Margaret, Lothbury, r. Henry Whifford, D.D. F.R. and L.S.
- Margaret Patten, Rood-lane, r. Cha. Phelips, M.A.
- Martin, Ludgate, r. Tindal Thompson Walmsley, B.D.
- Martin, Outwich, r. John Rose, M.A.
- Mary, Abchurch, r. Benj. Underwood, M.A.
- Mary, Aldermanbury, r. Js. Thelwall Salusbury, B.C.L.
- Mary, Aldermury, r. George Savage, M.A. F.S.A.
- Mary le Bow, r. Wm. Van Mildert, M.A.
- Mary Hill, r. Philip Dodd, M.A.
- Mary Mag. Old Fish-street, r. Wm. Clarke, M.A.
- Mary Somerset, r. James Jones, D.D.
- Mary Woolnoth, Samuel Birch, M.A.
- Matthew, Friday-str. r. G. Avery Hatch, M.A.
- Michael, Bassishaw, r. John Moore, B.C.L.
- Michael, Cornhill, r. Tho. Rt. Wrench, M.A.
- Michael, Crooked-lane, r. Theoph. Lane, M.A.
- Michael, Queenhithe, r. Thomas Coombe, D.D.
- Michael Royal, College-hill, r. Geo. Fred. Louisa Nicolay, M.A.
- Michael, Wood-str. r. Robert Cooper.
- Mildred, Bread-str. r. John Crowther, M.A.
- Mildred, Poultry, Richard Crawley, M.A.
- Nicolas, Coleabby, r. Henry Meen, B.D.
- Olave, Hart-str. r. Henry Butts Owen, D.D.
- Olave, Jewry, v. Robert Hamilton, D.D.
- Peter, Cornhill, r. Thomas Roberts, M.A.
- Peter le Poor, Broad-str. (P.) r. James Simpkinson, M.A.
- Stephen, Coleman-str. v. Thomas Twigg.
- Stephen Walbrook, r. Geo. Stepney Townley, M.A.
- Swithin, London-stone, r. George Henry Watkins, M.A.
- Vedast, Foster-lane, r. Fr. Wollaston, B.C.L. F.R.S.

Parishes without the Walls.

- Andrew, Holbourn, r. Bishop of Hereford.
- Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, r. Owen Perrott Edwards, M.A.
- Barth. the Less, v. Samuel Wix, M.A.
- Botolph, Aldersgate, r. Edmund Garden.
- Botolph, Aldgate, Henry Hutton, M.A.
- Botolph, Bishopsgate, r. Wm. Conybeare, D.D.
- Bride, v. Thomas Clare, M.A.
- Bridewell-Precinct, Henry Budd, B.A.
- Christ-church, Spitalfields, v. West Wheldale, D.D.
- St. Dunstan in the West, v. Richard Lloyd, M.A.
- George the Martyr, Queen-square, r. John Lee Martyn, M.A.
- Giles, Cripplegate, v. William Holmes, M.A.
- James, Clerkenwell, Henry Foster, M.A.
- John, Clerkenwell, r. Richard Lendos.

- St. Leonard, Shoreditch, v. Henry Plumley, M.A.
- Luke, Middlesex, r. Thomas Farmer, M.A.
- Mary, Whitechapel, r. D. Mathias, M.A.
- Sepulchre, v. R. D. Shackleford, D.D.F.R. & A.S.
- Trinity, in the Minories, Henry Fly, D.D.F.R.S.

Incumbents of the Parishes within the Bills of Mortality

- St. Anne, Westminster, r. — Macleod, D.D.
- Anne, Middlesex, r. John Radcliffe, M.A.
- Christ-church, Surrey, r. Thomas Ackland, D.D.
- St. Clement Danes, v. William Gurney, B.A.
- Dunstan, Stepney, r. George Harper, D.D.
- George, Hanover-square, r. Robert Hodgson, M.A.
- George, Bloomsbury, r. Thomas Willis, D.C.L.
- George, Middlesex, r. Robert Farrington, D.D.
- George, Southwark, r. John Brand, M.A. & F.S.A.
- Giles, Middlesex, r. Bishop of Chichester.
- James, Westminster, r. Gerrard Andrewes, D.D.
- John, Southwark, r. William Jervis Abdy, M.A.
- Jo'n, Hackney, v. John James Watson, M.A.
- John, Wapping, r. John Parsons, D.D.
- John, Westminster, r. Howel Holland Edwards, M.A.
- Katharine by the Tower, Brethren, George Fred. Louisa Nicolay, M.A.
- Robert Baxter, D.D.
- Mary, Islington, v. George Strahan, D.D.
- Mary, Lambeth, r. William Vyse, D.C.L.
- Mary-le-bone, r. Dean of Lincoln.
- Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, r. Charles Hughes.
- Mary, Newington-Butts, r. Charles De Guiffardiere, M.A.
- Mary, Rotherhithe, r. Robert Myddleton, D.D.
- Mary-le-Strand, r. James Robinson Hayward, M.A.
- Matthew, Bethnal-Green, r. — Loxham, D.D.
- Martin in the Fields, v. Archd. Hamilton, D.D.F.R. & A.S.
- Margaret, Westminster, r. Charles Fynes, D.C.L.
- Olave, Southwark, r. James Evans, M.A.
- Paul, Shadwell, r. Griffin Griffith, B.A.
- Paul, Covent-Garden, r. Richard Bullock, D.D.
- Peter ad Vincula, Tower, William Coxe, M.A.
- Savoy Precinct, r. — Hodsall, D.D.
- St. Saviour, Southwark, Chaplains, Wm. Mann, M.A.; Wm. Harrison, M.A.
- Temple, Dean of Winchester, Master.
- St. Thomas, Southwark, Charles Hodgkin, M.A.

PRESENTATIONS, &c. &c. IN THE DIOCESS OF LONDON.

In the latter part of last year, viz. December, the Bishop of London directed the Rev. Archdeacons of his diocese to write circular letters to the clergy of their archdeaconries requesting them to make a return of all schools for the instruction of the children of the poor in every parish, with the

rests? The idea that the catholics will invade the property in Ireland by legislative interest, supposes a prior superiority of numbers over all the English and Scots. This is to heap miracle upon miracle, and folly upon folly. I allow that some wise, and even good men, oppose the principles of the measure I now propose. I can only say, that such men are led away by their enthusiasm. Soaring above reason, they miss inspiration, and bring back conclusions foreign to both, which go to lay the foundation of the ruin of the country. My object is to impress the necessity of national concord for the safety of the state. With a view to that object, the present appeal has been made to parliament, in the hope that under the consideration of all circumstances, it may be found wise to accede to it. But, if that be not practicable, at least I hope and recommend that the occasion may be the means of reconciling and attaching nation to nation, sect to sect, and man to man; and advise that associations may be formed on the principles of concord, toleration, and self-defence. The catholic knows his own weight, and knows what is due to him. I pray that the feelings of the catholics may not be irritated, as they are often at present, by toasts and catchwords, by processions, and such other mummery. I beg that every thing that can irritate the feelings, and inflame the passions may be laid aside. I appeal to the country gentlemen as to the occasion for their care in this respect. I rely on them also for due attention to my recommendation. I appeal also to the Orangemen, many of whom, if they will give themselves time to consider, will find the wisdom of forgetting all narrow jealousies. Exclusive principles and dissociating maxims lead only to dark and dangerous consequences. If parish politics are not lost sight of, if discontents and dissensions are fomented as before, one subject will be set against another, and Ireland will produce only bad subjects, easy to conquer, but impossible to govern.

Much service may be done by the restoration of concord and good order, without which it is impossible that the country can be in a state satisfactory to its friends and formidable to its enemies. I beg that government may be sensible of the mischief of yielding to little feelings, tending to irritation and

dissension. The government that provokes that irritation is to blame. This question ought never to be made a party question. Let the catholics feel no bigotry. Let all parties go hand in hand, in promoting concord and philanthropy. Let no one believe the tales that catholics will not allow protestants to live with them on friendly and familiar terms. If the house go into the committee, I will prove the falsehood of the charge. The conquest of Egypt, and the victory of Maida would never have been obtained, if the catholics of Ireland were not capable of going hand in hand with their protestant brethren in every duty of good subjects, and every feeling of good citizens. The peasantry of Ireland are not slaves, nor the landlords tyrants. Such language goes to render the upper ranks odious, and the lower ranks contemptible. Ireland has within 20 years increased one-third in population, and one-fifth in revenue; it has obtained a free trade and a free constitution. These facts afford the best proof of the highly civilized and highly improved state of Ireland, and the best picture of that magnanimous people who are so cruelly stigmatized. I will not vulgarize the petition before the house, by calling it a petition for emancipation. The catholics of Ireland are in a state that does not admit of such a remedy, being already far beyond it. They possess the elective franchise, they are admissible to all offices but the offices of state. In these benefits the catholics possess already enough to engage them to stand forward in the defence of the country, if attacked, and not to surrender to the enemy. The same grounds for opposing the enemy with undiminished zeal and firmness will remain, even though the prayer of the petition be not immediately granted.

Thus there is every reason for proceeding with good temper on both sides, and I hope that desirable principle will not be lost sight of. Great Britain, with Ireland on her side, has to count upon five millions of inhabitants in that country, ten millions export, two millions of rent, and two millions of interest. This is the fair statement of the mutual stake that the empire has in Ireland, and that Ireland has in the empire. There is on both sides ample ground of attachment; and let the event of the question of this night be what it may, it

will not create any division. I hope it will be felt now, at least, how criminal it is to attempt to govern a country, such as I have justly described Ireland to be, by exciting divisions, and by such paltry arts, or by any other means than the true legitimate principles of the constitution.

'To bring this point to the test:—Suppose the whole naval force of the enemy to sail at once from the different ports where it is now stationed, and to make directly for Ireland, what would be the measures which it would be advisable to take in defence? Would you send a dispatch to carry the corporations to exclude the catholics from parliament, to put down their monarch, or to make them take the oath of supremacy? On the contrary, would you not do something to increase their interest, and to enhance their energy in the general defence? Does not the argument apply to the present moment? Why not, while the power remains, and leisure serves, do something to remove a division so fatal, and to prepare for the great battle we have to fight with our most inveterate enemy? How should we blush if we lost any part of the hereditary glory of our ancestors on the approach of the cannon! The catholic petition is presented, not as the petition of a few individuals, but as the petition of a people. I should act derogatorily to its importance, if I did not state that; but I am not desirous to make any vain display of numbers. The catholics apply to the house, not in terms of humiliation, but as freemen to freemen, knowing the value of the house, and feeling their own value. Now Austria has fallen, now Russia takes part against us, now Prussia has ceased to exist as a power, the catholics wish to come forward to defend, but at the same time to share the constitution; or, if the power of the enemy should prevail, to go to the grave as united freemen, with arms in their hands. On these grounds I shall move that the petition be referred to a committee of the whole house, adding these two wishes, that we may long enjoy our liberties, and what is the only alternative becoming freemen, that we may never survive them."

Mr. M. Fitzgerald seconded the motion.

No person appearing disposed to answer Mr. Grattan, the question was called for, and the gallery cleared for a division,

but no division took place ; and after some few observations from Mr. Martin, (of Galway,) upon the silence of his Majesty's ministers,

Mr. Secretary Canning rose and said, if I and my colleagues wished to give a silent vote on this question, it certainly arises not from any want of disposition to shew respect to the Right Hon. Gentleman, who has brought forward the business in so able, eloquent, and candid a manner, but rather from a perfect coincidence in some of the sentiments most particularly impressed by him, and a desire to give the vote, I feel it my duty to give, in the manner most consistent with the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's recommendation. Whoever should speak in aid of the Right Hon. Gentleman, need not be looked forward to as a more powerful antagonist. There are many strong reasons why the extension of this discussion should not be wished for. I do not know what sensation of triumph is felt by the noble lord opposite.* If the noble lord has any more eloquent speech to bring forward, I leave him to enjoy the anticipation of it. Of the solidity of the triumph the house will soon have another opportunity of judging. If his Majesty's ministers saw no prospect of a successful issue to the question before the house, and saw much mischief in the discussion, is it unreasonable that they should be willing to avoid the debate? Is that course of proceeding new to the Hon. Gentlemen opposite? Have they forgot when they themselves were in power, and, with the fair influence of government, attempted to carry a measure somewhat connected with this subject, they did every thing in their power to prevent the agitation of this general question before the house, which they now think it impossible to defer a year, or a month, without infinite danger to the constitution and the country? If it is not the mischief of an unsuccessful agitation of the question that we deprecate, what other motive can they have, except that of the meanest temporary and personal interest? If they say, that by considerations of fair and statesman-like prudence they were induced to put off the discussion, then I shall be glad to know what there is now in the state of Europe to render it a more proper period for

* Alluding to a noble member who had exhibited some marks of triumph.

agitating the question. Though I seek, with the same anxiety as the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, no such favourable circumstances occur to me. I will now state why it is desirable to bring this question to as speedy a decision as possible. It were impossible not to agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman, when he represents how desirable it is in the present state of the world to put an end to civil dissension, and to establish perfect harmony and concord between all parties. But it is fair, at the same time, to consider the practicability of the good that is proposed, and admitting the advantages that will flow from the establishment of unanimity at all times, to question whether that unanimity can in fact be attained. However desirable it is, that persons professing christianity should be all unanimous, it is a melancholy truth, to which the history of all times bear testimony, that dissensions always existed, and that the greater pains taken to reconcile them, the wider the breach became.

I concur in the wish to extinguish religious animosities, I wish they had never existed, but I cannot shut my eyes on the evidence of facts, so as to indulge in the hope of a consummation so devoutly to be wished for. It is not in the power even of speeches so wise, so eloquent, and so good, as that of the Right Hon. Gentleman, to obtain this victory over the passions and prejudices of men. The attempt must be abortive. Thus what in reflection is matter of justice, is to be deprecated in discussion, as likely to afford no good practical result. I wish the Right Hon. Gentleman had confined what he had to say to the last branch of his speech. If the result of the debate be not favourable to the proposition of referring the petition to the committee, it is at least desirable that nothing should pass in the debate that can tend to inflame those animosities which every one must be anxious to see extinguished. The Right Hon. Gentleman will concur with me in thinking, that the line of conduct he has pointed out, viz: an interchange of good offices, and the practice of mutual conciliation would do more, in the first instance, to remove animosities, than any motion that can be brought forward in this house. Such instruction, enforced by the weight of the Right Hon. Gentleman's example, must be productive of the greatest practical good.

The grounds on which the Right Hon. Gentleman calls for a committee are precisely the same that were urged without success on a former occasion, and they have received no addition of strength since. I can look back to the recent decision on this point; the Right Hon. Gentleman himself cannot look back to it without being convinced that an inoffensive refusal would produce less mischief in the state, than a reluctant and forced assent. Let any body who knows the state of the public mind in this country, say, whether there is not a strong prevailing sentiment against concession to the catholics. If this is founded in reason, it is not easily to be overcome; but if it be even founded only on prejudice, the Right Hon. Gentleman is well aware that such prejudices do not yield to repeated attacks of reason any more than the prejudices on the other side to penal laws. It will be of little value to have a majority for the measure in the house, if there is an inflamed majority against it out of the house. If there be a disappointment in the present instance, there will be a consolation in reflecting, that the object of the motion must, ultimately, though gradually, prevail.

I am unwilling to mix personal topics in this debate. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite has very scrupulously abstained from such topics, and with him, at least, the catholic question will never be a party question. But I fear some of those who will follow the Hon. Gentleman will take another course, and if there is any thing that makes me regret having risen so early in the debate, it is its depriving me of the opportunity of meeting those personal charges which I certainly have no dread of encountering. The Right Hon. Gentleman's speech is so happily constructed and directed, that whether his motion succeeds or fails, it must do eminent service. There is one principle of the Right Hon. Gentleman, however, which must be received with some reserve. When the legislature limited by law the share of political power to be held by any class of men, and it is proposed to repeal that limitation, the legislature is to judge of the propriety of complying with the proposition, and if more disorder arise from the repeal than from the continuance of the limitation, it is right to continue. I again recommend the

soothing and conciliating system proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, and trust that more benefit will be obtained by sending back the petition without any irritating language, than even by referring it to the committee by means of a violent and contentious majority. On these grounds I will give my vote conscientiously against the motion, with this satisfaction, that nothing that has been hitherto said can be a bar to the claims of the petitioners in future. I hope nothing of a prejudicial nature will be said, or, at least, that no such thing will reach the country where it would probably do mischief.

Mr. Windham observed, that the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman reminded him of an expression used by Lord Chesterfield in one of his letters. That noble lord, giving his poetical opinion on the tragedy of Cato, remarked on the passage with which that tragedy commenced,

“The dawn is overcast, the morning lours,
“And heavily in clouds brings on the day,”

that it merely related what a watchman told every body, when he cried out “Past four o'clock, and a cloudy morning.”—So of the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, in the exuberant eloquence of which not any thing was to be found but that the discussion would be inconvenient to him and his friends, and therefore that it ought to be deprecated. The Right Hon. Gentleman lamented the existence of religious dissensions. So must every one. But since they did exist, the question was, what it would be best to do with them; and on this subject it appeared to him a singular mode of procedure, by way of allaying those dissensions, and satisfying the large body of people among whom they existed, to refuse them all they asked, and not even to discuss their claims. This, he supposed, was one of the practical expedients of which the Right Hon. Gentleman had spoken, and as that Right Hon. Gentleman's former political opinions and conduct had always leaned to the side of the catholics, it was truly an expedient that would be very practically useful to him on the present occasion. “The less that is said the better,” cried the Right Hon. Gentleman, and he so far

agreed with him, that he could not help thinking, if he had followed his first impulse, and remained entirely silent, he would have better consulted his own character. The Right Hon. Gentleman in commanding the temper and moderation that had been shewn by his Hon. Friend, had taken the opportunity of recommending a similar tone to those who should succeed him. Now it was very possible, that although the original mover of a proposition might laudably enough be moderate in his language and manner, those of his opinion by whom he was followed, finding that moderation produced no effect, might justifiably try whether shame or reproach would not be more successful.

The Right Hon. Gentleman expressed his conviction, that his Hon. Friend would not wish that this boon to the catholics should be wrung from a reluctant parliament. True; but who made it a reluctant parliament? His Hon. Friend hoped to find a willing parliament. In reply to the Right Hon. Gentleman's statement, that the question had been already discussed and settled, and that nothing had since happened that could change the opinion of the house on the subject, he would observe, that that statement was unfounded. Changes in opinion took place daily, as truth and reason became more manifest, and at no distant period he hoped that these changes would produce the effect so desirable. The four millions of catholics in Ireland were at present a dead weight, an indigestible mass in the stomach of the country, poisoning all its efforts. Was it meant to pursue towards them the old system of policy, by which for the last 200 years attempts had been made to wear them down into insignificance. Let this system be tried by the rule of three. If in two centuries the Irish catholics are brought to four millions, how many centuries would it take to extirpate them entirely? He had heard of philosophers who pretended to ascertain the age of the world by the different decompositions of granite; this which he had mentioned would be a much more tedious calculation.

Adverting to the comparison so well made by his Hon. Friend, between the two kinds of danger of which it was necessary to choose one, he observed, that he should unques-

tionably prefer the remote to the immediate. He should prefer the danger uncertain if not chimerical, of giving to the catholics a power which might ultimately invest them with a considerable influence in the state, to the terrible danger which the refusal of their just claims must in his apprehension inevitably occasion. No man was more willing than himself to allow the propriety of an alliance properly understood, between the church and state; but he wished the house to consider, if the state could not exist without the church, how much less the church could exist without the state. He was anxious that the subject should be discussed—convinced as he was that the friends of catholic emancipation must ultimately triumph over every obstacle which was thrown in their way.

Lord Pollington could never give his concurrence to a measure, which sooner or later would endanger the protestant establishment, by placing power in the hands of those whose principal object it was to make converts to their own persuasion. He thought it most impolitic to bring forward at such a crisis as the present, a measure which he knew to be generally obnoxious, and he should therefore vote against the motion.

Lord Milton was convinced that the more the subject was discussed, the sooner would the people of this country be disposed to accede to the claims of their Irish brethren. God forbid that the revolution should be identified with the proscription of the catholics. If it were so, the admiration with which he had always regarded that transaction, was a most mistaken admiration. If we looked to the history of those times, we should find that the laws against the catholic, as well as protestant dissenters, originated not in religious, but in political motives. Before the revolution, the laws passed against the catholics were evidently intended, not so much to prevent the introduction of the catholic religion, as to prevent the accession of James II. This was the real cause of the test act. If this cause no longer existed; if by the nature of things it had passed away, then we ought to allow these restrictive regulations to pass away also. No one body had a right to exclude another from a fair participation in

rights and privileges, unless with the apprehension of some immediate and imminent danger. To grant the catholics their claims, would be to remove the danger by which the empire was at present threatened. It would make them contented; it therefore appeared to him to be a most extraordinary policy in the present state of the world to prefer leaving them discontented.

Mr. Fitzgerald. “ I should consider myself, Mr. Speaker, as guilty of a great dereliction of duty if I abstained from reprobating the impolicy, not to say the indecency of refusing to the catholics the privileges which they claim, without, in the first place, discussing how far that claim is justifiable. I am induced to hope, that this will not be made a party question. If I were desirous of making it so, I should encourage the silence of the treasury bench, and send back to the people of Ireland their petition loaded with the contumely of being unworthy discussion. But, perhaps, by their silence, ministers mean to imply, that although they have not implicitly declared the reasons which induce them to deny the catholic claims, to the house those reasons are sufficiently intelligible. Constitutionally speaking as a representative of the people in parliament, I know nothing of these reasons; I only know, that if ministers are by a kind of collusion allowed to sit in that house, at least they are responsible to that house for their conduct, and for the advice which they give while in office. I will offer, as concisely as I am able, the reasons which induce me to vote for the motion of my Hon. Friend. At the time of the union, I was one of the most zealous supporters of that measure, conceiving that I entrusted my country to the care of liberal and enlightened men; and joined in the opinion that those measures, which it would be dangerous to propose in a separate legislature, might with safety be conceded when the parliaments of the two countries were united. Nothing but this persuasion could have induced me, and many others, to lend my aid to the completion of that object; and it is fairly to be thence inferred, that the measures of concession to which I am alluding would follow; and I believe that the great man who was at that time in power, had too enlarged a mind to mean any deception on the subject.”

Adverting to the history of this country, he shewed by a reference to the various periods of that history, that the restrictions on the catholics had been occasioned by political and not by religious motives. The recent measures of government, by which the whole country was put into requisition, sufficiently shewed the danger to which they imagined we were exposed. The best mode of diminishing that danger would be to grant to the catholics their claims. Let them have an interest in the empire, and Ireland would be not only invulnerable, but unassailable. For support of his opinion, that the penal laws against catholics were prompted by political motives, and that they were justly liable to correction, he read a passage from Blackstone, in which that learned writer observes, that these laws were accounted for by the urgency of the times in which they were produced ; and that if ever a time should come at which all fears of the Pretender should cease, and the power of the Pope in Europe should sink into contempt, then the necessity for those statutes would no longer exist, and they ought therefore to be abrogated. Nor was it fair to place the protestants of Ireland in the situation in which they would stand, should the catholic claim be refused, surrounded as they would be by those whose feelings towards them would, in all probability, not be rendered more social by that event. For these reasons he should certainly vote for the motion.

Lord Castlereagh objected on public grounds to this repeated discussion of one of the most delicate and important subjects that was ever submitted to the consideration of the legislature. After defending his own motives and principles, and the motives and principles on which his late Right Hon. Friend had acted with respect to the catholics, he proceeded to observe, that the principle of the Hon. Gentleman opposite seemed to be this, to promote and agitate the catholic claims when they were out of power, and to compromise, and abandon them when they were in power. When his late Right Hon. Friend had failed in convincing the catholics of the propriety of postponing their claim, the Hon. Gentleman opposite cried out for a full and complete concession; but the moment they got into place, this full and complete concession, dwindled into

an insignificant bill, which they attempted to persuade the catholics was a great boon; and in a few days after, they were prepared to abandon even that trifling measure: they appeared disgusted with their work, and put the bill into their pockets. After this transaction, he could not but admire the magnanimity, he would call it, of the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Windham) in coming forward in the way in which he had done. For his own part, he was convinced that every unsuccessful discussion diminished the probability of success which the catholics enjoyed. He certainly had been one of those who thought, that a concession to the catholics made immediately after the union and under proper guards, would have produced considerable harmony in Ireland. He had no difficulty in admitting, that the language used in discussing the measure of the union, might have led to an expectation, that it was intended to make some concession to the Irish catholics; but he denied most positively that either the parliament or the government of Ireland was ever pledged to such a concession. He also denied that if such a concession were now, or at any future period, made, it could be made on constitutional grounds alone, nor could be claimed by the catholics as a right. On the contrary, it was a mere question of political expediency and liberality. Never could the claim be urged with propriety against the general protestant feeling; and that that feeling was strongly expressed on the present occasion, he was perfectly satisfied. He thought, therefore, that the Hon. Gentleman by whom the motion was made, would have acted more wisely if he had waited until a more auspicious period. The Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Windham) had said that opinions were daily changing. Certainly that Hon. Gentleman's opinions, or rather, perhaps his declarations, were very fluctuating, and nothing was more admirable than the personal bravery with which he encountered his own sentiments. But it would require more ingenuity even than that Hon. Gentleman possessed, to reconcile his conduct to public interest or to public principle.

Lord H. Petty observed, that it was recommended on the other side of the house to imitate the temper of the Right Hon. mover of the present question; but those who proposed

it to the imitation of others, neglected to imitate it themselves, and while some of them indulged in a strain of inflammatory invective, others treated the subject with a contemptuous silence. But upon this and many such like observations, he should not now dwell. He rose chiefly to advert to an accusation insinuated against the late administration by two of his majesty's present ministers (Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning), of their having instigated the agitation of the catholic question, though while in power themselves, they rather shrank from bringing it forward. Now, the truth was, that the late administration by no means wished the question should be stirred. There was nothing to make them anxious concerning it. They were not bound by any sort of obligation to take the matter up, and bring it before parliament. On the contrary, they had specifically guarded against it. The business was not of their seeking: it was the result of the unprompted sense and feeling of the great body of catholics themselves. Neither was it now under discussion at the instigation of any individual. It was before the house in the form of a petition; it was now on the table, and would it be proposed to cast it from the table? if not, where was the use of arguments deduced from a former occasion? Was the subject of the petition only to be discussed when it suited the views of the administration to take it up; and until that convenient moment was it to sleep in a corner of the cabinet? As to the noble lord's consistency, and his explanation of that consistency, nothing surely could be more whimsical. He was never more to agitate the question. He had accepted an office on condition of never reverting to it; he had left office because it could not be attended to. The noble lord must now never speak of the question, for if he speaks of it when out of office, he would be expected to return to it when he returned to power—that was now found to be inconvenient.

But surely those who held out hopes to the catholics, without being able to realize them, should not throw obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of those hopes, when others not so pledged endeavoured to give them effect. He was one of those who wished those hopes to be realized. He was glad the occasion now occurred of expressing that wish; and while he

expressed a desire to grant the prayer of the petition, his vote should not be at variance with that desire. It was asked, what change of circumstances had arisen since the question had last been discussed, to justify an attempt to bring it under discussion at present. If no other change had happened (and many had) but the great change brought about in the mind of the protestants of Ireland—that change was of itself sufficient. The protestants took a retrospect of their past dangers, and the conviction imprinted on their minds by that retrospect, induced them now to come forward with other sentiments, and a far different prayer. Look to Europe! Has no change taken place since the late discussion of the catholic petition. Where then was the papal power which was so much dreaded? Have not the catholics every opinion connected with the temporal power of the Pope, which before formed such insurmountable bars to the granting of their claims? Was that power, the decline and weakness of which the last fifteen years have witnessed; which was gone in Portugal; annihilated in Spain; was the prejudice in favour of that power strong only in Ireland. There only did it take root and flourish? there only was it formidable to the established church? Did government do any thing to soften down that prejudice? or rather what had it not done, and what was it not doing, to irritate and confirm it? Yet did not the crisis in which the country was placed, admonish another line of conduct? Was it not obvious, that much might be done, through that very religion we disapproved, for our strength and security? The catholics had already admission into the navy, the army, &c. If you grant them what may further be attained, is such a change of a nature to make them forget their oath? Surely not. Let it therefore exercise the wisdom of the house to reflect how much, by a proper attention to the present petition, they may contribute to the safety of Ireland, and to the general strength and security of the empire.

Sir John Cox Hippesley supported the motion, and strengthened his opinion by a variety of authorities.

Mr. W. Elliott, advertizing to what had been said of the pledge given to the catholics of Ireland at the time of the union, denied that any positive promise had been given; but confessed,

at the same time, that what they had been given to understand, must, in ingenuous minds, be stronger than any positive obligation whatever. Under that impression, two Right Hon. Gentlemen had gone out of office, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Canning. But of whatever nature the promise might then have been, it behoved the wisdom of the house not to refuse going into the committee; although every thing that was asked for in the petition might not be granted, some useful modification might be devised, some unexpected information might be acquired: at least, by not opposing the motion, you might attract and confirm the confidence of Ireland, and, by so doing, lay up a considerable store of strength.

Mr. Witterforce could not think the present a favourable moment for agitating the question, when even those who brought it forward, well knew that it was impossible for them to carry it. He did not conceive that any advantage could result from going into the committee; on the contrary, he considered it to be highly inexpedient; what other effect could it produce but that of raising hopes which they knew must be disappointed? No good could possibly attend the prolonging of this discussion. It could never contribute to heal the divisions, or satisfy the wishes of the Irish catholics. The Irish catholics were not acquainted with the general sense of England and Scotland on this subject. They did not seem to be aware how decided parliament was against acceding to their wishes. It were cruel to keep them any longer in the dark. It was time to speak out on the question. The public mind of the country was not made up to it. Such were the sentiments of the protestants in England and Scotland; certainly in England. As to Ireland, these feelings might, in some measure be softened down, but still there would remain points of difference. The granting the prayer of the present petition would not satisfy the catholics of Ireland—they would want something more. Reformers and innovators were never satisfied by concession. But the house should reflect, that it was no light thing to make changes in great political fundamental points, especially when these changes were made hastily and intemperately. He wished them, therefore, to pause and weigh well what they were about. As to any promise given,

at the union, he thought there was none—not at least of any precise and positive nature. His Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Pitt) might have harboured such expectations:—he might have thought it easier to effect such things than he afterwards found it to be. He was not sensible of the obstruction which such a plan must have met with in this country. It was his (Mr. Wilberforce's) wish, therefore, the house should not go into the committee. It was with pain, at the same time, that he opposed the prayer of the petition; but he felt it to be irreconcileable with the public safety, irreconcileable with his public duty to act otherwise. He wished to see proposed any other measure, for the benefit of the Irish catholics, that was not clogged with the same impediments. He wished them to be well educated; he wished their moral sense to be improved. It was confessed by some gentlemen who spoke on this question, that their parts of the country of Ireland were perfectly tranquil, and that they did not trouble themselves about this question. It was only where it was agitated that disquiet prevailed. Every place would therefore be tranquil, if it ceased to be discussed.

Mr. Richard Martin never felt more regret than at the inflammatory manner in which this important question had been treated by the other side of the house. More inflammatory and mischievous language had not been uttered for a century in that house, than had just fallen from an Hon. Gentleman opposite him. Two or three of the Right Hon. Gentlemen near him cheered that language loudly; others of them held down their faces. An Hon. Gentleman did not hesitate to say, that the catholics of Ireland should be excluded on principle. This was a language which he trusted would not be approved by the house. The catholics would take that Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wilberforce) at his word. They would think what he said enough to make them close discussion for ever. Would that it might be closed for ever! He believed it would never again be brought before parliament; and he begged the house to mark what he said:—The prediction, he feared, would prove but too true. The catholics felt they had lent their support to the union, and that they were entitled for that support to have their claims attended to. But they are now told those claims will not be even discussed.

Mr. G. Ponsonby spoke at much length in support of the motion. He had often listened with anxious attention to the speeches of an Hon. Gentleman, but it was only this night that he heard him with great pleasure, for he now perfectly understood him. That Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wilberforce), had at last spoke out; there was now no equivocation in his language. The Hon. Gentleman could not admit the claims of the catholics to the extent they seemed desirous of carrying them. He was a great friend however to their education; yet when an opportunity offered for proving that friendship, the Hon. Gentleman voted for the smaller sum. He was ready also to load the catholics with every sort of kind epithet; but nothing was so near to his charity as his fortitude; for what his charity prompted him to give, was given with a degree of coldness and indifference not easily accounted for. But the majority of the country, he says, is against the claims of the catholics; and he therefore would no longer have these claims discussed. What would he have the catholics do? Would he have them withdraw their claims, and never more thrust them into discussion? But if it is prejudice only that is hostile to the question, that would be the strongest argument for continuing the question. How had the cause of liberty ever prevailed, but by the victory of reason over prejudice? The Hon. Gentleman has certainly spoken out. What the petition asks for, will never, he says, be granted. It is in vain, therefore, to discuss it. The only means however of obtaining the prayer of the petition is, by frequent discussion. How propose to obtain it, except by enlightening the country respecting its nature? But it has been said, this is a party question. Nothing was ever said more foolishly or more absurdly. It is made an instrument in the hands of a party to promote their own views—this is more absurd still. Is it possible to believe that such a body as the catholics of Ireland would withhold their claims at the will and pleasure of any set of men, of any political party? The late administration, against whom that imputation had been insinuated, found it impossible to keep back that discussion when they were in power. If they could not keep it back in such a situation, how was it to be conceived that they could force it on now? But the noble lord,

opposite (Lord Castlereagh) was with one administration, because it approved the measure, and with another, because it disapproved it. Thus the noble lord happily contrives never to be out of office. Whether the question be agitated or not, he is sure to continue in place. But with regard to the pledge so much talked of, he never had much attended to it, having opposed the union, thinking as he did, it must prove ruinous to both countries. He, however, recollects certain letters, one of which was from Lord Cornwallis; another from the noble lord who represented the sentiments of the cabinet on that subject. When Mr. Pitt went out of office, these letters were shewn to the catholics, in which Mr. Pitt, Lord Melville, the Right Hon. Secretary (Mr. Canning), held out a determination never to accept of office again, unless the concession of the catholic claims could be securely stipulated. These letters they printed, published, circulated; nor have they ever since been contradicted, yet how have they redeemed their pledge? But circumstances have not altered since the discussion of 1805, omitting the great change of circumstances that has since taken place on the continent, has not a most material change been effected in the opinions of the catholics.

The great charge against them then was, that their clergy were appointed by the Pope, and that by means of that appointment, principles hostile to Great Britain, and favourable to France, were inculcated in the minds of the catholics. What has since, however, happened. Instead of leaving that appointment to the Pope, have not the catholic clergy offered to leave the nomination of their bishops to the king? they meet when a bishop dies, and choose three persons, of whom the crown is to appoint one. Should the crown disapprove of all the three, they proceed to choose three others, and so on, until their choice is such as to meet the approbation of his Majesty. What more is it possible for them to do, in proof of their loyalty and attachment to the crown.

The Right Hon. Gentleman next read part of a letter he lately received from Mr. Plunket, who sat in the last parliament, and who was distinguished for his knowledge and his eloquence. From this letter it appeared, that nine in ten of

the protestants of Ireland, including the clergy, were in favour of the claims of their catholic fellow subjects, and if that be the case, will not the protestants in Ireland be allowed to know best what is for their interest and safety, at least as well as the protestants of Scotland and England.

Mr. Yorke wished to know on what authority the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Ponsonby) stated that the catholics were willing to submit the nomination of the bishops to his Majesty.

Mr. Ponsonby said, that in a conversation with Dr. Milner, who was the representative of the catholic clergy, he assured him that the body had determined to have no other head but the king, if the prayer of their petition were granted.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman and his colleagues, when in office, endeavoured to put off the subject, and most wisely and politically did so; but now they told the house it could not be brought forward too soon, and it could not be too much discussed. How came this new light to burst so strongly upon them, except that they were then in power, and now that they were out of it.—How could this happen without making it a question of party? They brought forward their bill, they launched it, indeed, in that house, but they were content to withdraw it, from the important consideration of the country being continued longer in possession of their superior services. From these, however, he begged to except the Right Hon. Gentleman who brought forward the question of that night in a way so conciliating, and with such moderation, as entitled him to the thanks of that house, and of all parties concerned in it. The Right Hon. Gentleman then went into several arguments against the measure, and concluded by giving it his decided negative.

Mr. Whitbread, at considerable length, answered many of the arguments urged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and concluded by saying, that he was sure the time was not far distant when concessions would be made to the catholics—perhaps unanimously—perhaps too late.

Colonel Hutchinson, after a few general observations, urged the necessity of adjourning the debate, and concluded by moving that it be adjourned.

After a few words on the same side from General Mathew, the question being loudly called for, the house divided; when there appeared,

For adjourning the debate, 118.—Against it, 298.—Majority against the adjournment, 180.

A second division took place, viz. upon Mr. Grattan's original motion for referring the petition to a committee.

For the going into a committee, 128.—Against it, 281.—Majority against the petition, 153.

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

CATHOLIC PETITION.

May 5. Lord Grenville had given notice on a former day that he should bring under their lordship's discussion the subject of the catholic petition, on the 13th of this month. His lordship rose to postpone the day of discussion to the 27th, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Right Hon. Earl Grey.

May 27. The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the petition presented on behalf of the catholics of Ireland,

Lord Grenville moved that the petition be read. The petition having been read accordingly,

Lord Grenville rose, agreeably to notice, to move that the prayer of the petition be referred to a committee. "Before I enter on the arguments which, in my mind, should induce your lordships to accede to my motion, I have a few observations to premise respecting the causes of the delay that has occurred in bringing forward this motion, and the reasons which incline me rather to rejoice in, than to regret that delay. When I first gave notice of my motion, I expected to have had the support of a noble friend (Lord Grey), whose support on all occasions is so desirable, but more especially on a subject which my noble friend is known to have extremely at heart. Domestic calamities, and an urgency of private affairs, compelled my noble friend to leave town before the day first appointed for the present motion. In the expectation, however, that he would be able shortly to return to

his parliamentary duty, I deferred my motion for a fortnight longer. But a fresh domestic calamity beset my noble friend, and prevented his return to town at the time he expected. I enter into this explanation of the delay, lest it may be misinterpreted, and lest it should be suspected that any alteration has taken place in the sentiments of my noble friend, upon this most important question: so far from that being the case, I have the express request of my noble friend to declare, that every day's experience makes him cling more closely to these sentiments; that he entertains them to the full extent of what he has so often expressed, and that it is no small addition to the sufferings which occasion his absence, to be deprived of the opportunity of again declaring them in his place. But in other respects I am rather glad than sorry for the delay, as circumstances have since occurred, that make the delay not only not a subject of regret, but of satisfaction, and which opens to me a fairer prospect of the future success of the measure I am now anxious to press upon the attention of your lordships. Only two days ago this question was brought forward in another place, and when I say that it was treated with superior talent and ability, it is only saying what is naturally to be expected from the acknowledged powers of the person who undertook it.

But much as every man must admire the display of genius and talent on that occasion, I most rejoice at the temper, the prudence, and the circumspection with which the matter was handled, and the impression which that temperate and conciliating manner has made on the minds of those to whom it was addressed. In what I have to offer on the same subject, though I despair of being able to exert the same abilities, I shall, however, endeavour to imitate the same temper, and I trust it will produce the same favourable impression. Had I brought forward my motion on the day which I had first appointed for its discussion, I should have been deprived of this example, and unsupported by the flattering hopes with which the force of that example inspires me of the future issue of the question. Indeed I stand in need of something to cheer the gloom which hangs upon the general state of things, and which has thickened so considerably since I had last the honour of calling

their lordships' attention to this important, delicate, and awful subject. At that period, it is true, the attitude of the enemy was formidable. The trenches had been opened, but they are now far advanced, and the line of circumvallation is drawing closer around us. The dangers of the country were then comparatively remote, but they are now impending over us; we are on the point, we touch on the moment of feeling the storm burst upon us. I imagine I already hear the trumpet sounding the charge. Under circumstances of such just alarm, what has the government to look to, but to the united hands and hearts of the inhabitants of the two kingdoms; and such is the moment, that the great majority of the inhabitants of Ireland press forward with earnest offers of sharing our dangers, of co-operating in our efforts, to resist and repel them. Their offers and their wishes they address to parliament, to which they look as the only source, not only of protection and liberty, but of all the benefits and blessings that directly flow from the constitution. Your lordships have heard their petition read, and have now to consider the nature and object of its prayer."

His lordship then proceeded to state, that the motion he should conclude with, would be for a committee to take the object of the petition into consideration. "It is my individual opinion (continued his lordship,) that the prayer of the petition should be conceded to in its utmost extent. But as many noble lords will doubtless differ from me on this point, I wish the objects of the petition to be fully discussed, that the house may examine how far it is safe and expedient to grant more or less of the prayer of the petition, and see that nothing of what they may be disposed to grant, will affect the existing establishment in church and state; and if all the inconveniences and evils of which the petition complained, cannot immediately be removed, to enquire at least how far some of them may be remedied, or mitigated, that thus a disposition may be shown to listen to their representations with patience and attention, and to redress their grievances as far as wisdom may direct, and prudence allow. These are subjects to which I have long turned my mind; they were often the subject of the meditation of that great statesman (Mr. Pitt), of whose coun-

cils the country is now unfortupately deprived. With the sentiments of that statesman on those points, I am intimately acquainted from mutual communication; and all these objects were before his mind at the time of the union. The removal of the disabilities complained of in the petition, he had long before conceived and determined; but it formed only one part of the great system he was planning for the improvement and prosperity of Ireland. If the house consent to go into the committee, I shall there minutely detail this system, and am confident that your lordships will adopt much of it, not only on account of its wisdom and policy, but out of regard and justice to the memory of its immortal framer.

Much has of late been done to better the situation of the established clergy in this country, and in Ireland. It formed a part of the system to which I have adverted, to make some attempt to improve the situation of the catholic clergy in the latter country. Every day furnishes new proofs of the zeal and patriotism of the catholic bishops of Ireland; and consequently adds to their claims on the justice and gratitude of the government. Indeed, I never entertained a doubt of their loyal and patriotic disposition. But when this subject was, on a former occasion, under the consideration of your lordships, much uneasiness seemed to be felt with regard to the catholic hierarchy, and much alarm expressed at the authority the bishops exercised over the inferior clergy, and at their connection with, and deference to, the see of Rome. These objections are now removed; these alarms should therefore vanish; for the catholic bishops have made a voluntary offer to place the nomination of the future bishops at the disposal of the crown, and to give the king a direct negative upon all such appointments. This surely must do away a material objection, and induce the government to take an interest in the situation of the inferior catholic clergy, as well as of that of their superiors. It may be adviseable to provide a decent subsistence for them; I wish nothing farther. They now derive their whole subsistence from the voluntary contributions of their flocks; and when it is recollectcd that they ministered to the spiritual comfort of nearly four millions of souls, it must be felt how much gaining their confidence and

gratitude will tend to diminish the dangers which so much alarm the minds of some men. Among other objections started on this question, the refusal of the catholics to take the oath of supremacy, is much insisted on. But their scruples on this head arise from a mere question of speculative belief. They do not at all interfere with the temporal power of the sovereign and the state. They consider only his spiritual power. Now the constitution does not suppose a spiritual power in the king; the king is not, as it were, the pope of the English church; his supremacy is not such, as was affected by Henry VIII.

Neither does the established church of Scotland admit of any spiritual power in the king; but no objection is raised against it on that score. Among the objects which were in the contemplation of the great statesman (Mr. Pitt,) to whose authority on these subjects I cannot too often recur, was to frame a form of words, in lieu of the oath of supremacy, which would be sufficient to secure every object of temporal government, and due obedience to temporal authority. No danger whatever can possibly result from such an alteration; and, when we reflect on the addition it may make to the national strength, ought we to hesitate to adopt it, at a moment when all the means we can call into action may prove so inadequate to repel the dangers with which the empire is threatened? But, even if the situation of the Stuart family were such as still to keep alive such apprehensions as have been expressed on this point, still I am sure not a voice can be raised in favour of the Pretender against the present occupier of the throne; still less, when every branch of that family is extinct, there is no room for such apprehensions; these will cease when the cause is gone—the provisions made against the danger cease, when the danger has ceased to exist. Did not the army employed by King William to establish the revolution consist chiefly of catholics, commanded by catholic officers? Yet, with such an army, he did not fear to encounter the catholics in this country. He knew they would do the duty they had sworn to perform. Such is the judgment of enlightened minds—such the effect of wise toleration in governments.—[The noble lord next proceeded to state some

of the other objectionable doctrines imputed to the catholics, among others, the belief of a deposing power in the Pope.] Not only do the catholics deny entertaining such notions, but the question whether they do or do not, is known to have been proposed to the professors of the most celebrated universities on the continent, and their answer is equally known to have been couched in expressions of surprise, not unmixed with indignation, at finding that such tenets were imputable to the great body of the catholics. As idle and unfounded are the objections arising from the supposition that the catholics do not think themselves bound by their oaths. What, but their acknowledged and known regard, and awe for that sacred obligation, could have induced the framers of the very laws against them, and those who refuse to repeal them, to impose oaths upon them, as the surest means of securing their fidelity? Besides, did not the papal see itself, by its declaration in 1792, positively deny the holding of such a doctrine, or assuming such a power, as the deposing power which it is accused of attempting to exercise?

The next objection arises from excommunication, which is only the exclusion from spiritual hopes, and never enforced with respect to temporals. That exercise of it is not peculiar to Ireland, but to every country where the catholic religion is tolerated. Besides, it has of late been very rarely resorted to in Ireland. I am not aware of any other objection of any moment. We have only to look to other countries, and we should see what confidence is reposed in the catholics, where catholicism is not the established religion. The Greek church prevails in Russia; but in Russia there is no objection to employing catholics. Prussia is protestant, and there the catholics are admitted to the highest military rank. The same in Holland, and in all these countries the professors of these different religions live together on the most intimate footing of confidence and cordiality. Such is the spirit which I wish to see prevail between the different persuasions in Ireland; and its beneficial effects have been more and more marked in that country, since the first relaxation of the penal code in 1778. It is the gradual infusion of that spirit through Ireland that has brought it to the wealth, confidence, and power,

which it now enjoys; and to that improved situation it has been raised within the last 30 years, from a state of depressed poverty, and political annihilation, which the iron pressure of our laws inflicted on her before she was gradually relieved from it by the beneficent and paternal hand of the sovereign now on the throne. I fondly hope that the same benevolence will continue to operate, and it will be sure to produce a commensurate extension of all the advantages and blessings in which Ireland has began to flourish.

These are the means of attaching a people, of consolidating our divided resources, and giving strength and stability to the government. You have now, my lords, only fully to extend the constitution to Ireland, and you will draw from Ireland the most powerful means of defending it. There remain but few exclusions, and those affect but few; and the little that is still withheld may be granted without danger. Little, though it really is, it is not little in the eyes of the catholics. My noble Lords! only consider how it will depress the mind of any ingenuous youth to reflect, that upon entering into any profession, the military, the naval, or the law, he is to be exposed to all the fatigues and dangers of such a life, but must never aspire to its higher rewards, its more glorious distinctions. Must not such a reflection extinguish all emulation, the fond parent of every bold action, of every noble enterprise. Such must be the feelings of the Irish catholic, and such the fatal influence over his mind, if such a degrading exclusion is still to be in force. Let not such narrow prejudices preclude the state and the empire from the enjoyment of the encreased resources which it may derive from a more mild, liberal, and generous policy; above all, let not such hopes be blasted at a moment so exigent and alarming. Do we not see, my Lords, all the strength and military means of Europe grasped and wielded by the arm of one man, and that man the most formidable enemy in every respect that we have ever had to encounter; and how can we hope to resist him without the most perfect union, the most cordial co-operation of all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects? Let nothing, therefore, be omitted, my Lords, to secure that co-operation in the hour of trial, which certainly is now near at hand." The

noble lord then emphatically addressed the body of the Irish catholics, and conjured them to persevere in the same line of loyal and submissive conduct which had hitherto distinguished them, whatever fate might attend their present application to the legislature. He concluded with moving that their petition be referred to a committee.

Lord Sidmouth objected to the line of argument which represented the granting the prayer of the petition as necessary to engage the catholics to defend the state in the present crisis. This was too like a stipulation for a bribe to perform a bounden duty. He relied on the catholics for the full performance of their duty without any bargain for a fee or reward. The petition purported to claim redress of grievances for the whole catholic body. But it was obvious that the establishment of the admissibility of catholics to a few great offices of state, and to seats in parliament, could affect but a few of the heads of the catholic body, without ever reaching to the mass of the people. He wished to pass measures, which, without affecting the state, would relieve and serve the mass of the people; measures, which would tend to dissipate the ignorance, bigotry, and superstition of the catholic poor, and the slavery and misery of the protestant poor. The noble lord argued at considerable length against the admission of catholics to political power. It was not in opposition to the house of Stuart, but to the principles incompatible with the civil and religious liberty of this country, that the revolution was established. These principles the catholics maintained, and they were therefore not fit to be admitted to power, though the house of Stuart no longer existed. He argued from the example of James II. that the professions of respect for the established religion, now made by the catholics, could not be relied on if brought to the test. He argued from the history of Ireland, and the authority of Lord Clare, that the penal law was essentially necessary to be enacted in the time of Queen Anne, and the times immediately subsequent.

To toleration in its largest sense he was a friend. He would have the catholic clergy paid by the state, in order to prevent the necessity of paying court to the caprices of their flocks, and also to relieve the people from the burden of

maintaining two sets of clergy, and from that subserviency to the priests which prevailed too much in consequence of the present system. He did not think the proffered control of the crown over the appointment of the catholic bishops would afford a sufficient security against the undue exercise of foreign influence. He wished to avoid every thing invidious. But he considered the state of things established at the union as permanent, and he felt himself bound in duty to refuse the prayer of the petition, in order to uphold the principles of the reformation and revolution, those principles that seated the illustrious house of Hanover on the British throne, and that were essential to the preservation of the civil and religious liberties of the British people.

The *Earl of Moira* contended, that the petition represented the sense of the whole catholic body, inasmuch as the objects it prayed were of value to every catholic in the land. It was not to be expected that the catholics would cease to ask, while the equal participation of what they contributed equally to support and defend, was denied to them. He thought it impossible that a catholic should be appointed to superintend the distribution of church preferments; the alarm on that head was therefore groundless. The state of exclusion in which the catholic was now placed, warranted the protestant in looking on him with an eye of suspicion. Thus the catholic was in a state constantly most galling to his feelings. He was attached to the church of England as much as any man; but he would not betray the church into any improper course, merely to gratify his passions or his interest. He argued that the penal laws were enacted to guard against rival principles and attachments. The object of those attachments no longer existed, consequently the ground of jealousy was removed, and the penalties ought to be removed with them. With every allowance for the loyalty of the catholics, and the highest opinion of their sense of the favours already conferred on them, he did not think their attachment so much to be relied on if this boon was refused, as it would be if it should be granted.

Every one was aware that the day must soon come when

the boon desired could no longer be withheld: but if the concession was inevitable, why put off the time of making it? While he said this he admitted his regret, that the petition had been brought forward. Great benefits would certainly result from the discussion of the petition, in the liberal manner on which it appeared likely to be treated. But these benefits would, in his opinion, be counteracted by the disappointment of the expectation of a favourable vote. The military officers' bill granted nothing that was not given before; but it was a sign of a friendly disposition; it held out the olive branch, and afforded a pledge that every relief that was wanted would be granted in the course of a little time. Every thing that happened tended to confirm the power of the enemy, already so enormous, and directed with so much hostile ability against us: and yet in this awful crisis, it was made a matter of cold and inanimate deliberation, whether three millions of people should be so dealt by, as to make their strength in the highest degree available to the common cause. Every thing that was done, should go to excite and confirm hope. If the exertions in the common defence were equal, there was no doubt that the interest ought to be equal also. With the sentiments he held, it was impossible for him to do otherwise than to support the motion for going into a committee, and the motion which would probably be offered that committee. He repeated that he did not approve of petitions having been brought forward now. But having been brought forward, he, finding it on the table of the house, could do no otherwise than to give it that support to which in justice and policy he felt it to be entitled.

The *Bishop of Norwich* differing on this question from most of the members of the order to which he had the honour to belong, was anxious to state the grounds of that difference. He regarded as much as any man could do the real interests of the established church, but he thought the honour, prosperity, and security of the established church, would be best promoted by the means proposed in this petition. The Roman catholics solemnly disclaimed on oath the offensive tenets imputed to them. Was their oath to be doubted, and was other evidence of their sentiments to be taken in opposition

to their own solemn declaration? When they gave satisfaction on the heads that regarded moral and political conduct, why were there more speculative tenets to be made the ground of excluding them from office? Nothing could be more sacred than the obligation of an oath among men. No stronger distinction existed, or could be devised. Not even thieves could associate with mutual reliance on each others faith. If, therefore, the catholics could not be relied on in their professions of allegiance on oath, they could not be relied on in any thing; they were not fit to live in society. He assumed, of course, that their abjuration of the offensive doctrines was unquestionable; and consequently that the exclusion which was founded on the imputation of these offensive doctrines was unjustifiable. No wise man could now be desirous to see the penal statutes unrepealed. Blackstone said, in his Commentaries, that if ever the time should come when the power of the Pope should have gone to decay, and when there should be no Pretender to the crown of England, it would be proper to abrogate the penal laws. The power of the Pope was extinct, there was no remaining person of the house of Stuart, and the circumstances of the world rendered it necessary to unite all our strength against the enemy.

Under all these circumstances, what excuse can be given for continuing the restrictions on catholics? He came now to the objection on the ground of the coronation oath, which he considered as the most weak and futile of all that had been offered. He cited the words of the oath as established in 1689, which bound King William to maintain the established church, and the churches thereto belonging, in their rights as they were or should be fixed by law. It was difficult to find in what term this oath militated against the claims of the catholics. It certainly was not inconsistent with the laws of God, or the enlightened principles of the revolution, to give to the state the advantage of the services of men of talents and integrity, whatever may be their speculative opinions on mere matters of doctrine. He could not conceive how the interests of the church, or those of any person connected with it, could be injured by men, who declared on their solemn oath, that they meant not to give any disturbance to the estab-

lishment. For himself, as an individual, connected with and interested for the church, and proud of the station he held in it, he should be sorry to think he possessed any right or property in it which could be endangered by admitting virtuous fellow subjects and fellow christians to the full participation of the constitutional rights of British citizens. But when the indulgencies granted in 1782 and 1793, and the repeal of the test act in 1775, without any fear of the kind now expressed, were called to memory, this objection vanished. He said thus much, in order to account for the difference of his opinion on this subject, from persons, for whose understanding and principles he had the highest veneration, though he could not bow down to them his clear judgment, and the best feelings of his heart.

The *Bishop of Hereford* hoped to prove to his Right Rev. Friend, whose talents and virtues he very highly respected, that he was not actuated by any intolerant spirit in resisting the motion now before their lordships, as tending to take away some of the indispensable guards of the protestant religion and establishment. God forbid he should wish to interfere with the free exercise of the religion of any sect or class. Enlightened toleration was the distinguishing characteristic of the British church: but the catholics made no complaint of being disturbed in the free exercise of their religion, of suffering in their persons or property, on that account. He thought it absurd and unjust to visit on the catholics of this day, the errors of their ancestors. He admitted the talents and virtues of a Fenelon, and of many other professors of the Roman catholic faith. There were many catholics in our days equally distinguished. He did not think any speculative opinion disqualified a man from discharging his duty to the state. But he could not consent to open to the catholics the highest offices of the state; he thought no limits ought to be set to toleration; but he thought the restraint on the high offices ought not to be withdrawn.

The *Bishop of Bangor* laid down as an incontrovertible opinion, that the state had a right to constitute a state religion, and to protect that religion by confining within it the administration of the great offices. Power was not to be trusted to

divided allegiance. The allegiance of the catholics was divided. They gave a partial obedience to a foreign prelate, and a clergy foreign to the state at home. He was far from supposing in the catholics of this day, a spirit of dangerous superstition, disregarding the most sacred obligations of life ; such a spirit never existed generally. The principle of disregarding an oath would at any time have been spurned at by the French nobility. Yet it produced a Clement and a Ravaillac, who assassinated their sovereigns. The latter assassinated Henry IV. the father of his people, in the midst of that people. May not such examples occur again? Here the Right Rev. Prelate went into an examination of Dr. Milner's observations on oaths, which he conceived to be liable to misinterpretation and abuse. The catholics assumed a great temporal power. They also endeavoured to load with odium the protestant establishment : In a work published in Ireland the protestants were charged with corrupting the scriptures in their translation, although the very errors charged were only to be found in the old obsolete translations. In speaking of the protestant clergy, the author of that work asked, whether it was wise to hire such men at the expence of a million a year to lead the people the wrong way? He was ready to grant the catholics every safe indulgence, but he was not ready to admit them into every office of power and trust.

Lord Hutchinson was convinced that this question, like other great questions of a similar nature, though frequently deferred, must eventually be adopted. Its march was slow, but its triumph was certain. He argued against the absurdity of apprehending any danger from the papal power being exerted over the catholics of Ireland. That power existed no longer ; its imperial head was bowed to the dust, "and bound in adamantine chains." How could it be supposed that a difference in religious opinions would render a man less faithful in the discharge of his public duties ? Would it diminish the wisdom of the minister, or damp the ardour of the general ?

Earl Stanhope was not very much disposed to quarrel with the author who, it was mentioned, asked, whether it was wise to give a set of men a million a year to lead men astray. A

great deal had been said about the uniformity of protestants. How many differences did the house think existed between the common prayer books of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford? Only three thousand six hundred and odd! This was conformity with a vengeance. He could not sufficiently praise the Right Rev. Prelate who had supported the motion. Did not the Rev. Prelate, who answered him know that in the British Museum (where it was placed for the purpose of giving it the utmost publicity), there was a declaration and protestation of the English catholics, in which they positively denied all the imputations that had been thrown on them with respect to the temporal authority of the Pope, allegiance to their sovereigns, keeping faith with heretics, &c.? The Irish catholics, as he had been well informed, completely concurred in this declaration of their English brethren; and it was shameful to continue libelling them, after they had so explicitly disclaimed the obnoxious doctrines which they had been supposed to hold.

Lord Mulgrave was satisfied that the discussion of this subject could produce nothing but irritations and mischief. He contrasted the conduct of the noble lords opposite when in power, with their conduct now they were out of power. When in power, they were ready to relinquish even a comparatively insignificant measure for the relief of the catholics; now they were out of power, nothing would content them but a full and complete concession. The noble Baron had declared, that this concession was necessary for the salvation of the empire. If he thought so when in office, he ought to have declared it; if his opinion had changed, he ought to explain the cause of that change. A great delusion was practised by stating that three millions of people were interested in this question, when, in fact, not more than three hundred could be actually interested. He wished, however, to be distinctly understood, as giving no opinion on the catholic claims; what he meant to state was, that it was extremely indiscreet to agitate the question when its fate must be anticipated.

The *Earl of Buckinghamshire* had a great affection for Ireland, and could never forget the many kindnesses he had received in that country; but he was convinced, that if the

proposed measure was adopted, instead of tranquillizing, it would materially disturb the peace of that country. Seats in parliament were not the only object of the catholics. They aimed at something more. Of the Irish members that would then be returned four-fifths would be catholics. If the house wished to ascertain the influence of the Irish members in the other house, he would refer them to a division on the additional force bill, in which though a majority of the English members were averse from the bill, the majority of the whole house were in favour of it.

The Duke of Norfolk supported the motion; Adverting to the power of rejecting their bishops, that the catholics were willing to give his Majesty, he explained more fully. They were disposed to lay before his Majesty a list of three persons of whom his Majesty rejected only two: the remaining one would be invested with the episcopal dignity? but if his Majesty were to reject the whole three, then another list of three distinct persons would be submitted to his consideration, and so on till his Majesty should signify his approbation of any individual, by allowing his name to remain.

Lord Erskine took a view of the conduct towards the catholics, that had been pursued from the commencement of the present reign. It was one by which trust and confidence had properly been reposed in them, without any requisition to take those oaths which their religious opinions would not permit. He could not see why that confidence should not be carried further, and he would therefore support the motion.

Lord Hawkesbury had hoped both from the conduct of the learned lord, when this subject was last before parliament, as well as from his knowledge of the laws and constitution of his country, that he would vote against the motion, and not for it. For my own part, I should fail in my duty, if I did not declare most decidedly, that my objection to granting the prayer of the petition does not rest on times and circumstances, but on principle. This opinion is founded on my conviction, that a protestant government alone is consistent with the laws and constitution of the British empire. The noble baron, by whom the question has been brought forward, has said, that it will be no injustice to keep a Roman catholic from the

crown, because no person who could have any pretensions to the crown was a catholic. But such a case may exist. The presumptive heir to the crown may be a catholic, and then his exclusion will be a hardship; but that is not to be set against the safety of the protestant establishment. Our allegiance to the house of Brunswick is paid, not because it is the house of Brunswick alone, but because it is a protestant house. If it were necessary that the king of Great Britain should be a protestant, is it not equally necessary that his advisers should be so too? That the Lord Chancellor (the keeper of the king's conscience) the judges, and the great officers of the state should be protestants? And if this is so, is it not more wise and expedient to exclude catholics from these situations by law, than to throw upon the king the odium of rejecting them? For let this house bear in mind, that the principle of the prayer of the petition goes to the attainment of all powers, on equal terms with the protestants, a principle no monarch can venture to apply practically without endangering the constitution.

It must be recollect that the catholics are not at present excluded from places of the highest trust by any direct law. They exclude themselves because they will not take the prescribed tests (prescribed to all the subjects of the empire indifferently) and particularly because they will not take the oath of supremacy, by which they abjure all foreign, temporal, and ecclesiastical dominion in these realms. The first question therefore is, whether or not this oath is founded in reason and principle? Is it just as long as the country possesses a protestant government, and a protestant establishment, to require that the members of the legislature, and the great officers of the state, should abjure foreign temporal, as well as foreign ecclesiastical dominion? Consistently with the security of the protestant government and the protestant establishment, it is not possible to dispense with this test.

The large proportion of the population of Ireland which the catholics formed, have been stated as a reason for acceding to their request. This question must be viewed in one of two points. If the empire is considered (and in my opinion we are bound so to consider it) as a whole, then in any legislative

regulation, parliament ought to be influenced, not by what was the majority of a certain class in one part of the empire, but by what was the majority of that class in the whole empire. On this footing, the claim of the catholics is indefeasible; and it was that the two islands were considered as a whole empire, that the union had been projected. If the other view of the subject is taken, if a majority in a part of the empire is to determine the regulations of the legislature, the consequence will then be, that if the present question is carried, the catholics may go farther. They may then say, that as their having a majority in the population of Ireland, had been admitted as a ground for their admissibility into the high offices of the state, the same circumstance entitles them to substitute a catholic for a protestant establishment in that country. This is a question directly affecting every catholic who has an acre of land in Ireland; every man who now pays to the support of two churches, would be very ready to get rid of that burthen by the subversion of protestantism, as the established religion of the country. I allow that no such object is hinted at in the petition, but experience has pronounced decidedly on this subject. Is it not within every man's recollection, that in 1793 and 1794, the catholics of Ireland were called upon to state the whole of their demands? They did state the whole of their demands. They were granted by the Irish parliament—And what followed? Why, that they urged fresh demands."—[In support of his opinion, with respect to the disposition of the catholics to presume on any indulgence that was granted to them, he read an extract from a work by John Throgmorton, (a moderate catholic,) in which their wish to institute a catholic establishment, was sufficiently indicated.] "If therefore, the legislature of Great Britain were to surrender to the catholics the barrier in question, that surrender will lead to the destruction of the present ecclesiastical establishment in Ireland.

The next question to be discussed is the probability, should the prayer of the petition be complied with, that such compliance will benefit the Irish people at large. No one can more lament the disturbances that have recently occurred in the sister kingdom than I do; but on a close examination I

find that these disturbances have not originated in any political or religious cause. They chiefly arose from a demand made by the catholic priests, for an increase of their dues, and from other local grievances, which although they were severely felt, were still but local. If I am well founded in this statement, what becomes of the noble Baron's assertion, that a compliance with the petition will allay the general discontent of the Irish? No man can deny that it is desirable to allay that discontent; but I will positively deny that the measure proposed is calculated to do so; on the contrary, I am convinced, that by inciting to new demands—demands which cannot be so complied with—it will give birth to new causes of discontent. The noble Baron has dwelt on the necessity of compliance, on account of the great danger to which the country was exposed in the present state of the world. The country certainly is in great danger. But in former periods it has also been in great danger (though perhaps not in such great danger as at this moment, yet in danger so great that the government would not have been justified had they not resorted to every means of defence within their power,) yet the government at those periods never sought for assistance by surrendering the barriers of the constitution.

In the beginning of the reign of King William, the country was exposed to a great foreign force; the French fleet disputed with the British the dominion of the seas; Ireland was in a most disturbed state; in England there existed a strong party attached to the exiled family. But amidst all these dangers, did the government think of surrendering the barriers of the constitution? No.—They felt that the security of the country depended upon the constitution, and that the security of the constitution depended upon the protestant establishment. By uniting these firmly together, they were enabled successfully to baffle with the enemies by whom they were surrounded. In declaring my conviction that the mass of the people of Ireland will not be benefited by the concession which it is proposed to make to them, I am supported by very high authority. Arthur O'Connor, Messrs. Niven and Emmett, have distinctly stated, that they would not. But it is to me most obvious, that those

who, under a protestant establishment, are allowed to make and to administer the laws, ought to submit to some test of their determination, inviolably to maintain that establishment.

Lord Holland entered into a long and minute historical defence of the catholics, and concluded with giving his hearty concurrence to the motion.

Lord Auckland thought that the catholics of Ireland should be satisfied with the concessions already made to them. If they saw no term to their demands, the house should see some end to their concessions. The present was the point, in his opinion, at which their lordships must make a stand.

Lord Grenville shortly replied, merely to complain of his having been misrepresented by some noble lords. They might mistake his words, but they could not well misunderstand his actions. Their tenor on the present subject could leave no doubt as to his sincerity.

The house then divided on *Lord Grenville's* motion,

Contents, 74---Non-Contents, 161---Majority against the motion, 87.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TYTHES IN IRELAND.

March 7. *Mr. Parnell* presented a petition from the freeholders of the Queen's County, praying for a commutation of tythes. He observed, that the freeholders of that county amounted to 4000; that this petition expressed the unanimous sense of the county, being no party business whatever; that it was signed by several beneficed clergymen, and that every clergyman with whom he had conversed on the subject had declared his decided approbation of the object which the petitioners sought. He trusted, therefore, that the petition would meet with that attention from the house to which it was entitled, for he was convinced, that no measure that could be proposed would tend more effectually to allay the discontents in Ireland, than the commutation of the tythes of that country. Under this impression he gave notice, that if his Majesty's ministers should not take up this subject, he would, on an early day after the recess, move that the petition be referred.

to a committee of the whole house: he would delay his motion, because he understood that several other petitions of a similar nature were in preparation, and particularly from some of the grand juries. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

TYTHES.

June 9. Mr. Parnell, understanding that the subject of a commutation of tythes in Ireland, was under the consideration of his Majesty's government, withdrew his notice of a motion on that subject.

Mr. Fitzgerald (of Kerry), wished to make some observations on this occasion, but was prevented by the speaker, on the ground of irregularity.

June 16. Mr. Fitzgerald rose to make his promised motion to refer to a committee the petition from the county of Kerry, praying for a commutation of tythes. He presented this petition, not only in consequence of the wish expressed by his constituents, but also from his own sentiments on the subject, confident as he was that some measure must be ultimately adopted upon it, if it were wished to restore and preserve the complete tranquillity of Ireland. He defended the county meeting, at which this petition originated, from the censure of having been the cause of the agitation of the public mind in Ireland upon this topic, declaring that that agitation had pre-existed for a considerable time. He entered into a description of the evils of the present system, of which a great majority of the people of Ireland, and even of the clergy themselves, were fully sensible; but concluded with observing, that as his Majesty's ministers had intimated their intention to take the subject into their serious consideration, in the interval between the present and the next session of parliament, he should not press his motion any further, than to allow it to be the vehicle of any observations which it might be thought desirable to make upon the general subject.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* availed himself of the opportunity afforded him by the Hon. Gentleman's motion, distinctly to state that it was the intention of his Majesty's government seriously to consider this business, of the importance of which they were completely convinced. He had already paid considerable attention to it himself, but he re-

gretted to observe, that the farther he went into the examination, the more arduous did the task appear, and that the undertaking of applying a remedy to the evil, appeared to be beset with difficulties almost insurmountable. He repeated, however, that every effort should be made to remove them.

Mr. Parnell expressed his satisfaction at the sentiments which the house had just heard from the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Ponsonby concurred in the satisfaction expressed by his Honourable Friend, but was far from thinking that the difficulties in the way of some arrangement by which the grievances complained of might be removed, were so great as were imagined.

General Mathew stated, that he held in his hand a petition on the subject from the county of Tipperary, bfit that after what had fallen from the Right. Hon. Gentleman opposite, he should refrain from presenting it.

Sir G. Hill was anxious to know, whether or not his Majesty's government intended to take into their consideration the commutation of tythes in England as well as Ireland. He deprecated any interference on this point in the one country which did not extend to the other.

Mr. Herbert recommended in very strong terms, the measure of a commutation, whick he was convinced would not be attended with any insuperable difficulty, and which he was satisfied would be as acceptable to the clergy, as to the laity. He knew several instances in which clergymen had declared to him, that they would be willing to abate a sixth of their clerical revenue, if it could be collected with more facility, and in a manner less repugnant to their feelings.

Mr. Burton was by no means of opinion that this was an easy subject. In that part of England where, for many years, he had been engaged in the discharge of his professional duties, the adjustment of tythes had ever been attended with more complication and difficulty than any other matter which had fallen under his notice ; and he had just been told by an honourable friend near him, that in the county of Devon a very vigorous attempt which had been made to arrange the commutation of tythes had been abandoned, on the experience of the impossibility of success.

Mr. Sheridan trusted, that the people of Ireland would not relax in their petitions to parliament on this subject, fully convinced as he was, that whatever might be said by his Majesty's government, it was to parliament alone that eventually they must look for redress. He completely differed from the honourable and learned Gentleman who had just spoken, with respect to the nature of the difficulties by which this subject was surrounded. In his opinion they were difficulties which a little attention might obviate. In cases of inclosure they were obviated at present, and he could not conceive why the principles which applied to inclosures might not be generally diffused over the whole system of the country.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Rose, Mr. Basford, Sir W. Elford, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Lockhart, participated, Mr. Fitzgerald withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 28. Lord Harrowby rose to make a motion in regard to those incumbents whose benefices were so small as to render it worthy the consideration of the legislature. In the reign of Queen Anne, it had been estimated, that there were upwards of 5000 livings in this kingdom under 50*l.* per ann. This return had been made at the time, and might now be resorted to, but it would require another return to be made to judge properly of their situation at this day. He shewed that the right exists, whereby the bishops might order a return to be made of all the livings in their dioceses generally. He thought that some assistance might be afforded to poor beneficed clergymen, and after the return made, it might be proper to consider how far the legislature could extend the desired relief. He then moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to put in execution the 45th of the present reign, whereby the bishops may be directed to make a return of all livings under 150*l.* per ann.—(Ordered.)

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DIOCESES.

THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY

Contains the Bishoprics of Bangor, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Canterbury, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Llandaff, London, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Asaph, St. David's, Salisbury, Winchester, and Worcester.

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ARCHBISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Thomas Secker, dying in the month of August, 1768, the Hon. Dr. Frederic Cornwallis was translated from the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. Upon whose death, in 1783, Dr. Moore, bishop of Bangor, was consecrated, who dying in 1805, was succeeded by Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, bishop of Norwich, and dean of Windsor.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND, AND METROPOLITAN,

The Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, D. D. Member of the Privy Council, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Trustee of the British Museum, Governor of the Charter-House, Visitor of All Souls and Merton Colleges, Oxford, and Patron of King's College, Nova Scotia; President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and President of the Bible Society.

* By an ancient privilege of this see, wherever the archbishop possessed other tithesomes, or manors, such were considered to be in the diocese of Canterbury, and wholly exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary of the diocese in which they were situated.

Dr. Sutton, as primate and metropolitan, is the first peer of the realm, and has precedence of all peers and officers of state, who are not of the royal family.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
Thomas Powys, D. D.

THE OFFICIAL PRINCIPAL,

The Right Hon. Sir William Wynne, Knt. D. C. L. F. R. S. Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, Master, Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Commissary of the Deanries of the Arches of London, Shoreham, and Croydon, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

VICAR GENERAL,

The Right Hon. Sir William Scott, Knt. D. C. L. F. R. S. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, Vicar General to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Master of the Faculties, Chancellor of the Diocess of London, Commissary of the City and Diocess of Canterbury and London, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON,
Rev. Houstoune Radcliffe, D. D.

PREBENDARIES,

Rev. William Welfitt, D. D.	Rev. Earl Nelson, Duke of
— Edward Walsby, D. D.	Bronte, in Sicily, D. D.
— George Moore, M. A.	— Hon. Henry Lewis Hobart, B. D.
— Houstoune Radcliffe, D. D.	— Robert Moore, M. A.
— Charles Norris, M. A.	— Walter Brown, M. A.
— Thomas Coombe, D. D.	— Michael Marlow, D. D.
— Mathew Sustees, M. A.	

The Bishop of London is accounted the Archbishop's provincial dean, The Bishop of Winchester, his sub-dean, the Bishop of Lincoln, his chancellor, and the Bishop of Rochester, his chaplain,

THE DIOCESS OF CANTERBURY.

PRESENTATIONS AND PROMOTIONS, &c.

REV. PETER HAWKER, Jun. presented to the rectories of Wootton and Otterden. Vice Rev. Brydges, dec.

REV. MICHAEL MARLOW, D. D. appointed to a prebend in this Cathedral. Vice Rev. King, resigned.

THE HONOURABLE AND REVEREND HUGH PERCY, M. A. presented to the rectory of Bishopsbourn, and the Chapelry of Barham, in the county of Kent.

REV. J. RADCLIFFE presented to the vicarage of Littlebourne, in the county of Kent. Vice Rev. Price, dec.

REV. RICHARD SNAPE presented to the rectory of Brent-Ely, in the county of Suffolk, a peculiar to the See of Canterbury.

REV. EDWARD ARTHUR BUSH of Exeter college, Oxford, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, presented to the united rectories of St. Andrew and St. Mary Breadman, Canterbury.

REV. HENRY CROWE presented to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, at Wade, in the Isle of Thanet. Vice Rev. P. Le Geyt, resigned.

His Grace the Archbishop held a confirmation in Bow Church, Cheapside, for the following parishes, in the city of London, peculiars to this diocese:

Names of the Peculiars.	Incumbents.
All - Hallows, Bread-street,	Rev. Henry John Todd, M. A.
united with St. John.....	
All-Hallows, Lombard-street,	George Gaskin, D. D.
St. Benedict, Grace-church-st.	Edward Walsby, D. D.
St. Dionis, Backchurch	Peter Coryton, D. D.
St. Dunstan, East	George Savage, M. A. F. S. A.

St. Mary, Aldermanbury William Van Mildert, M. A.
 St. Mary le Bow, united with } Theophilus Lane, M. A.
 All-Hallows, Honey-lane
 St. Michael, Crooked-lane . . George Fred. Nicolay, M. A.
 St. Michael, Royal-college hill. George Henry Watkins, M. A.
 St. Swithin, London-stone . . . Francis Wollaston, L.L.B.F.R.S.
 St. Vedast, Foster-lane. William Morris, D. D.

REV. THOMAS GREENHALL of Cranbrook, presented to the vicarage of Betherden, by the Archbishop, as a reward for his assiduous attention to his duties, and his moral qualities as a man.

REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, presented to the deanery of Bocking, in Essex. Vice Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Aynsley.

REV. JOHN BRYDGES, presented to the rectory of Saltwood, and the chapelry of Hythe, in the county of Kent, vice Rev. Thomas Randolph.

REV. JAMES BELL, vicar of Lympne, and the **REV. DANIEL WILLIAM DAVIS**, vicar of Cranbrook, appointed surrogates for the granting of marriage licences by the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, Knt. vicar-general.

REV. JOHN THOMPSON, M. A. presented to the vicarage of Framfield, county of Sussex, a peculiar to this diocese.

REV. ROBT. PARRY, B. D. presented to the rectory of Staplehurst, county of Kent, vice Rev. Grove, dec.

REV. JOHN PEACHEY FRANCIS, M. A. vicar of Holycroft, Westgate, and rector of St. Peter's, Canterbury, elected chaplain to the Workhouse for the years 1808 and 1809.

REV. CHARLES GRAHAM, presented to the vicarages of Petham and Waltham, in the county of Kent, vice Rev. Tho. Randolph, dec.

September 24. The following Gentlemen ordained by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

PRIESTS.

REV. JOHN WILLIAMSON, A. B. Clare Hall, Cambridge.

REV. GEORGE RASHLEIGH, A. B. Oriel College, Oxford.

REV. BRYANT BRYDGES, A. B. Exeter College, Oxford.

September 26. The new burial ground at Lambeth consecrated.

Circular letters were transmitted by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the diocesans of his province, requiring a return of all livings in their respective dioceses under a hundred and fifty pounds per annum, in order that the same might be laid before the privy council, previous to the next session of parliament.

BISHOPRIC OF LONDON.

The diocese of London contains the counties of Middlesex and Essex, except a few peculiars to the see of Canterbury, with part of Hertfordshire; and is divided into the arch-deaconries of London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester, and St. Alban's Abbey. The bishop also exercises an ecclesiastical superintendance over the British West India Islands.

Charged in the king's books, 1000l.

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Thomas Sherlock, died 1761.

Dr. Hayter, translated from Norwich, died 1762.

Dr. Osbaldeston, translated from Carlisle, died 1764.

Dr. Terrick, translated from Peterborough, died 1777.

Dr. Lowth, translated from Oxford, died in 1787, and was succeeded by Dr. Porteus, bishop of Chester.

BISHOP.

The Right Hon. Beilby Porteus, D. D. Dean of the Royal Chapel, Member of the Privy Council, Governor of the Charter-House, Provincial Dean of Canterbury, Trustee of the British Museum, President of the Society for the Conversion of Negro Slaves, Vice President of the Asylum and of the General Lying-in Hospital, at Bayswater, one of the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, President of the Society for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing Poor Orphan Children of Clergymen, Associate of Bray's Institution for Parochial Libraries, and President of the Proclamation Society against Vice.

N. B. The Bishop of London takes precedence of all other Bishops.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
George Tomline, D. D., F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Lincoln,
&c. &c.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Right Hon. Sir William Scott, Knt. D. C. L. &c. &c.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of LONDON,
William Bingham, D. D.

Of MIDDLESEX, George Owen Cambridge, M. A.

Of ESSEX, William Gretton, D. D.

Of COLCHESTER, Ant. Hamilton, D. D.

Of ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, Joseph Holden Pott, M. A.

CANONS RESIDENTIARY.

Bishop of Lincoln,

Samuel Ryder Weston, D. D.

Bishop of Chester,

Thomas Hughes, D. D.

The very Reverend the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER,
William Vincent, D. D.

WESTMINSTER PREBENDARIES.

Rev. Wm. Bell, D. D.

Howel Holland Edwards,

Charles Fynes, LL.D.

M. A.

John Wheler, LL.B.

Joseph Allen, M. A.

Tho. Causton, M. A.

Lord Henry Fitzroy, M. A.

Hon. Ger. Val. Wellesley,
M. A.

Wm. Douglas, M. A.

John Ireland, D. D.

Fred. Blomberg, M. A.

Names of the Incumbents within the City and Liberty of
London.

St. Alban, Wood-str. r. Edw. Jame Beckwith, M. A.

Allhallows, Barking, v. James Johnes, M.A.

Allhallows, Bread-str. r. Wm. Morice, D.D.

Allhallows, Lombard-str. r. Henry John Todd, M.A.

Allhallows, London-Wall, r. Wm. Beloe, B.D.

Allhallows, Staining, Lancelot Sharpe, M.A.

Allhallows, Thames-str. r. Wm. St. Andrew Vincent, M.A.

St. Alphage, r. Robert Watts, M.A.

— Andrew, Undershaft, r. Wm. Antrobus, B.D.

— Andrew, Wardrobe, r. William Goode, M.A.

— Anne, Aldergate, r. John Hatchins, M.A.

— Antholin, r. Henry Jerome De Salis, D.D. F.R. and A.S.

— Austin, r. Henry Fly, D.D. F.R.S.

— Bartho, Exchange, r. George Shepherd, M.A.

— Benedict Finck, John Bostock, M.A.

— Benedict, Gracechurch, r. George Gaskin, D.D.

— Benedict, Paul's Wharf, r. Archd. Owen, M.A.

Christ-church, v Samuel Crowther, M.A.

St. Clement, Eastcheap, r. John Farrer, M.A.

— Dionis Backchurch, r. Edward Walby, D.D.

— Dunstan, East, r. Peter Coryton, D.D.

— Edmund the King, r. Henry Dimock, M.A.

— Ethelburga, r. William Parker, M.A.

— George, Botolph-lane, r. John Parker, M.A.

— Helen, v. James Blenkarne, M.A.

- St. James, Duke's-place, Thomas Moore, M.A.
- James, Garlic-hithe, r. Thomas Kidd, M.A.
- Katharine Coleman, r. Townsend Andrews, M.A.
- Katharine Cree, v. Richard Buck, M.A.
- Laurence, Jewry, v.
- Magnus, London-bridge, Thomas Leigh, M.A.
- Margaret, Lothbury, r. Henry Whitfeld, D.D. F.R. and L.S.
- Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane, r. Cha. Phelps, M.A.
- Martin, Ludgate, r. Tindal Thompson Walmley, B.D.
- Martin, Outwich, r. John Rose, M.A.
- Mary, Abchurch, r. Benj. Underwood, M.A.
- Mary, Aldermanbury, r. Jas. Thelwall Salusbury, B.C.L.
- Mary, Aldermary, r. George Savage, M.A. F.S.A.
- Mary le Bow, r. Wm. Van Mildert, M.A.
- Mary Hill, r. Philip Dodd, M.A.
- Mary Mag. Old Fish-street, r. Wm. Clarke, M.A.
- Mary Somerset, r. James Jones, D.D.
- Mary Woolnoth, Samuel Birch, M.A.
- Matthew, Friday-str. r. G. Avery Hatch, M.A.
- Michael, Bassishaw, r. John Moore, B.C.L.
- Michael, Cornhill, r. Tho. Rt. Wrench, M.A.
- Michael, Crooked-lane, r. Theoph. Lane, M.A.
- Michael, Queenhithe, r. Thomas Coombe, D.D.
- Michael Royal, College-hill, r. Geo. Fred. Louisa Nicolay, M.A.
- Michael, Wood-str. r. Robert Cooper.
- Mildred, Bread-str. r. John Crowther, M.A.
- Mildred, Poultry, Richard Crawley, M.A.
- Nicolas, Coleabby, r. Henry Meen, B.D.
- Olave, Hart-str. r. Henry Butts Owen, D.D.
- Olave, Jewry, v. Robert Hamilton, D.D.
- Peter, Cornhill, r. Thomas Roberts, M.A.
- Peter le Poor, Broad-str. (P.) r. James Simpkinson, M.A.
- Stephen, Coleman-str. v. Thomas Twigg.
- Stephen Walbrook, r. Geo. Stepney Townley, M.A.
- Swithin, London-stone, r. George Henry Watkins, M.A.
- Vedast, Foster-lane, r. Fr. Wollaston, B.C.L. F.R.S.

Parishes without the Walls.

- Andrew, Holbourn, r. Bishop of Hereford.
- Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, r. Owen Perrott Edwards, M.A.
- Barth. the Less, v. Samuel Wix, M.A.
- Botolph, Aldergate, r. Edmund Garden.
- Botolph, Aldgate, Henry Hutton, M.A.
- Botolph, Bishopsgate, r. Wm. Conybeare, D.D.
- Bride, v. Thomas Clare, M.A.
- Bridewell-Precinct, Henry Budd, B.A.
- Christ-church, Spitalfields, v. West Wheldale, D.D.
- St. Dunstan in the West, v. Richard Lloyd, M.A.
- George the Martyr, Queen-square, r. John Lee Martyn, M.A.
- Gileas, Cripplegate, v. William Holmes, M.A.
- James, Clerkenwell, Henry Foster, M.A.
- John, Clerkenwell, r. Richard Lenden.

- St. Leonard, Shoreditch, v. Henry Plimley, M.A.
— Luke, Middlesex, r. Thomas Farmer, M.A.
— Mary, Whitechapel, r. D. Mathias, M.A.
— Sepulchre, v. R. D. Shackleford, D.D.F.R. & A.S.
Trinity, in the Minories, Henry Fly, D.D.F.R.S.

Incumbents of the Parishes within the Bills of Mortality

- St. Anne, Westminster, r. ——— Macleod, D.D.
— Anne, Middlesex, r. John Radcliffe, M.A.
Christ-church, Surrey, r. Thomas Acklaud, D.D.
St. Clement Danes, v. William Gurney, B.A.
— Dunstan, Stepney, r. George Harper, D.D.
— George, Hanover-square, r. Robert Hodgson, M.A.
— George, Bloomsbury, r. Thomas Willis, D.C.L.
— George, Middlesex, r. Robert Farrington, D.D.
— George, Southwark, r. John Brand, M.A. & F.S.A.
— Giles, Middlesex, r. Bishop of Chichester.
— James, Westminster, r. Gerrard Andrewes, D.D.
— John, Southwark, r. William Jervis Abdy, M.A.
— Jo'n, Hackney, v. John James Watson, M.A.
— John, Wapping, r. John Parsons, D.D.
— John, Westminster, r. Howel Holland Edwards, M.A.
— Katharine by the Tower, Brethren, George Fred. Louisa Nicolay, M.A.
— Robert Baxter, D.D.
— Mary, Islington, v. George Strahan, D.D.
— Mary, Lambeth, r. William Vyse, D.C.L.
— Mary-le-bone, r. Dean of Lincoln.
— Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, r. Charles Hughes.
— Mary, Newington-Butts, r. Charles De Guiffardiere, M.A.
— Mary, Rotherhithe, r. Robert Myddleton, D.D.
— Mary-le-Strand, r. James Robinson Hayward, M.A.
— Matthew, Bethnal-Green, r. — Loxham, D.D.
— Martin in the Fields, v. Archd. Hamilton, D.D.F.R. & A.S.
— Margaret, Westminster, r. Charles Fynes, D.C.L.
— Olave, Southwark, r. James Evans, M.A.
— Paul, Shadwell, r. Griffin Griffith, B.A.
— Paul, Covent-Garden, r. Richard Bullock, D.D.
— Peter ad Vincula, Tower, William Coxe, M.A.
Savoy Precinct, r. — Hodsall, D.D.
St. Saviour, Southwark, Chaplains, Wm. Mann, M.A.; Wm. Harrison, M.A.
Temple, Dean of Winchester, Master.
St. Thomas, Southwark, Charles Hodgkin, M.A.

PRESENTATIONS, &c. &c. IN THE DIOCESS OF LONDON.

In the latter part of last year, viz. December, the Bishop of London directed the Rev. Archdeacons of his diocese to write circular letters to the clergy of their archdeaconries requesting them to make a return of all schools for the instruction of the children of the poor in every parish, with the

numbers in each school ; with directions to specify whether charity, sunday, schools of industry, or any other sort of schools for the education of the poor; also of all schools where the children of the mechanics and labouring poor, of whatever sect or denomination, received instruction at the expence of their friends.

The returns made have given the highest satisfaction ; and every person to whom the education of the poor, and their consequent future comfort are matters of interest, will be proud to learn that the education of every description of persons round the metropolis is not only in a progressive but rapid state of advancement. Not a little of this is to be attributed to the exertions and patronage of the Bishop of London himself.

REV. SAMUEL BIRCH, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, presented to the united rectories of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, in the city of London, vice Rev. John Newton, deceased.

REV. FRODSHAM HODSON, B. D. presented to the rectory of St. Mary Stratford-le-Bow, county of Middlesex, vice Rev. Kenshall, dec.

REV. JOHN HARVEY, late curate of March, in the Isle of Ely, presented to the discharged vicarage of Codicote, in the county of Hertford.

REV. THOMAS COCKSHUTT, rector of Little Hormead, appointed surrogate for the counties of Essex and Hertford.

REV. JOHN OWEN, curate of Fulham, presented to the rectory of Paglesham, in the county of Essex, vice Rev. Scott, deceased.

REV. THOMAS ARNOLD, B. A. presented to the vicarage of Roydon, in the county of Essex.

REV. WALTER KING, D. D. collated to a prebend in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, vice Rev. Nathan Wetherell, deceased.

REV. FREDERIC BLOMBERG, M. A. collated to a prebend in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, vice Rev. Smith, deceased.

REV. G. F. BATES, B. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, elected by the parishioners lecturer of St. Giles, Cripplegate, vice Rev. Dr. Gregory, dec.

May 13. On this day a prosecution was instituted at Doctors' Commons by his Majesty's Procurator General against the Rev. Francis Stone, rector of the parish church of Cold Norton, in the county of Essex, on a charge of having preached on the 8th of July, 1806, a visitation sermon, in the church of Danbury, before the Archdeacon of the Diocese, and afterwards publishing the same. In this sermon he denied the doctrine of the miraculous conception of the Virgin Mary, the doctrine of the Trinity, the divinity of our Lord and Saviour, and the atonement by the birth and death of Christ. In support of the charge of preaching, the archdeacon and four other clergymen were heard in evidence, and the publishing was proved by Mr. Johnson, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. Staines, of Chelmsford, booksellers. In answer to these charges, Mr. Stone read a written defence of great length, wherin he endeavoured to shew, that he had done no more than fulfil his engagements with his ordaining bishop. That he had conformed to the church of England as by law established, and that he had not offended against the statute of Elizabeth 13th.

The Court (Sir William Scott) was of opinion, that the charges were fully established, but deferred giving judgment till the next court day, in order that Mr. Stone might have an opportunity of revoking his error.

May 14. The proceedings in this case were resumed, and Mr. Stone attending, produced a paper, which he offered as a revocation of the doctrine he had maintained. The purport of this paper went to state that Mr. Stone had always made the holy scriptures the rule of his belief; that at an early period of his life he had subscribed to the thirty-nine articles, and that he had since uniformly supported their spirit.

This not being deemed sufficient, Sir John Nichols and

Dr. Lawrence prayed that sentence might be pronounced; should the defendant not make the desired revocation. Mr. Stone not complying, Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, attended by the Dean, Chancellor, and several Prebendaries, were introduced, and the Right Rev. Bishop pronounced sentence of degradation against Mr. Stone, according to the forms prescribed by law, depriving him of his benefice of rector of Cold Norton, in the county of Essex.

KING'S BENCH, JUNE 20.

—— *Newan, Esq. v. the Rev. Mr. Morgan.*

This was a cause in the county of Essex, in which the plaintiff had been non-suited; and the single question was, *whether the tythe of the rector, on grass land, might be set out in the swarth, as it fell from the scythe; or whether it must first undergo a process, and be set out in what are called grass cocks.* A rule to shew cause why the non-suit should not be set aside was obtained; and this day Mr. Serjeant Best was heard against the rule, and Mr. Garrow and Mr. Marryatt in support of it. The authorities relied upon by the latter were, first, the construction of the terms *primum circum-lationem*, in the case of Fetter-place, in the 2d James I.; 2dly, *Hythe v. Ellis*; Hob. 250, in 16th James I.; and, 3dly, *Rol. Ab. 644*, where it is said, "that a man need not make into hay the tythe of grass which is set out."

Rule discharged.

A dispensation past the great seal, enabling the Rev. THOMAS LEIGH, M. A. to hold the rectories of St. Magnus the Martyr, and St. Margaret, New Fish-street, London, with the rectory of Wickham Bishop's, county of Essex.

REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M. A. Trinity College, presented to the deanry of Bocking, in the county of Essex, vice the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Ansley, dec.

REV. EDWARD NEWTON WALTER, curate of Prittlewell, presented to the rectory of Leigh, Essex, vice Rev. Hodge, deceased.

REV. JAMES STOKES, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, presented to the rectory of Birchanger, in the county of Essex.

REV. MR. USKO, presented to the rectory of Orsett, in the county of Essex, vice Rev. dec.

The Rev. Mr. Usko is a foreigner; and his presentation to an English rectory was a circumstance that excited the surprise of some, and the censure of others. To obviate any apparent impropriety in this appointment, the Bishop of London addressed the following letter to a clergyman in his diocese :

Fulham House, July 20, 1808.

Dear Sir,—I do not at all wonder that you should be a little dismayed at my bestowing so valuable a living as that of Orsett on a foreign clergyman. It is now so unusual a thing in this country, that I was fully aware it would create no small surprise, and perhaps some degree of censure; especially among those, who might look a little towards this ferment themselves, and might imagine that they had a much better claim to it than Mr. Usko. Conscious, however, that I was actuated solely by the purest and most disinterested motives, such as perfectly satisfied my own mind, and would, I was confident, satisfy every candid and unbiased man in the kingdom, when fully explained to him, and rightly understood, I would not suffer myself to be diverted from my purpose by the apprehensions of any idle reflections that might be thrown upon me by those who knew nothing of the real state of the case; and I determined not to take the slightest notice of what a few ill-informed or ill-intentioned men might chuse to say, on a subject in which they had no sort of concern; and in which I had a perfect right to act precisely as I thought fit.

But, as you express so kind and friendly an anxiety to know the true reasons, which induced me to take this step, I think it due to our long and intimate friendship to give you the satisfaction you desire, and to detail to you those reasons at some length with the most perfect frankness and unreserve.

I must inform you that Mr. Usko is not a new acquaintance of mine, much less a perfect stranger taken up on the sudden, from the mere impulse of the moment, without any

previous knowledge of his merits or his character. I have known him, and corresponded with him for nine or ten years. He is a native of Prussia, but for the last twenty-two years has resided at Smyrna, in the capacity of chaplain to the English and German factory at that place, where he preached in French, Italian, German, and *English*, to the entire satisfaction of his congregations. In the year 1798 he came to that time. He still, however, retained a strong predilection England, with a view of being ordained deacon and priest in the church of England, and applied to me for that purpose. But, though I had a very high character of him from gentlemen residing in this country, yet, as he brought no testimonial from Smyrna, nor any of the usual papers or instruments required for ordination, I declined ordaining him at for the church of England, which he greatly preferred to every other ecclesiastical establishment in Europe.

His skill in oriental languages is very extraordinary. Indeed he is, I believe, without all question, *one* of the first, if not *the first* oriental scholar in Europe. He understands thoroughly Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Turkish, Greek (ancient and modern) Arabic and Persic. The two last he not only reads with ease, but speaks and writes them with as much purity and correctness as the natives themselves, and is now giving lectures in both, and also in Turkish, in London.

In addition to this, he has travelled over the greatest part of the Eastern World, Palestine, Asia Minor, Persia, the islands of the Archipelago, the Morea, Attica, and the greater part of the Turkish empire, both in Asia and Europe. He has resided (as I have already observed) for the last twenty-two years at Smyrna, and left it at last, not voluntarily, but by compulsion, being driven from thence with the whole English factory at an hour's warning, soon after the affair of the Dardanelles, by apprehension of danger from the Turkish government.

He has the most ample and honourable testimonials to his character, in point of morality, religion, good dispositions, and good conduct, from no less than forty-nine members of the English Factory at Smyrna, and the Levant Company, who have known him for above ten years at that place, and are now all in England, and with many of whom I have my-

self conversed respecting Mr. Usko. They all confirmed to me, in the strongest terms, the high encomiums they have given him in their certificate annexed to the printed narrative of his own life, which I subjoin to this letter, and assured me that they have not, in the smallest degree, exceeded the truth. On these grounds Mr. Usko appeared to me a man well worth retaining in this kingdom at any price, and accordingly, I have given him a benefice in Essex of considerable value. It became vacant just at the time I wanted it for carrying my plan into execution; and it so happened, from a concurrence of very peculiar circumstances, that there was no other benefice whatever that would have answered my purpose so well.

I had two great objects in view. One was to revive, if possible, by the exertions of Mr. Usko, the study of oriental literature in this island, where it has, of late years, fallen greatly into disuse and neglect. The other was, to engage all his talents, and extensive knowledge of oriental languages, and oriental countries, customs and manners, in the explanation, illustration, and exposition of the sacred writings; by which he may be of infinite service to the cause of religion, and do credit to the church of England, of which he is now a member, by his learned and critical remarks.

You do not seem to be aware that it is *no new thing* to bestow benefices and dignities in England (some of them far superior in value to what I have given to Mr. Usko) on illustrious foreigners, from the time of Erasmus to this day. Besides that great man, who was patronized and preferred in England by Archbishop Warham, there is a multitude of other instances of the same kind, from the period of the reformation to our own times, among which we find the celebrated names of Allix, Isaac Vossius, Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, Saurin, Abbadie, Balthazar Regis, &c.

It appears, therefore, that when men of the most distinguished worth and learning presided over our church, this custom of sometimes noticing men of eminence in foreign countries, was so far from being a matter of surprize or censure, that it was *an established system*, approved and practised for a long course of years, by some of the most zealous friends of the church of England.

And indeed it seems to me highly becoming the dignity of this great kingdom, and the exalted rank it possesses in Europe, for learning and religion, to hold out its patronage occasionally to men of distinguished eminence in worth, abilities, and erudition, in every part of the world.

It must be observed, however, that Mr. Usko must not be considered in the light of a common foreigner altogether unknown in this country. He has, on the contrary, for many years, been in some degree connected with the church of England, having been chaplain to the *English Factory* at Smyrna, where he used *our liturgy*, and preached in *English* to an *English congregation* during that whole time.

And this reminds me of an apprehension you express in your letter, that Mr. Usko, not being well acquainted with our language, and speaking with a foreign accent, will not be understood by an English congregation, especially in a small country village. What I have just mentioned entirely does away that apprehension. Several members of the Smyrna Factory, who were under his ministry for upwards of ten years, and who are now in England, have assured me, that he both read and preached in English extremely well; that his articulation was remarkably clear and distinct, and that he was not only perfectly intelligible, but impressive and animated. This has been confirmed to me by many persons, who have heard him preach since he came to England; and I can now add to it my own experience, having heard him read a sermon much to my satisfaction, in my own house.

But there is still another objection, which you say, you have heard made to this appointment--namely, that it seems to cast a kind of tacit reflection on my own clergy, as if I could not find among them any one worthy of so valuable a benefice. You add, however, at the same time, that this unfounded insinuation makes no impression on your mind, and that nothing but extreme malignity could give so inviolous a turn to so well meant an act. Still, however, as we see that such malignity *does* exist, it is, I think, necessary for me to repel it, in order to obviate those prejudices against me, which might otherwise arise in the minds of those, for whom I entertain the highest esteem and affection, the clergy of this diocese. Among these, there are, I acknowledge, many ex-

cellent men, on whom I actually wished to bestow that benefit, and who would have done honour to my choice; but, though distinguished by considerable talents and learning, they did not happen to possess those peculiar qualifications, by which *alone* the great objects I had in view could be accomplished; namely, a profound and critical knowledge of almost all the languages, countries, manners, and customs of the East, which Mr. Usko had better opportunities of acquiring than any man in this, or perhaps any other country. More particularly, his local situation at *Smyrna* gave him advantages towards becoming a most able critic on some parts of the sacred writings, which no other man in this kingdom could boast of. He lived twenty-two years at *Smyrna*, in the very midst of that country, where the apostles and their immediate successors preached the gospel. He lived in that city, where the illustrious saint and martyr Polycarp, the disciple of St. John, was appointed bishop by the apostles themselves; where he continued for a long course of years, wrote several excellent epistles to different churches, and was at last a martyr to his religion. Mr. Usko made the best use of so desirable a situation. He visited, and examined with care, all the *seven churches*, to which St. John addressed himself in the Revelations. He has written a short account of them, which strongly confirms St. John's predictions concerning them; and when he has a little leisure he will, I hope, be prevailed upon to revise, and enlarge his manuscript, and give it to the public, as it may tend to explain and clear up many obscure and difficult passages in that part of the Apocalypse of St. John, to which the attention of the public has been of late a good deal directed.

For all these reasons, Mr. Usko appeared to me the fittest person for me to engage, by *a liberal and handsome settlement* in this country, to devote all his time, all his talents, and all his uncommon skill in languages, both Asiatic and European, to such works as these, which he has promised me to do, and I am confident he will be as good as his word.

And, as I had already provided for near one hundred clergymen of my own diocese, had given no less than 4000*l.* a year in preferment to indigent curates, and incumbents, and had rewarded some men of *pre-eminent merit* by placing them in

the most distinguished stations, and giving them revenues far beyond that of Mr. Usko, I flattered myself that I might take the liberty of indulging myself by going, *for once*, a little out of the common track, and promoting a most learned foreigner, who appeared to me eminently qualified to render very essential service to the cause of literature and religion.

I am, dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

B. LONDON.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. PALMER, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Arabic, in that University, to the Rev. Mr. POTCHETT, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London.

Cambridge, Nov. 25, [1807.]

Dear Sir,—I became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Usko, shortly after my arrival in Smyrna, toward the close of the year 1805, and from that period to the present, have had ample opportunities of informing myself concerning his character. His literary attainments in whatever parts of science immediately connected with the duties of his profession, are highly respectable. Of languages, as well Asiatic as European, his knowledge far surpasses that of any one whom I have known either in this country or in the Levant; in the Arabic especially, where if in any Eastern language I may presume to measure his abilities, he possesses a singular facility both of reading and speaking. Mr. Usko's moral qualities and habits of attention no less to the instruction of youth than to his clerical duties, had acquired the general esteem of the factory: in proof whereof, it would be easy to refer to many Smyrna merchants now resident in London.

I shall not object to any application of this testimony, which may prove serviceable to Mr. Usko.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

J. PALMER.

A Certificate from the Levant Company.

We the underwritten merchants, members of the Levant Company, do hereby certify, that we are well acquainted with the Rev. John F. Usko, for whom we entertain sentiments of the sincerest friendship and respect, inspired by his amiable

character, the purity of his manners, and the integrity of his heart, *and every quality which adorns the profession he belongs to*; that he has filled the place of chaplain to the British Factory at Smyrna, in a manner highly satisfactory to that factory, and to the Levant Company; that previous to his nomination to that place, he travelled in different parts of the Turkish empire, in Arabia, and Persia, with a view of perfecting himself in the Turkish, Arabic, and Persian languages, of which he already possessed a competent knowledge, having studied them at the university of Koningsberg: in consequence of which, his Majesty the King of Prussia had promoted him to a professorship of oriental languages at that university, on his going to the Levant.

(Signed) JACOB BOSANQUET, Deputy Governor. J. GREEN, Treasurer. Signed also by *nineteen* gentlemen, assistants; and by *thirty* gentlemen, members of the Company.—*London, 1st November, 1807.*

REV. D. MATHIAS, M. A. presented to the rectory of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex.

REV. THOMAS THIRLWALL, M. A. Minister of Tavistock chapel, Broad-court, Long-acre, and lecturer of St. Dunstan, Stepney, appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Dromore.

THE REV. SIR ROBERT PEAT, D. D. instituted to the vicarage of New Brentford, county of Middlesex.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY OF HIS
DIOCESE.

Dated Fulham House, November 23, 1808.

Rev. Sir,—Having obtained a copy of the following resolutions, which have been lately entered into by all the most respectable inhabitants of Windsor, they appeared to me so well calculated to promote the great object they have in view, (namely, the suppression of those gross profanations of the Lord's Day, which are now most prevalent and most obnoxious;) that I thought I could not do a more material service

to the inhabitants of my diocese, than by requesting the clergy to promote similar resolutions in their respective parishes, wherever the same profanations or any other flagrant violations of the Lord's Day have taken place. I hope, therefore, you will have the goodness to exert yourself with zeal in the accomplishment of this most laudable purpose; and am, Rev. Sir, your affectionate brother,

B. LONDON.

Resolutions of a Meeting for promoting a due Observance of the Sabbath.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town and castle of Windsor, held at the Guildhall, on Tuesday the 26th of April, 1808, for the purpose of adopting such resolutions as should be thought most effectual for promoting the better observance of the Sabbath, within the borough and its neighbourhood;---James Egelstone, Esq. mayor, in the chair:

Resolved, That the practice of opening shops, or otherwise exercising trades or callings on Sundays; the delivery of goods by the common carriers; and the admission of persons into public-houses and suffering tippling therein, during divine service; are gross breaches of the Sabbath, and tend greatly to the corruption of morals and the increase of dissipation.

Resolved, That the persons present at this meeting do hereby pledge themselves to discountenance such practices; and that they will not apply or send to any shop whatsoever, for goods, provisions, or any other article, on Sunday, nor suffer their servants or any of their respective families so to do; and they do recommend to the inhabitants generally to conform to this resolution.

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend to the several trades-people of this town and neighbourhood to keep their shops close shut during the whole day of every Sunday, (except where it may be unavoidably necessary for light, and in that case to remove all appearance of exposing goods for sale from the windows,) and not to sell any thing except in cases of absolute necessity, nor to permit the carriers to deliver goods at their respective houses during the day.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all persons who employ workmen, labourers, and others, weekly, to pay all such

their wages in sufficient time to preclude the necessity of their purchasing provisions, or other necessaries on a Sunday.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed, and copies thereof be printed, together with extracts from the several acts of parliament, relative to the due observance of the Lord's day, and circulated throughout this town and neighbourhood.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the mayor, who proposed the above resolutions for promoting good order and due observance of the Sabbath day.

A committee to carry the above into effect was formed, consisting of the mayor, justice, town clerk, the magistrates of the counties of Berks and Bucks, (acting in the adjoining parishes) the dean and canons of Windsor, the provost and fellows of Eton, the vicars of New and Old Windsor, the ministers of Clewer, &c. &c.

The following letter was addressed in the month of January, 1808, by the Bishop of London, to the Governors, Legislatures, and Proprietors of Plantations in the British West India Islands.

Gentlemen,—The official connection which I have with the British West India Islands, and the ecclesiastical superintendance which to a certain degree my predecessors and myself have for a considerable length of time exercised over them, has always given me a lively interest in their spiritual welfare, and an earnest desire and endeavour to promote it, as far as the vast distance between those islands and this country would admit. But among the various classes of their inhabitants, my attention has been more particularly directed to that which is by far the most numerous of them all, and constitutes the great mass of people in all our islands; I mean the Negro slaves employed in the cultivation of the lands possessed by the West India planters, whether resident on their plantations or in this kingdom. On these my thoughts have been anxiously employed for upwards of twenty years, and I have omitted no convenient opportunity of publicly expressing my sentiments concerning their situation, the necessity of improving it, and the mode in which that melioration of their condition might and ought to be carried into effect. Almost

immediately after my appointment to the see of London, I addressed a letter to the planters and proprietors in the islands, intreating them to pay a little more regard to their negro slaves than they had hitherto done; and more particularly to make some better provision for their instruction in the principles of morality and religion. Some years after this, I had the good fortune to recover, by a chancery suit, an estate in Yorkshire, belonging to WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IN VIRGINIA, which had been bequeathed to it by the great Mr. Boyle, for the *advance or propagation of the christian religion among Infidels*; a purpose which had been attempted, but had completely failed. Having therefore obtained a decree in my favour, I was called upon by the court of chancery, as one of the trustees of that charity, to propose some other charitable institution in the room of Mr. Boyle's, but approaching as near as possible to his original idea. Accordingly, after very mature consideration, I recommended an establishment for the *conversion and religious instruction and education of the negro slaves in the British West India Islands*; as being in itself an object of the greatest utility and importance, and perfectly conformable to Mr. Boyle's pious and benevolent intentions of imparting the blessings of christianity to heathens inhabiting his Majesty's dominions. The proposal was approved by the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, a society for the purpose was formed, a royal charter obtained for its incorporation, and the bishop of London for the time being was appointed the president of it. This society has accordingly from that time to the present been exerting its best endeavours to promote the great ends of its institution, and has sent out several missionaries to different islands in the West Indies, who have made some progress in their respective missions. But the scanty revenues of the society, the extreme difficulty of finding a sufficient number of clergymen properly qualified for so laborious and arduous a task, the various discouragements and obstacles they meet with in the execution of their office, and the vast disproportion of their means of instruction to the immense numbers to be instructed, have hitherto confined the good effects of their labours within a narrow compass, and rendered a more extensive plan, a more liberal

establishment, more effectual aid and encouragement, indispensably necessary to the accomplishment of the great object in view. It is to obtain this aid and this encouragement, that I now take the liberty of once more addressing you, Gentlemen, on this very interesting subject; and from an event of the highest importance which has recently taken place, I am led to hope that the present moment is peculiarly favourable to my application to you on this occasion, and can scarcely fail of rendering it completely successful.

You will easily imagine that the event I allude to is the abolition of the slave trade to the coast of Africa by the legislature of Great Britain. I do not at all mean to enter here into the merits of that great question. It is now decided by a vast majority of both houses of parliament, and is become a law of the land, which we are all bound to obey. I hope and trust that every acrimonious sentiment, which was felt by the contending parties in that long and painful conflict, is already, or will be very soon completely extinguished, and the most perfect harmony and good understanding re-established between the islands and the mother-country. The only reason of my introducing the mention of the subject here is to point out how forcibly it bears upon the proposition I have now to lay before you, and what a powerful additional argument it furnishes in favour of carrying immediately into effect that most important measure.

By the act of parliament which has passed, prohibiting any further importation of negro slaves from the coast of Africa, you have now evidently no other resource left, for keeping up a stock of slaves sufficient for the cultivation of your lands, but the natural increase of the negroes at this time in the islands. Your great object, therefore, must of course be to promote and encourage this increase by every means in your power. Now of these means, the most practicable and most effectual, beyond all controversy, will be the very expedient here proposed; namely, THE CAREFUL AND ASSIDUOUS INSTRUCTION OF YOUR SLAVES, BOTH CHILDREN AND ADULTS, IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, AND A STRICT ATTENTION TO THE REGULATION OF THEIR MORAL CONDUCT. This may perhaps appear at

the first view a strange assertion, but it is nevertheless perfectly true, and capable of the strictest proof, from the most authentic documents transmitted from the islands themselves to this government.

These documents are to be found principally in that large and valuable body of evidence, THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL, appointed in the year 1798, to examine into the nature of the slave trade. In them you will find it asserted, by a great number of most respectable West-India proprietors, and in a variety of official letters and papers laid by them before the committee, that one of the greatest and most fatal obstructions to the natural increase of the negro slaves in the British Islands, is *the promiscuous and unbounded illicit commerce of the two sexes*, in which the negro slaves are permitted to indulge themselves without any check or restraint. This is a fact universally admitted; and it is equally admitted, that unless an effectual stop is put to this licentiousness of manners, *the increase of the native negroes by births* will never be sufficient to keep up that stock of negroes which the cultivation of the islands requires. This obstacle, then, must in some way or other be removed; and in what way can this be most effectually done?

Penal laws may certainly be enacted by the colonial legislatures, prohibiting illicit connections among the negroes, and requiring them to be united by legal matrimony to one wife. But human laws, it is to be feared, will be but a feeble barrier to the ardent and impetuous passions of an African constitution, and very incompetent to contend with the strength of inveterate and long indulged habits of vice.

These can only be subdued by *moral restraints*, by new principles infused into the mind, by the powerful influences of divine grace, by the fear of God, and the dread of future punishment, strongly and early impressed upon the soul. These are the only incentives that can prevail upon your negro slaves to submit to the restraint of having only one wife; and as this restraint is *indispensably necessary* to that increase of their numbers by birth which the cultivation of your plantations demands, it is most evidently your interest, as well as your duty, to render your slaves not merely *nominal* but *real*.

christians, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of labourers, and to prevent the total ruin of your plantations, or at least a great diminution of their produce.

It is on this ground that you find so many of the most eminent West-India planters, in their examination before the privy council above-mentioned, recommending in the strongest terms the instruction of the negroes in the rudiments of morality and religion; it is on this ground that it was so strongly enforced by his Majesty's Secretary of State, in his letter to the West-India governors, in the year 1797: and it is on this ground, that the planters in the island of Antigua give such countenance and encouragement to the Moravian missionaries in that island, who have (as I have been informed) converted there at least 10,000 slaves to the christian religion.

Taking it then for granted that you will be influenced by these considerations, to bestow the blessings of Christianity on your slaves, and the benefits of it (even in a temporal point of view) upon yourselves, I shall proceed to consider in what way and by what means this most desirable object may be most easily and most effectually accomplished.

Hitherto, the only mode pursued for converting Pagan nations to the christian faith, has been by sending missionaries among them, to shew them the falsehood and gross errors of their own religion, and to instruct them in the divine truths of the gospel, and the duties which it requires of them. This mode has been more particularly adopted from very early times by the church of Rome, which has a regular college instituted for that purpose, generally known by the name of the *Propaganda Society*, of which the Jesuits were for many years the chief directors and most active members, whose laborious missions to China, to India, to South America, and various other parts of the world, have long been in the hands of the public. They were attended for many years with considerable success; but since the extinction of that order, the zeal and ardour of the Propaganda Society has greatly abated, and we hear nothing now of their great success in converting Heathen nations to christianity, though they are still, I fear, sufficiently active in proselyting individual protestants wherever they can.

Among other religious communities, they who have most distinguished themselves in the business of conversion, are the *Moravians*, or, as they call themselves, the *United Brethren*.

These indeed have shewn a degree of zeal, of vigour, of perseverance, of an unconquerable spirit, and firmness of mind, which no dangers, no difficulties could subdue (combined at the same time with the greatest gentleness, prudence, and moderation), and of which no example can be found since the first primitive ages of christianity. They have penetrated into the remotest regions of the globe, have sown the seeds of christianity among the most savage and barbarous nations, from Labradore, Lapland, and Greenland on the north, to the Cape of Good Hope on the south, and have been (as I have already observed) particularly successful in the conversion of the negro slaves in several of the West-India islands, more especially that of Antigua. But with the exception of these most meritorious labours in the vineyard, not much has been done by the protestant churches in Europe, in the business of foreign missions. A few have been sent out by the Danes, Germans, and English, principally to the East Indies, where some converts were made, more particularly by the pious and truly apostolic SCHWARTZ, who executed his mission with such fidelity, earnestness, discretion, and indefatigable perseverance, as gained him the entire confidence and affections of the natives, gave him an unbounded influence over them in their temporal as well as religious concerns, rendered his name for ever dear and sacred to their hearts, impressed them with the highest veneration for that divine religion which could produce such an exalted character, and shewed the world what might be done by an ardent and active zeal for the advancement of religion, united with mildness of disposition, with a natural urbanity of manners, and with the most perfect simplicity, sincerity, and integrity of mind.

If two or three hundred such missionaries could be found, and sent to the East and West Indies, I should not at all despair of an almost entire conversion of the Hindoos in the one, and the negro slaves in the other. But, alas, such characters as that of SCHWARTZ are too thinly scattered over the world,

to flatter us with the hopes of such a number of them being ever collected together for such a purpose. Indeed it is now become (as I find by experience) so extremely difficult to find out clergymen of character disposed to undertake foreign missions, and properly qualified for the due discharge of them, that it is indispensably necessary to have recourse to other means of converting and instructing the negro slaves in our islands, than those which have hitherto been made use of. Now that which I have to propose to your consideration, is one which though gradual in its operation, will, if carried effectually into execution, be infallible in its result.

It is, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN EVERY PARISH OF THE WEST-INDIA ISLANDS, one or more in each parish, as the extent of the parish and the number of negroes in it may require; these schools to be formed on the plan originally sketched out by DR. BELL, first established by him at Madras, and since transferred by him in an improved state to this country, where they are beginning to produce the most salutary effects. The peculiar nature, the supereminent advantages, and the extensive and beneficial effects which have been already produced by them, both in the East Indies and in this country, you will find fully explained in the appendix or postscript to this letter. After reading that, which I earnestly recommend to your most serious consideration, you will not, I trust, have any hesitation in applying it to the use of your own negroes. And if, for the reasons above adduced, you should be of opinion (and I do not see how it is possible for you not to entertain that opinion) that the religious education and instruction of your young negroes is essentially necessary to restrain them from the most fatal excesses in the indulgence of their sensual appetites; and that such restraint is equally necessary to keep up a constant supply of home-born slaves for the cultivation of your lands; you will perceive that these important purposes can in no other way be so easily, so effectually, and so expeditiously obtained, as by the adoption of the schools here proposed.

Assuming, then, that you are resolved upon the measure, the next consideration is, how are sufficient funds to be provided for carrying it into effect? Now I apprehend that in this

there will be very little difficulty, as one great excellence of Dr. Bell's plan is, that it is attended with but a very trifling expence. To defray this expence, I would propose :

1. That a general subscription should be set on foot in this country, which I am persuaded would be an extensive and a liberal one. In my own diocess, and particularly in the opulent cities of London and Westminster, I would exert my utmost influence to promote it, and would myself begin it with the sum of 500*l.*; and if the occasion called for it, would at any time be ready to double that sum.

2. I can entertain no doubt but that the British legislature, which has already manifested so laudable a concern for the *temporal* happiness of the negroes, will not be indifferent to their *spiritual* welfare, nor refuse their assistance in promoting it, by encouraging the establishment of these parochial schools.

3. *The Society for the Conversion, and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands* (of which I have the honour to be president) have I think the power, and would not, I am confident, want the inclination to contribute some share of their moderate revenue towards forwarding the plan proposed, as one part of their institution is *the education of young negroes*, and they are allowed by their charter to send out school-masters to the islands, as well as missionaries.

4. Lastly, If these funds should not prove sufficient, a very small parochial rate might be raised on the proprietors of lands in every island, to which (as they are to reap all the benefits of the institution, in the increase of their native negroes, and will consequently save all the enormous sums formerly expended in the importation of fresh slaves from Africa) they cannot, I think, reasonably object.

These are the sources which will, I doubt not, furnish an abundant supply for the support of the establishment here proposed; and the planters will, in a few years, *at a very trivial expence* to the proprietor, raise up a race of young Christian negroes, who will amply repay their kindness by

the increase of their population, by their fidelity, their industry, their honesty, their sobriety, their humility, submission, and obedience to their masters; all which virtues are most strictly enjoined, under pain of eternal punishment, by that divine religion in which they will have been educated, and render them far superior to their unconverted fellow-labourers. This is not merely assertion and speculation. It is proved by *fact* and by *experience*; by the conduct of the slaves who have been converted from Paganism, and instructed in the Christian religion by the Moravian missionaries in the English and Danish islands, where the number of converted negroes amounts to upwards of 24,000; who so far excel the *unconverted* negroes, in the conscientious discharge of all the duties attached to their humble station, that they are held by the planters in the highest estimation, and are purchased at a higher price than their heathen brethren.

I cannot therefore help flattering myself that you will, without hesitation, adopt this benevolent system. It may be tried at first in one parish in any of the islands, and if it should succeed in that (of which there can be no doubt) it will of course encourage you to extend it gradually through every parish in every British island. The first step must be to provide for each parish a proper school-master, well instructed in Dr. Bell's mode of education, who will be easily obtained on very moderate terms from this country; and the next, to erect one or two cheap wooden buildings, of dimensions sufficient to contain all the negro children of the parish, and which may not only serve as a school room for *them*, but also as a place of worship on Sundays, both for the children and the adult negroes who are desirous to attend divine service: for *some care* must also be taken of these last, while the education of their children is going on. The school-masters therefore may be empowered to require *their* attendance in the school room on Sundays, as well as that of their children, and the clergyman of the parish in which they reside will probably have the goodness to add his influence and exhortations for the same important purpose; and also to prepare a short form of public prayers for them, consisting of a certain number of the best Collects of the Liturgy, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the

Ten Commandments, together with select portions of Scripture, taken principally from the Psalms and Proverbs, the Gospels, and the plainest and most practical parts of the Epistles, particularly those which relate to the duties of slaves towards their masters. The school-master also may be directed to read to them a plain, useful discourse, selected from some of our English printed sermons, or from the abridgment of Bishop Wilson's Instructions for the Indians, or from Mr. Duke's Lectures to the Negroes, and other publications of the same nature, *to be chosen by the rector of the parish*, under whose superintendance the parochial schools must wholly be placed.

By these means the *adults*, as well as the negro children, will enjoy the advantage of religious instruction. But then, that they may have sufficient time for receiving it, it will be necessary to indulge them with the *whole of the Sunday* for that purpose. It will be said, perhaps, that they are already so indulged; for on Sunday they are released from all labour *on the plantations*: it is considered as *their own day*, and they employ it in any way they think fit. This is very true; but there are two most unfortunate circumstances which prevent the Sabbath from being to them what it was, by its original institution, intended to be to the whole human race (whatever their condition or *complexion* might be), **A DAY OF REST FROM LABOUR, AND A DAY DEDICATED TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD.**

The first of these circumstances is, **THE WANT OF A DAY, OR PART OF A DAY IN EVERY WEEK, FOR THE CULTIVATION OF THEIR OWN LITTLE PATCHES OF LAND**; which want renders it necessary for them to employ a part of the Sunday for that purpose. The other is, the **PUBLIC MARKET**, which is allowed to be held on Sundays, where the negroes go to dispose of the produce of their lands, their poultry, fruit, and vegetables, and where they commonly spend the remainder of the day in festivities and amusements, not very well suited to the sanctity and seriousness of the Christian Sabbath.

Thus are the poor wretches allowed, and in some degree obliged, to profane the Lord's day in the grossest manner, in

direct opposition to the precepts of holy writ, and to the positive injunction of God in the fourth commandment, where he expressly says—" Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son and thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maid servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates." I most earnestly intreat you, Gentlemen, to consider very seriously this *most peremptory prohibition of the Almighty*, and to contrast with it the *actual and authorized practice* of the negro slaves. Will you say in effect that they *shall* do what the great Governor of the universe says they shall *not* do? Will you continue to maintain this open warfare with heaven, and set the authority of your Maker at defiance; or will you not rather, on more mature consideration (I feel confident that you will) put an immediate stop to these violations of the day appropriated to his service, by allowing your slaves a few hours in the week for the culture of their allotments, and by transferring the market for their commodities from the Sunday to some other day in the week.

You will, I acknowledge, by this lose some little time, one day in the week, in the cultivation of your lands, but you will gain the hearts of your slaves by this small indulgence; their gratitude to you for it will prompt them to make you full amends for this trivial loss, by redoubled diligence and exertion in their work every other day in the week. You will gain also the blessing of heaven upon your temporal concerns, which will be of more use to you than all the labours of all your slaves put together.

With regard to the negro *children*, there will be no difficulty as to the article of *time* for their attendance on the parochial schools. The period of their instruction will be their very early years, before they are fit for labour, or can be of any use in the field. And even when they *are* fit for labour, you will see in the Appendix that two or three hours in the day will be fully sufficient for their attendance on the school; and all the rest of the day they may be employed on the plantations, in such work as they are capable of.

Thus will the whole of your negro youth in a very short space of time be instructed in the principles of morality and religion, and will present to the Western world the pleasing and interesting spectacle, of a new and most numerous race of Christians "plucked as a brand out of the fire," rescued from the horrors and superstitions of Paganism; and this too in the easiest and most expeditious manner, with a very trivial expense to their owners; and that amply repaid by the substantial advantages which (as I have shewn) will accrue from it to the cultivation of their plantations.

I am aware that two obstacles will probably stand in the way of the plan proposed. The first is that most unfortunate prejudice entertained by the planters against teaching their negro children to *read*; which must be the foundation of all their religious instructions. They allege, that it will be extremely dangerous to give them this qualification; because it will enable them to read newspapers and pamphlets, filled with the most pernicious doctrines, hostile to all good order and good government, and inciting them to insurrection, rebellion, and disobedience to their masters. Were this the case, I should be as strenuous an enemy to the measure as any one of your respectable body can be; but the real fact is, that there cannot be a more groundless imagination than this. It is on the contrary an undoubted truth, that an ability to *read* is the very best means of preserving not only the negroes, but all the common classes of people from being corrupted by such mischievous writings. Publications of that sort *will* find their way among them; and if they are not able to read them themselves, they may and certainly will hear them read by others; and then being incapable of reading any thing in confutation of them, they of course receive them as undoubted facts, and are thus easily and fatally imposed upon by wicked and designing men. Whereas, if they are capable of reading what is alleged on the other side of the question, they may and probably will escape the snare that is laid for them. This was most clearly exemplified in the French revolution, and the last Irish rebellion, where by far the greatest part of those unhappy wretches who were most active and most savage in those scenes of horror, were *ignorant, strip'd, uneducated men,*

totally unacquainted with the use of letters, and therefore easily deceived, but not so easily undeceived. In England, on the contrary, where the inferior classes were generally taught to *read*, the case was quite different. The great bulk of the common people, were here indeed, at the first a little staggered, and for a while imposed upon by those bold licentious principles which the partisans of the French revolution, especially Thomas Paine and his disciples, propagated with so much effrontery and so much industry through this kingdom. But they soon recovered from this delirium. They saw through the wicked artifices of the abettors of anarchy and irreligion. They saw the frightful dangers that surrounded them, prepared to meet them with vigour, and actually repelled them with success.

And what was the occasion of this happy change? It was because the higher orders of the community could *write*, and the inferior orders could *read*. It was because for more than twenty years before, upwards of 300,000 children of the poor had been religiously educated in the various charity schools, Sunday schools, and schools of industry of this kingdom, and were thus rendered capable of *reading* and comprehending those admirable discourses, sermons, and tracts of various kinds, which the ablest and most virtuous persons both among the laity and the clergy of this country were employed in composing for the lowest classes of the people, in bringing them down to the level of their understandings, and in making so forcible an appeal, not to the *ignorance* but to the *knowledge* of the inferior orders of the community, that they became sensible of the perils that surrounded them, and were rescued from destruction. These, Gentlemen, are facts which you cannot but know to be perfectly true; and after weighing them well in your mind, you will, I think, no longer entertain the slightest apprehension of *danger* from permitting your negro children to be taught to *read**.

* It has been said that *oral* instruction will be sufficient to make the negro slaves good Christians. It may possibly succeed with some, of good memory and a better sort of understanding. But with the bulk of all African negroes it will not. They require the strongest possible impressions that can be made upon their minds; and we all know that much

It should be recollected also, that in the plan here proposed, there is no intention of teaching the negro children to *write* but only to *read*; which will always be a strong mark of discrimination, a wall of partition, between them and the white inhabitants; will always preserve a proper distinction and subordination between them and their superiors, and present an insurmountable barrier against their approaching to any thing like an equality with their masters.

The other objection which may possibly impede the introduction of the *parochial schools* into the West India islands, is the idea taken up by some of the proprietors, that by making their negroes good Christians they make them bad slaves; that by admitting them to baptism, to divine worship, to the holy sacrament, and the other privileges and advantages of the gospel, they bring them too much on a level with themselves, they raise their ideas above their condition, they inspire them with pride and ambition, render them less fit for labour, less disposed to fulfil the duties of their humble station, and less submissive and obedient to their masters.

But is it possible, or was it ever known in *fact*, that true christianity ever produced such effects as these? It is perfectly incredible. What! can the religion of the meek and humble Jesus: that religion which above all things inculcates humility, content, patience, subordination, submission to *every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake*; can that produce ambi-

stronger and more permanent impressions are made by *reading* than by hearing. What the Roman poet said many centuries ago, is now become almost proverbial:

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.

But besides this, it will be of infinite use to enable the negroes to read their bible and common prayer-book at *home* as well as at church. It will find useful and proper employment for their time on the Lord's day. It will keep them from resorting to improper ways of spending it. It will be a constant fund of *amusement* to them. For the bible, besides being the most *important*, is one of the most *entertaining* books in the world; especially to the common people, who are in general observed to take great pleasure in reading it; and it has been remarked by travellers, that in Scotland more particularly, they are, in summer evenings, seen sitting at their doors on the Lord's day, and reading their bible with apparently great attention and delight.

bition, pride, discontent, and resistance to lawful authority? As well might it be affirmed that the laws of England have a natural tendency to encourage despotism, tyranny, oppression, and persecution. But there is no need for reasoning upon the subject. Let us go to *experience and to fact*.

There are, as I have already observed, many thousands of negro slaves converted to christianity in some of the British islands, especially that of Antigua; and what is the case with *them?* Are *they* by conversion rendered proud, insolent, idle, disinclined to labour, rebellious and disobedient to their masters? Quite the contrary. They so much excel all the unconverted slaves in sobriety, industry, honesty, fidelity, submission, and attachment to their masters, that every proprietor is anxious to procure them, and, as I have before observed, will give a higher price for them than for their heathen brethren.

And how can we wonder at this superiority over their Pagan fellow-labourers, when we recollect that the DIVINE RELIGION which they have embraced, most expressly enjoins them, under pains of God's displeasure here and of the severest punishment hereafter, "to be subject to their masters with all fear, not "only to the good and gentle, but also to the foward; to "please them well in all things, not answering again; not "purloining, but shewing all good fidelity; not with eye- "service, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, with "good will doing service as to the Lord and not to man.*" If any one wished to form a slave exactly to his mind, could he possibly do it in terms more adapted to the purpose than these? And accordingly such effects *have* been produced on the minds and conduct of converted negroes as might naturally be expected from them. Having thus, I trust, effectually answered the only plausible objections which I have ever heard stated against the introduction of christianity among the negro slaves, and shewn that such a measure would be no less conducive to *your* temporal advantage than to *their* eternal interests; I should hope that this consideration alone would be sufficient to determine you in favour of the proposition here made to you. But

* 1 Pet. ii. 18.—Tit. ii. 9, 10.—Ephes. vi. 6.—Coloss. iii. 22.

you must allow me, Gentlemen, to add, that I by no means rest this great question on the ground either of private or public utility, but on much higher and nobler principles; on the principles of justice, of humanity, of religion, of duty; by which most sacred ties you are bound as men and as christians, to take care of the *souls* as well as of the *bodies* of that numerous race of men, over whom you have obtained the most absolute dominion. They are yours, *the whole man*, both body and soul. They are your sole and entire property. Their welfare is placed exclusively in your hands: their happiness or misery depends absolutely on your care of them, and by taking entire possession of them, you have made yourselves responsible for them, both here and hereafter. To you they look up as their masters, governors, guardians, and protectors; as the guides that are to open to them the way to a better world; and they will not, I trust, look up to you in vain. It is a debt which is strictly due to them, an act of compassion to which they have the strongest possible claim.*

By that very large share which the British nation and the British islands have, for several centuries, taken in the importation of slaves from Africa, many thousands, many millions of innocent, unoffending human beings, have been torn from their native land, from every blessing that was valuable, every connexion that was dear to them; have been conveyed against their will to a country and to a people unknown to them, and without any offence or fault of their's, have been doomed TO PERPETUAL SERVITUDE; a servitude too, which at their death they leave (the only inheritance they *have* to leave) entailed upon their latest posterity. These surely are sufferings which call for some compensation; and what better, what more proper compensation can there be, than that of communicating to them the blessings of the gospel, and opening to them

* There was a time when some of the West-India proprietors, and a few persons even in this country, certainly considered the negroes as a race of beings inferior to men, and as having no souls to be saved. That time is, thanks to Heaven, long since past. And if it be admitted (as it now I believe universally is) that they have immortal souls like ourselves, notwithstanding their dusky complexions and slow understandings; the arguments here urged in favour of their religious instruction (by means of their proprietors) can neither be evaded nor repelled.

the reviving prospect of eternal felicity in another life, since their fate has been so unfortunate in this. This will be an act of kindness, of benevolence, of charity in its highest and sublimest form, and productive of the most extensive and substantial good. It is a boon which, comparatively speaking, will *cost you nothing*, but to the objects of it will be invaluable.

It will be a cordial to their hearts, and a support under their toils; it will sooth their minds with all the consolations of religion; it will make even servitude itself sit light upon them, and cheer their souls with the hope of eternal freedom and felicity in another world. Instead of lessening their inclination to labour, it will increase their industry and their desire (in conformity to the commands of the religion they have embraced) *to please their masters in all things*. It will redouble their attachment to those masters, and bind them down to the performance of all their duties by the strongest ties of affection and gratitude.

Nor will *you*, Gentlemen, be without your reward, and that the highest and most gratifying that a human being can receive, the approbation of God, and the applause of the whole world.

You will have the immortal honour of founding a *new school for piety and virtue* in the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean, of erecting a noble structure of religion and morality in the Western world, of exhibiting to mankind the interesting spectacle of a very large community of truly *Christian negroes*, and of leading the way to the salvation of more than 500,000 human beings, (immersed before in the grossest ignorance, superstition, wickedness, and idolatry) with all their countless descendants to the end of time.

Looking forwards, then, as I do, with some confidence to the accomplishment of this great event, it does, I confess, in some degree, console and sustain my mind, amidst those frightful scenes that are now passing on every side of us, and those tremendous commotions which are convulsing to its centre almost the whole habitable globe. It will be one proof more, added to many others, of the high and exalted character of the British nation, and of the extent and grandeur

of its views; beyond any other nation upon earth. While one immense gigantic power is spreading ruin, devastation, and the most complicated misery over the world, subverting kingdoms, empires, and long established governments, and bursting asunder all the most sacred bonds of civil and political society; we see this small island, not only exerting itself with vigour in its own defence, and standing up single against the torrent that is overwhelming the whole continent of Europe, but at the same time silently and quickly providing for the future happiness of the human race, by diffusing every where the holy scriptures, and thereby sowing the seeds of christianity over every quarter of the globe.

I allude to the society formed in Bengal for the translation of the scriptures into no less than ten oriental languages, and the dispersion of them through the vast continent of India ; and to a similar institution lately formed in this country, called *The British and Foreign Bible Society*, whose *principal* object is the version of the scriptures into foreign languages, and the dissemination of them in Pagan and Mahometan countries. Both these societies, though but recently instituted, have made considerable progress in their benevolent undertakings.

The Asiatic Society has already translated several parts of scripture into the oriental languages most common in India. The two first gospels in the Shanscrit language were to be ready by the end of the last year, 1806; and an edition of all the four gospels in that language will be published with the Greek on the opposite page (with which it perfectly harmonizes), as soon as Greek types can be procured. In the Bengalee there is a new and admirable translation of the whole scripture completed. In the Mahratta the four gospels are printed off. The Orissa translation is in great forwardness. In the Persic the book of Psalms is finished. It is intended to commence the translation of the scriptures into the Tibet, Bootan, Burmah, Assan, Malay, Orissa, Telenga, and Chinese languages, as soon as the funds of the society will enable them to undertake them.

And the very curious discoveries lately made by the indefatigable and pious Dr. Buchanan, afford the best grounded

hopes of all those versions being well received, and producing the best effects throughout the greatest part of the Indian peninsula.

The same success seems likely to attend *The British and Foreign Bible Society*, instituted for the same purpose in England. It has already, in the short space of three years, extended its operations into almost every quarter of the globe.

It has, by its aid, produced and encouraged institutions similar to its own in Germany and Prussia. By the former of these, 5000 copies of a German Protestant New Testament have been printed; by the latter, an edition of the Bohemian Bible is in a course of printing, for the use of the protestants in Bohemia, Berlin, and elsewhere. Two thousand copies of St. John's Gospel in the Mohawk language, have been printed in London at the society's expence, and distributed among the Mohawks on the great river, and 500 more will soon be sent to the Mohawks lower down on the river St. Lawrence. Of the Icelandic New Testament, 2000 copies have been printed at Copenhagen, at the society's expence, and forwarded to Iceland. Two separate sums of 1000*l.* each have been granted by the society towards the translation of the scriptures now going on in Bengal, into ten oriental languages. Of these translations I have myself seen specimens. Arabic types, and paper, have been granted by the society, for the purpose of printing 5000 copies of the Turkish Testament at Karas, on the borders of the Caspian Sea; an elegant specimen of this Turkish translation I have also seen. New Testaments have been sent to Ireland; and 20,000 copies of a neat Gaelic Bible is now passing through the press. The English and Welsh Bibles are all printed under the direction of the university at Cambridge. Copies of the New Testament have also been furnished to the convicts at Woolwich; the prisoners in Newgate, and other jails; the German soldiers and seamen at Margate, Gosport, Guildford, Dublin, and other places; the sea fencibles on the Essex coast, and the French and Spanish prisoners of war. Abroad, to the British soldiers at the Cape of Good Hope; the inhabitants of Newfoundland, Halifax, and Nova Scotia; the settlers at Van Dieman's Land; the French at St. Domingo; the Spaniards

at Buenos Ayres; the colonists of New South Wales, to different parts of France, Switzerland, and Germany.

In short, whether the sphere of its operations be measured from north to south, that is, from Iceland to the Cape of Good Hope, and Van Dieman's Land; or from east to west, that is, from Hindostan and the shores of the Caspian to Buenos Ayres and the lakes of North America, the range is of vast extent; and there seems to be no other limits to the beneficial operation of the institution than the amount of its funds, which, from the constant accession of new subscribers both at home and abroad (for it is well known and highly approved in almost every part of Europe) appear, at present, to promise an abundant supply.*

These successful exertions, under the direction of its vigilant and highly respectable president, Lord Teignmouth, have secured to the society the support and countenance of some of the most exalted characters in this kingdom;† and it reflects the highest honour on this nation, that those who have most eminently distinguished themselves in the service of their country, have shewn an equal zeal and ardour in promoting the cause of religion and the diffusion of christianity through every region of the globe.

To these two kindred societies we must add the recently established African Institution for the civilization and improvement of that vast continent, which is also supported by many of the most distinguished men of this country, though differing widely in their political and religious sentiments; and which, though its immediate object is not the introduction of christianity into Africa, yet if it should succeed in its primary view, the civilization of the natives will undoubtedly lead in the end to their conversion.

If to these noble efforts for the dissemination of the gospel in Europe, Asia, and Africa, you, Gentlemen, will have the goodness to add your assistance towards introducing it among your negro slaves in the West India islands, there will then be a foundation laid for the establishment of christianity in every

* See the Third Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

† The Archbishop of Cashel, Lord Barham, and Lord Gambier, have recently been added to the list of the Vice-Presidents.

quarter of the globe.. You will, I think, feel a generous pride in following the example of every other branch of the British empire, and in concurring with them in the comprehensive and noble plan which they have adopted.

These are truly *imperial works*, and worthy of the British name. These will immortalize it to the latest posterity, and distinguish it most honourably from every other nation in the world.

Let these, then, be the characteristic features of the English nation. Let the great enemy of the repose and comfort of mankind place his glory in *universal dominion*: let Britain place it in *universal benevolence*; and while he is subjugating the world by his arms, let Britain be employed in repelling him from her own coasts, in assisting and protecting the distressed, and meliorating the condition of distant countries, by communicating to them in various ways, the blessings of the Christian Revelation. The final result of all this is in the hands of the Almighty. But whatever that may be, whatever future calamities may await us, we shall have the consolation of having discharged our duty, *in this instance at least, as men and as Christians.* And we may reasonably hope that such a conduct will have its due weight in recommending us and our cause to the favour of heaven, and in obtaining for us the protection of that gracious Providence, which has hitherto preserved us amidst the dissolution of kingdoms, and the wreck of empires, and has rescued us from dangers not less formidable, in my apprehension, than even those which now apparently surround us.

I am, Gentlemen,

With very sincere regard,

Your faithful and affectionate

Friend and Servant,

Fulham House, Jan. 1, 1808.

B. LONDON.

[This excellent letter has produced the following correspondence.]

MY LORD,

Jamaica, June 25, 1808.

Your benevolent and pious design, I consider as a licence to the individual, who comports with your sentiments,

to offer whatever matter his local experience affords, to promote the noble and laudable objects you have zealously contemplated and recommended; and should mine be graciously received, I shall be happy to dilate upon the subject of this letter.

Permit me to add, that America is my native country, to which my father emigrated, from Durham, in 1740; and that I came here, previous to the revolution in the former country, and became a sugar planter by purchase.

The morals and habits I brought with me, were repugnant to the horrid system exercised among "the most hapless of the human race;" and my visit to America in 1792, with intent to settle there *permanently*, with my numerous family, increased that general disapprobation and abhorrence. I returned to Jamaica, in 1801, with my family, apparently doomed to end our days in these "tents of Kedar:"—from the deplorable prospect presented to the heavily burthened and groaning agriculture, which admits not a ray of hope to the planter of leaving it, to live in his former competence *elsewhere*; while his produce, raised in extreme toil, and sold at the *only* market, to which he can send it, will scarcely pay for the casks he sends it in!

I greatly fear *this*, and increasing debt to the British merchant, on whose capital he purchases and cultivates, will interrupt the realization of your lordship's benignant views; devoutly as I pray for their success, and that your philanthropy may be universally imitated.

I consider the original settlement and management of slaves in Jamaica, as having been founded in error, and nourished in vice; until it has become like the Augean stable, and requires Herculean labour to cleanse it. The powerful interference of the parliament of the mother country *only* is equal to these effects; for a late trial,* by what the consolidated slave code constitutes "a court of protectors," justifies my assertion, that itself is a *mockery* of the humane purposes it

* See the "proceedings of the council of protection, in the case of *Betry Martin*, a Mustee slave," at Savana-la-Mar, the 26th March, 1805; printed at my instance, by R. Edwards, Fleet-street; in possession of Mr. Jos. Batterworth.

feigns to embrace, and is a *delusion* to the rulers of the nation. All minor attempts or exertions to prevent abuses or improvements in the condition of slaves, will be vain. I rejoice therefore to behold in your lordship so pure and powerful an advocate for them.

Previous to my last return to the island, a gentleman, who was a planter, procured from America a lay Baptist, one Moses Baker (a coloured or Mulatto man of good, peaceable disposition) to instruct and exhort his slaves. The goodly reports of this man induced me to write, and obtain, that gentleman's permission, to allow him to visit and preach to mine. But before I could advance in this essay, several lay Methodists, who congregated and exhorted free coloured people and slaves, in Kingston, were apprehended by the magistracy, and, I believe, imprisoned; and it was with difficulty the unoffending Baker was saved from transportation, by the firmness of his employer.

I have warmly contended (against the torrent of opinion) "*that the abolition of the slave trade will become a blessing to the West-Indies.*" That it will necessarily incite greater care and providence for them, *generally*; and particularly, for pregnant women, to prepare them comforts, and proper lodging in hospitals, &c. with various other requisite means to preserve their offspring; and also encourage *licit* connections; which you wisely advise.

Surely if evils are to be apprehended from *untutored* savages, as they are imported from Africa, in proportion to numbers, the apprehensions will diminish, when additions to these numbers cease.

Analogous circumstances and facts, in the southern states of America, also manifest, that civilization did not make any progress while supplies from Africa fed the barbarous ideas and native recollections of their slaves.

In 1770, I witnessed slavery in all its rigour and misery, in Virginia; A wretchedness, aggravated by cold and nakedness; which the genial clime of the West-Indies precludes. Yet on my return there in 1792, I beheld a most wonderful change. Civilized reasonable beings, but *nominally* slaves, for little more than the name of slavery existed. I found barbarians

and heathens turned to christianity! and admired the universal toleration of religion, emanating from that sense of political good, which had abolished the African Slave Trade.

Guided by the spirit of our divine teacher, christian pastors of every denomination had introduced themselves among this once hapless race, and taught them submission, repentance, and forgiveness, as the way to future bliss. The results became manifest, by their population doubling itself in sixteen years; whereas, before, it was necessary to import 15,000 yearly, to keep their *census*. Labour, tillage, wealth, and comforts now enriched the master; and humanity rased from the slave the remembrance of his former woe.

These truths I have earnestly though unavailingly represented; for I possess not that magnitude of property, which commands here a magnitude of influence; and, retired to the calm of an agricultural life, I seek it not in public pursuits. I have reasoned from comparative facts, "that religion was indispensable in humanising our slaves;" and, by giving them a knowledge of moral duty, we should draw from them far more labour than is forced by iron severity.

I grieve to say, an opposite opinion prevails; and arguments are used, to shew, "*that our safety is secured by ignorance!*" May an interposing Providence dispel the mistaken policy which rejects ordinances and measures, so expedient to our prosperity; and may the event justify the inscrutable means. He may have appointed, thus to bring myriads to the light!

In respect to the method of effecting YOUR charitable and salutary institution, I do not exactly accord, as to the facility of establishing it, by assimilating the *Hindoos* and *Africans*; because the *one* professes a national illumination and improved talents; the *other*, we find with a depravity and savageness of heart, which contributes some sanction to the conclusions made of their inferiority, by President Jefferson in his notes, and which my own studious researches have not yet enabled me to controvert.

The pious missionaries, who have been successful in other countries, in converting heathens, have done it by unabated pains and zeal; for no other reward but that promised by

"their Father in Heaven." Not for a living merely, and trafficking with their holy profession, as some (clergymen) of our church do,—who refuse baptism, unless paid for it, by the slave or his master; and after such *vended* rites, abandon them (the slaves) to fall into their own vicious inclinations.

But, under your lordship's paternal and vigilant care, and the deep interest you have extended to this remote part of your province, I scruple not to expect, that an efficient amendment will ensue.

The plan suggested by Dr. Bell, for "parochial schools," has one insuperable objection; which *he* could not be aware of; the *extent* of our parishes, and the fatiguing distance children would have to walk. I humbly submit, as a substitute,—that three, or more proprietors, should fix and jointly support a teacher, in some situation central to their estates;—that he should be qualified to preach to, or exhort, the negroes; and moreover, that he should be of some profession, a farmer or mechanic, (as is usual among the Moravians) to pursue on work-days, and thereby separately provide for his family, should he have one. He should be possessed of zeal and firmness, to overcome the first shocks he would have, at the sight of the habits, vices, and discipline, on his arrival and entering on his mission;—for your lordship may rest assured, that the first experiment will determine the general progress; and when, and wherever made, should be approved and ardently sanctioned by the proprietors.

Such a situation I possess on my estate, convenient to *Canazei*, belonging to E. Jarvis Ricketts, Esq.* now in England, *Bethune*, under the guardianship of two clergymen, also in England, the Rev. Mr. Sweet, and Mr. Beck.† There, I should be happy to make the trial, with the co-operation of the said gentlemen; and would contribute ten to twenty acres of land for the teacher's use, and allow him *one hundred currency* per annum, for his extra services, if a practical or expe-

* Nephew to Lord St. Vincent.

+ Mr. John Vaughan, merchant, in London, is their agent.

rienced farmer, or a mechanic,* to superintend my ploughmen, or tradesmen.

Would your lordship condescend to recommend such a character, and obtain the conjunction of the gentlemen mentioned? I think to them and myself a fourth estate (*Midgham*) might be added, upon application to Peter Campbell, Esq. (executor to the lately deceased proprietor, Mr. Woollesy) who is likewise in Great Britain. In that case, the sum of fifty pounds *sterling* per annum *each*, and a servant, would amount to about three hundred and eighty pounds *currency* yearly; and four servants, a house, &c. clear. I would (as no doubt the other gentlemen would) provide, or add, any other requisite for his benefit.

Your lordship has judiciously pointed out the radical source of depravity in our slaves; still, I perceive that your ideas are very short of the dreadful consequences arising from a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, and you will shudder when informed, that one-fourth of the deaths of adults may be traced to that as the proximate, or remote cause. I am constrained to notice further, that this horrid devastation may be, in part, attributed to the negligence of our overseers, and the private hospital doctors of our estates; and it will continue irremediable, until a more active and discerning policy advances our white population, by internal seminaries for education, to keep and attach our natives to the soil.

Our cultivation, which is altogether manual, is no less destructive; and reflects discredit on the enlightened gentlemen who are interested in it, for the neglect of the arts and implements of husbandry. *Holeing*, otherwise *trenching*, (for most of our canes are planted in *trenches*) our stiff and hard sun-baked lands, with *hand-hoes*, is most pernicious to the pregnant women; and should be inhibited by every humane and intelligent planter, where the situation and fitness of his soil will admit the prime operation of breaking it up with beasts and ploughs. The most toilsome labour would be thereby diminished, and transferred from man to beast. Whatever

* Mill or wheelwright, joiner or carpenter, mason, smith, or cooper, coach and chaise-maker.

may be advanced against this practice, is unansweredly refuted by the exemplifications I have given, by breaking up and planting eighty-five acres, on each of two succeeding years.

Vices, injuries, and corruptions, are contracted and disseminated, by the ancient custom of allotting land, (called negro grounds) for which the law exacts one day out of fourteen, from the master, during the recess of crop, for the slave to cultivate, and support himself in bread-kind. This is, generally, a Saturday, which gives two days in succession to the slave, in which to travel to a distance from his house, (as most of them do, frequently) and indulge in excesses, contract bad habits and diseases, and communicate them on his return, to his fellow-servants. But another injury too often follows. Fatigued and inebriated, he is unable to appear in the fields, or to perform his usual work, and incurs consequent punishment. Unless this system is abolished, it will greatly interfere with the observance of the Sabbath, as I have shewn it doth, with other relative ingredients to the slave's happiness and duty; and to alter it, will be impracticable for an individual. Like other long-standing errors, it will need the union of several proprietors in a neighbourhood, who may resolve to take the matter under their own care, and to keep their grounds in good order, and to feed their slaves, by sufficient weekly distribution of provision on Sunday morning; and when assembled, the master or manager may repair with them to hear instruction from the teacher. This regulation would effectually close a source of inconceivable vices, and prevent great maladies of body and mind. Besides, its political provident benefits would be of great moment, in cases of storms, hurricanes, and droughts, as a magazine of supply under the master's immediate eye.

It is upwards of twenty years since, amongst other meditated means of lessening the evils of slavery, I digested a scheme for easing labour, and adding comfort to the slaves; by teaching them to make a coarse cloth, for their own use, from cotton raised here; which would afford stronger and healthier clothing, than the tow and flax Osnaburghs imported, and would aid the progress of civilization, by substituting light manufactures, for heavy labour. I lately committed this plan

to some friends in England: but for the present have been obliged to abandon it, as I find there are several old acts of parliament, prohibiting either the necessary machinery, or any man who can work them, from coming out to this country. I would fain hope, in accord with the prevailing charitable spirit for reform, and amelioration of the condition of slaves, that these restrictions will be removed, with every other obstacle; more especially, at this, the most calamitous conjuncture, that the devoted planter has ever experienced.

To the Rev. Mr. Harts, St. Joseph's Parsonage.

Joe's River, June 25, 1808.

Dear Sir,—I have perused the bishop's letter most attentively, and assure you it has made a due impression on my mind. It is a subject I have often reflected on. I have long regarded, as one of our principal sins of omission, the neglect which we have shewn to the spiritual welfare of our slaves, by making no effort to instil into them the practical duties of christianity. Such having hitherto been my opinion, you may suppose, that in me you will find no lukewarm seconder of the bishop's wishes; and that I am ready to take an early and active part in the good work he has undertaken. I fully coincide with the substance of his lordship's opinions, and think the plan of Sunday schools unobjectionable; but I think he will allow me to suggest, that the chief difficulty will be, to obtain, in the first instance, proper school-masters. You are as well aware as I am, that we cannot look for these in the natives of this country; their *habits* and their own *ignorance* preclude the idea of *their* doing any good; and the attempt had better not be made at all, than be made with the probability of a failure, which will operate as a discouragement to the future prosecution of it. To Europe, then, must we look for sober religious school-masters, who with minds already turned to the subject, and anxious for its success, may second the plan with skill and ardour.

A second difficulty has not struck his lordship: this is, the wide extent of our parishes. One school-master, fixed in the most central part of a parish, could hope to do little general

good; the younger children could not travel five or six miles, through rugged or miry roads, for instruction. On the exertions of *individual* planters, it appears to me, much of the hope of success rests. Every second, or third estate, should, I think, have its school-master, whose instructions might be directed to that neighbourhood: else the benefit will be partial and fleeting, as the attendance from any distance will be irregular; and especially neglected by those of tender years, on whose minds we hope to make the best impressions. I should, therefore, humbly represent to his lordship, that (at least as a beginning) the best plan will be, to send out to each *applying* planter, a school-master, whose necessary qualifications and turn of mind, I need not hint; and who, if none other could be found, might be a youth from one of the charity-schools, to be resident on the estate of the planter so requesting him;—that a certain number of hours in every week, and the whole of Sunday, be dedicated to the instruction of—not only the negroes of the estate, but—of all the neighbourhood, who *will* or *can* attend; and that his intermediate spare time be dedicated to the services of the estate, as a store-keeper, book-keeper, or distiller, as may suit his inclination or ability: for these services, it will be in the master's power to allow him comfortable board and lodging, and a salary (according to the size of the estate) of from 15*l.* to 25*l. sterling* per annum.

This plan will, absolutely, reduce the expence of the undertaking to a mere nothing; while, on the other hand, it would be very great. A school-master for each parish would require an income of 200*l. sterling*, to enable him to live in a house of his own, and to board himself. In a country like this, where we have no inns, or boarding-houses, thus only could he live.

The expence of erecting a parochial school-room would be great, and, I fear, would be in most instances, not incurred: any thing like taxation, to carry the plan into effect, would not be heard of by the people at large.

You are at full liberty to convey (with all due and chastened humility of opinion) to his lordship, these sentiments. Should they be approved by him, I shall feel an honest and virtuous

pride, if he will allow this praiseworthy undertaking to commence on my estate, by sending out as speedily as convenient, to me, at the expence of the society, of which his lordship is the head, any person whom he may select, as fit for the purpose. On this person's arrival here, I will receive him as a resident on my estate, and he shall be lodged and boarded, on the most liberal plan (even at my own table, if the bishop so recommend); and in return for his services (when not employed in our chief object) either as a book or store-keeper, or distiller, I will allow him a stipend of 20*l. sterling* per ann. and defray all the expences of instructing the negroes. I conceive his being thus fixed, seconded by my efforts, will enable him to extend the benefit of his instructions, to a circle of one mile, or perhaps two miles, around my estate, without any individual (beside myself) incurring any expence, as the buildings already on my estate are fully adequate to the purpose of a lecture or school-room.

I am happy to observe, that something of the same idea strikes Dr. Bell; who recommends (pp. 4 and 46.) instead of maintaining a body of school-masters, the employment of book-keepers, Europeans or natives, for the purpose. The latter we know to be out of the question, at least in the commencement of the undertaking. We may, hereafter, be able to train the young apprentices on our estates, under the resident Europeans, and send them forth as instructors; and this I shall have a fair opportunity of trying, (should the bishop fall in with my view of the subject, and enable me to pursue it) as I have five native indented youths on my estate.

Allow me to suggest another important end to be obtained by the importation of such a class of men, uniting the offices of teachers and book-keepers on our estates. Could the society at home furnish such men, whose minds were properly turned to the subject, in no great lapse of time, planters, influenced by that powerful motive, private interest, as well as by motives of duty, would call to the society most frequently for them. These would rise, very often, in two or three years, to be chief overseers of estates, and in all probability they would continue, not only to promote the undertaking, but by their greater humanity, and gentleness of treatment, would

produce a permanent civilization of the rising generation, both of slaves, and of native peasantry, who fill the situations of inferior servants, or of overseers of negroes, and whose present want of civilization, and of christian morality, much depresses the slave, and prevents his rising from barbarism.

In such an event, we may look forward to an increase of population, and of the christian morality of our negroes; as well as to a great general amelioration of the state of slavery; which, at present, derives its chief evils, if not all of them, from the employment (now a matter of necessity) of low, illiterate, uncivilized whites, on our estates, as inferior servants, and sometimes, I fear, as overseers. The bad examples these set in morals, not only taint and render the slaves worse, but often corrupt the few English boys who come out indented to us: and it is in vain, by precept and his own example, that the master tries to check the evil.

SECOND ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON TO THE
PROPRIETORS OF PLANTATIONS IN THE BRITISH WEST
INDIA ISLANDS.

To the Clergy and Proprietors of Plantations in the British West India Islands.

As the great and pious work of instructing the negro children in the first rudiments of the Christian religion is now actually begun in those islands, I beg leave to recommend to your serious attention the following considerations, which have occurred to me, on this most interesting and important subject.

In the first place, I think it necessary to inform you, that whenever any proprietor of a plantation in the islands wishes to have a teacher sent to him, to instruct the negro children on his own estate, or two or three neighbouring estates conjointly; if he will write to me, and specify the salary he is disposed to allow the teacher, besides his maintenance, a proper person, instructed by Dr. Bell, shall be sent over to him; and the expence of his passage will be paid by the Negro Society here, of which I am the president. 2dly. You will please to observe, that the schools meant to be established in the islands

are only *Sunday schools*. On the other days of the week, the teacher may be employed in the service of the plantation, in the capacity of a storehouse-keeper, book-keeper, clerk, or any other useful office, which will amply repay the planter for his maintenance: and the *Sunday school* will absolutely cost him *nothing*. 3dly. As some objections have, I understand, been made to the introduction of my plan into the islands, I shall here briefly state those objections, and my answers to them.

The principal, and indeed only plausible objections to my plan, which have come to my knowledge, are these: 1. That the parishes in the West-India islands are too extensive to admit of *Parochial Schools*. 2. That the instruction of the negro children will interfere with the work allotted to them on the plantation, and consequently lessen the profits of the planter. 3. That the plan cannot be carried into execution without a teacher sent from England, properly instructed by Dr. Bell, which, together with their maintenance, will be a great expence to the planter, and in their present distressed state will be a burthen too heavy for them to bear. 4. That the instruction of the negro children will render them proud and insolent, disobedient to their masters, and indisposed to labour.

My answer to these objections is as follows:—1. I allow that the parishes in the West-India islands are too extensive to admit of *Parochial Schools*; and therefore they are not the sort of schools I wish to recommend, but schools appropriated to each separate plantation, or two or three neighbouring plantations united for that purpose. A school of this nature has already been established in the island of Barbadoes by Dr. Holder, a gentleman of large fortune and most respectable character there, for the instruction of the negro children on his own estate, for which purpose I have sent him over a teacher from this country, a very excellent young man, who has been well instructed in Dr. Bell's method of teaching; and I hope it will not be long before the Negro Society, of which I am president, will be able to send one, properly instructed by Dr. Bell, to any planter in any of the British islands that is willing to found a school on this contracted plan for the negro

children on his own estate and two or three adjoining ones. 2. The instruction of the negro children will not at all interfere with the work allotted to them on the week days; because the schools proposed are only *Sunday Schools*. The children are to be taught on *Sundays only*; the rest of the week they work as usual on the plantations. 3. The maintenance of a *Sunday School* will be no expence whatever to the planter; because the teacher may be made a clerk, or book-keeper, or storehouse-keeper, or distiller, or any other kind of useful agent on the estate; by which means he will pay his master for his maintenance, and at the same time teach the children on *Sundays*. 4. The instruction of the negro children in the christian religion and in reading, cannot possibly make them proud, insolent, disobedient to their masters, and indisposed to labour, but quite the contrary; for in the scripture (which they will be taught to read and to understand) God himself expressly commands them to be obedient and submissive to their masters.

Be obedient (says St. Paul) to your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ; *not with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart;* with good-will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether bond or free. Ephes. vi. 5—8.

Whatsoever you do, do it *heartily*, as to the Lord, and not unto men. Col. iii. 23.

Be obedient to your masters and *please them well in all things*; not answering again: not purloining, but shewing all good fidelity, that you may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things. Titus ii. 9, 10.

Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear, *not only to the good and gentle, but also the foward.* 1 Pet. ii. 18.

Such are the commands given to slaves in the sacred writings; and I beg to know whether if the planters themselves had endeavoured to impress upon the slaves a deep sense of their duty, and of the obligations they were under to obey their masters, they could possibly have found out more forc-

ble and more persuasive language than this for that purpose.—I beg to know also, whether the negro children who are brought up in the habit of reading their bible and hearing it read in church (which are the two great objects of a Sunday school); who are taught to consider it as what it really is, the word of God himself, and that they are bound to obey its precepts, under pain of God's displeasure, and of the severest punishment in another world, are not more likely, and have stronger inducements to be meek, humble, faithful, and submissive to their masters, than those who know nothing of all these things, and have never received any religious instruction? It is impossible for any unprejudiced man to hesitate one moment in confessing, fairly and honestly, what answer ought to be given to these questions.

You will perceive that I hold it an essential and indispensable part of the education of the negro children, that they should be taught to *read*; no *effectual* instruction can be given them without it. It is necessary more especially for these two reasons: First, because without this qualification, their bibles, which contain all the above excellent precepts, will be of no use to them, will be literally a *dead letter* to them.

2dly. Because Dr. Bell's plan for the education of children (as stated in the appendix to my printed letter), cannot be carried into execution without it. For one material part of his new system is to teach the children to *read*, by making them first write the letters of the alphabet upon sand.

That this qualification has no tendency to make the children proud and indolent, and unwilling to work, appears from this fact; that in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Scotland, there are Grammar schools in almost every town and large village, and all the poor children are taught to read; yet there are nowhere better and more industrious and hardy labourers and workmen than in those countries.

Fulham House, Dec. 13, 1808.

[The following charge delivered to the clergy of the arch-deaconry of Middlesex is in itself so excellent, the objects to which the venerable author so particularly directed his atten-

dion are so important, and the result of his enquiries stated so satisfactorily, that we feel infinite pleasure in submitting it to the attention of the clergy in general; and in giving it a more enlarged degree of publicity than it would probably enjoy from its being published in a separate form only, we feel ourselves animated with the hope, that it may induce the archdeacons in other dioceses to follow the example of Mr. Cambridge, in personally inspecting the parishes in their respective archdiaconal jurisdictions, and submitting the result of their visitations to the consideration of their clerical brethren.]

A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, by George Owen Cambridge, A.M. F.A.S. Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Prebendary of Ely.

REVEREND BRETHREN,

The unavoidable suspension of the bishop's visitation at the customary period, left the performance of that duty last year to the archdeacons of the diocese, and gave me the unexpected pleasure of meeting you sooner than I should otherwise have done. On that occasion I thought it my duty to render some account of the progress already made in the undertaking, which had been previously announced to you in my primary charge: namely, a parochial visitation through the whole extent of my archdeaconry. Since that time it has pleased God to allow me to fulfil this intention by a personal inspection of every parish subject to my jurisdiction; in the course of which I have made a distinct and particular inquiry into the state of the church, and the church-yard: the condition and circumstances of the parsonage house; the glebe; and such other ecclesiastical concerns in the parish as come within the limits of my official duty.

It must, I am sure, be a matter of general and sincere regret that our venerable diocesan should still find himself unequal to the fatigue of visiting his extensive and populous diocese. In consequence of this we are again called upon to officiate in his place, and it is my intention to avail myself of the present opportunity, conformably to the plan I had originally laid down, to communicate to you such information as this general and extensive survey has enabled me to collect. I propose, likewise, to accompany this report with such re-

marks and suggestions as offered themselves to my mind whilst it was occupied in the contemplation of the several objects to which my attention was then chiefly directed.

And, although the discussion of these topics may not prove equally interesting, or applicable to you all, yet I conceive that in furnishing the clergy with a distinct and correct account of the state of the ecclesiastical concerns within the limits of this archdeaconry, I am fulfilling a part of the duty of that situation which immediately connects me with you; and am acting in strict conformity with the most judicious and eminent characters, who, either in present or in past times, have distinguished themselves in the punctual and zealous discharge of this ancient and honourable office. The subject, however, whether applicable or not to your own cases respectively, will be regarded by every friend to our religious establishment, as an important one: I am therefore encouraged to hope for the same indulgent attention I have hitherto experienced from you; and by a further continuance of friendly communication upon these points, I am not without hopes that such a system of gradual and progressive improvement may be established in the ecclesiastical buildings, and in other parochial concerns, connected with our respective situations and duties, as may lead to still greater benefits; in the promotion of which I shall always feel an anxious desire to exercise whatever degree of influence my official character may furnish me with, in the way that shall be most conducive to the interests of religion, and the support of our excellent establishment.

But, before I enter upon matters of so dry and trite a nature as my present subject bespeaks, allow me to indulge my feelings in the discharge of a more grateful office, by expressing the lively and lasting sense I entertain of those respectful attentions, and that kind hospitality, with which I have been received amongst you. Such gratifying instances of personal esteem, as well as of deference to the functions of my office, could not fail to afford me an opportune and welcome relief under the fatigue of so tedious and laborious an undertaking; in which the mind was unavoidably oppressed by the continual recurrence of the same set of objects, and the dull uniformity of similar details.

Besides the support and encouragement given by the clergy, I ought also to bear testimony to the ready and cordial co-operation of the parish officers; and to state, that in almost every instance, as far as laid in their power, and the circumstances of the case would allow, an evident desire was shown, not only to pay due attention to, but to anticipate my wishes, which was pleasingly manifested by their having availed themselves of the suggestions offered to them in my first charge, thereby, in most instances, relieving me from the irksome duty of pointing out cases of neglect and disorder, and more frequently calling upon me to express, in terms of merited commendation, my approval of the exertions that had been already made, or were then making, to put the churches and other ecclesiastical concerns in a respectable state against the time of my arrival.

It is not only to you, therefore, my reverend brethren, these acknowledgments are due, but also to the churchwardens of the several parishes I have visited; who, by virtue of their office, an office of high antiquity and of considerable importance, are in an especial manner connected with me; and whose influence and authority may be always most usefully and successfully exerted, in a prudent co-operation with the incumbent, and where the case requires it, under the sanction of the ordinary: not only by a liberal application of the money which they are authorized to raise and employ in the maintenance of our religious buildings, by such necessary repairs as may ensure the duration of the fabric; but likewise in a suitable attention to that decency, cleanliness, and comfort, which ought, doubtless, to correspond with our ordinary mode of living in our domestic habitations; since these are essentially requisite to communicate and encourage those serious impressions which the mind is ever prepared to receive on entering the house of God; and which will best dispose us for the contemplation of those awful truths which are there taught, and for a devout participation in the solemn offices of our holy religion.

On this account, as well as from the support that it must give to the parochial minister, in his endeavours to restrain licentiousness, and in regulating the morals of his flock, I

wish to call your attention to the advantages that will arise from nominating persons of property and influence in the parish to fill the office of churchwarden; and, as custom has in general given to the Incumbent the exclusive appointment of one of these officers, the measure I recommend may be more easily and securely effected, so as ultimately to obtain the most beneficial consequences to the parish.

After completing the inspection of the whole of this arch-deaconry, including the city of Westminster, the county of Middlesex, and four deaneries in Hertfordshire and Essex, containing nearly one hundred and sixty parishes, exclusive of the peculiars, I am now enabled, with increased satisfaction, to confirm what I stated to you at our last meeting, from a more partial and imperfect acquaintance with the subject, that out of the whole number of parishes, under all the varieties of situation and circumstances which attach to them respectively, I have met with very few churches in such an advanced state of decay as to occasion a charge upon the parish for their restoration that can be thought in any degree burthensome; whilst in numberless instances this seasonable exercise of my authority has awakened attention, and opened a way to the knowledge of some important particulars and latent defects; which, had they been suffered to remain much longer unattended to would have proved highly injurious, and even hazardous to the existence of many neglected and decaying structures.

It cannot be expected that I should enter, on this occasion, into any description of the state of the churches I have visited, when the extent and immense population of this division of the diocese is considered; nor would it be an easy task to offer any specific rules for their alteration and improvement; particularly when it is understood, that my jurisdiction, whilst it includes some of the largest, the most populous and wealthy parishes in the kingdom, also comprehends many others of the direct contrary description; where, from the limited income of the incumbent, the small extent of the parish, and the very scanty pecuniary resources, to be raised only on farms let at rack-rent, even the most necessary repairs, and the most humble pretensions to decency and general neatness, can with difficulty be obtained.

When we consider the state of the large parishes in the western part of the metropolis, and its immediate vicinity, it is a natural and very probable conclusion to make, that this immense and rapid increase of population must have proved injurious to the interests of the established church, whilst it has afforded favourable aid to the views of the sectaries; although the force of this observation is in some degree weakened, by the too frequent instances that occur, of their having obtained a footing, and established themselves with unlooked-for success, in places where no such excuse can be offered for their admission, nor for the conduct of those misguided persons who flock to these new and unaccredited teachers in preference to their own national church and lawful minister. Still I have no hesitation in pronouncing, from all I have been able to observe myself, or collect from others, that great and important benefits would follow; and that many who now wander away from the fold might be induced to return, if better accommodation could be provided, and more effectual encouragement given, in these very extensive and crowded parishes, to the middle and lower classes of the inhabitants to frequent the worship of the established church, by the erection of free churches, where they are required, or else by allotting to them a larger share of accommodation in the churches and chapels already established, by such means as circumstances should point out.

It is not only in the larger towns, but in the more retired villages it will be found that nothing produces a more visible influence in obtaining respect for, and attaching the inhabitants to, their own proper place of worship, than a neat, warm, respectable parish church, where an appropriate character of sanctity is preserved in the building, the furniture, and the ornaments; especially when these circumstances are accompanied by the sincere and zealous exertions of a pious and attentive minister.

Had my parochial visitation therefore been limited in its effects, to the occasion it gave for clearing away the accumulated dust and dirt of more than a century, for removing the disgusting appearance of damp from the walls and pavement, and thus contributing to the wholesomeness and comfort of

these sacred buildings, I should feel that I had performed a service to the cause of religion that sufficiently repaid me for my time and trouble. But I am willing to indulge the pleasing assurance, that more lasting effects, and more important benefits may preserve the remembrance of this parochial inspection ; that these venerable fabrics have received material and lasting benefit ; that in many instances the injurieS occasioned by the mouldering hand of time, or the more rapid consequences of neglect or mismanagement, have now been judiciously attended to, and effectually remedied.

Without attempting a particular description of the state of the churches, it may perhaps be of use that I should briefly enumerate a few of the most prominent causes of premature injury or decay, by a knowledge of which the recurrence of similar evils may be most easily and certainly avoided. Of these, one of the most serious is the practice, which too much prevails, especially in large and populous towns, of burying within the walls of the church ; this is a custom which ought by all means to be checked and discouraged ; and, as it is an indulgence which rests entirely with yourselves, you have the remedy in your own hands ; but whenever a proper occasion occurs for granting this permission, the utmost caution should be used, not only in the choice of the situation for the vault, that neither the walls of the church, nor the pillars which support the roof, may be endangered by the excavation, but also that the vault itself be so securely built and covered over, that no unwholesome exhalations may escape, and that no future settlement of the ground may take place. To ignorance, or a want of attention on the part of the persons employed in these works, some of our finest churches have been actually thrown down ; and it is entirely owing to this cause that we so often see the pavement irregular, which not only gives a mean and unsightly appearance to the interior of the building, but is often dangerous to the elderly and more feeble part of the congregation.*

* The case of Chelmsford church, which suddenly fell down a few years ago, will be in the recollection of many of my readers. This tremendous accident was entirely owing to the excavation of the ground near the base of one of the principal pillars.

Another, and not less frequent, cause of serious injury to the walls of our churches, is the rash and unskilful attempts of inexperienced workmen in their mode of conducting repairs, or what are very improperly termed improvements. This evil is chiefly owing to our present mode of building, and the materials now employed, which are so different to what were used in the original structure of these ancient Gothic edifices, where every opening (whether door or window) was formed of one entire frame of masonry, nicely wrought and firmly jointed together; whilst the other parts of the wall were composed of loose rubble-stones, without bond or strength, and often with scarcely any cement to unite them. Every attempt, therefore, that is made by unskilful hands to alter the form, size, or situation of the original windows, is almost sure to produce lasting and irreparable mischief. And it is owing to this, more than to any other cause, that we find so many of our churches and chancels in a dilapidated state. Let the mischief that has already happened prove a salutary lesson of caution for the future; and let it remind you, when repairs are wanting, or alterations are projected, to give sufficient consideration to the subject; and to commit the conduct of such work to persons of judgment and experience, who should always be attentive to study the original design and principle of strength in the building, and to restore the weakened parts with the same materials, and on a similar plan.

When want of light is complained of, before new openings are made, it will be advisable to see that better glass is used in the windows, and that they are kept free from dust and dirt,

An act passed in Ireland, in the year 1772, forbidding, under a penalty, to bury within the walls of any church or chancel, or to open any grave or vault within twelve feet distance of the foundation of the church. Should it be thought expedient to adopt a similar regulation in this country, it would not be difficult to provide a remedy for any diminution of income the incumbent might sustain by the loss of the customary fees. Since the delivery of this charge, the venerable and judicious Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester, who used frequently to observe, in reference to this subject, that "churches were erected for the living, and not for the dead," has left a lasting memorial of his sentiments, by giving particular directions in his will that his body should be interred in the church-yard at Hartlebury.

as few of our Gothic churches are really deficient in this particular ; and it will be both a safer and cheaper expedient to remove the reading-desk, or pulpit, to a part of the church where more light can be obtained, than to deface and endanger the walls, as is too frequently done, by an ill-proportioned and unsightly window.

The introduction of casements that will open, though apparently a trivial matter, is a regulation of considerable importance, as well to the health and comfort of the congregation, as also a means of preservation to the building ; it being the readiest and most certain method of producing a free circulation of air, and guarding against the destructive effects of damp. My directions upon this subject have, I trust, been properly observed, and the good effects that must follow, where a due attention is given to let in air, at all times when the weather is favourable, will, I hope, be a sufficient inducement to you to attend to them. I am sorry, however, to be obliged to remark, that, in the few village-churches where I found casements already placed, care had not always been taken to derive the proper benefit from the use of them. Although it must be admitted, that the adding by every means in our power to the comfort, the neatness, and the convenience of our places of public worship, is a matter of very important concern, and what ought to keep pace with the general refinement of manners ; yet amidst much that I have found to commend and approve, I ought not to conceal that I have visited some churches, so lamentably deficient, both in cleanliness and comfort, as hardly to bear a comparison with the meanest cottage in the place, though frequented by persons, whose wealth, and attention to their own comfort in all their domestic habits, might, it should seem, have reminded them of the accommodation their families, their servants, and their neighbours, would derive from a trifling expenditure on their parish church.*

* The most effectual mode of keeping churches well aired is by means of lattice-doors, made to hang so as to allow of the church doors being left open at all times when the atmosphere is favourable.' By this means a large and constant current of fresh air is made to pass through the building at the most proper seasons.

In the appearance of the church-yard the same difference is generally seen as I have already stated to be so discernible in the interior of the church. Where the incumbent resides, and shows a becoming care to preserve order and decency in the several matters more immediately connected with his sacred functions, the church-yard will be found well fenced, free from weeds, and the surface as regular and even as the frequent disturbances of the ground will admit.

In populous parishes, however, where the space is contracted, an accumulation of the soil will unavoidably take place, particularly round the church; this inconvenience is increased, in consequence of a preference, which is too much indulged, of burying close to the walls of the church. To check a practice so injurious to the safety of the building, and so inconvenient to those who frequent it, every proper precaution should be taken. Owing to this custom we continually find churches that originally stood level with the surface of the ground now apparently sunk many feet beneath it; and the walls and pavement, which would otherwise be dry, bearing the strongest marks of damp and unwholesomeness. In most instances, this superabundant soil may be removed, and applied, either within or without the limits of the cemetery, in so careful and decent a manner as not to offend the feelings of the most scrupulous inhabitants. At all events, care should be taken that the water which falls from the roof be conducted away from the walls as speedily and effectually as possible.

A custom prevails in many parishes for certain farms to repair certain parts of the church-yard fence, which, from the various forms and materials used, often gives a rugged and unsightly appearance to the whole. Might it not be better for this practice to drop, and the whole to be uniformly repaired in the usual manner? But in the mean time it becomes the churchwardens to interpose their authority so far as to require that the materials used shall be of a lasting kind, and that an uniformity of pattern be adopted.

When the grave-stones are broken and defaced, they are at the disposal of the incumbent, and in all cases where the vaults are broken in, and the stones dislodged, or thrown

from their proper level, they should either be repaired by the families they belong to, or the brick-work removed, and the stone laid even with the surface of the ground.

The state of the parish registers was a subject of too much consequence to be overlooked. As these are records of high legal authority, which are always open to be resorted to for the determination of questions of great moment to the parties interested, a suitable attention should be paid to them, and they are to be regarded by the incumbent as an important document, placed under his immediate care, for the accuracy of which he is personally responsible; and from whence he should always be able to furnish a satisfactory and authentic extract; but how can this be done, or how can he answer for the fidelity of this record, unless the entries are correctly and faithfully made with his own hand, and the books preserved in his own custody? Such personal attention is the only sure method effectually to secure them from that disorder and confusion which has sometimes been severely animadverted upon in the courts of law, when unsuccessfully resorted to for the establishment of doubtful and litigated claims. Instances of this, I am reluctantly compelled to remark, have recently occurred within this archdeaconry; and my late examination of the register-books obliges me, in truth, to acknowledge, that if further proofs of similar neglect are not brought to light, it will be more owing to good fortune than to the care of some of the clergy, who appear to leave the performance of this duty to their parish clerk.

When these parochial records are accurately entered, and cautiously preserved from injury or mutilation, it may perhaps be thought by some to be less necessary to adhere strictly to the directions of the 70th canon; but so important has this authentic source of information been considered, that it was not long since in contemplation to enact a penal law to enforce the salutary provisions of the canon. I am happy, however, to bear testimony to your general readiness to comply, in this instance as in others, with what you know to be the wish of your diocesan; and have only to recommend your punctual adherence to the practice of delivering the duplicates of your registers, signed always on every leaf by the minister.

and churchwardens, into the hands of the registrar, on the day of my visitation, or on that of the bishop; nor should this ever be postponed to a latter period, unless from urgent necessity, on account of the danger of it being overlooked or forgotten; as it would interrupt that regular series which is lodged in the bishop's registry, and which may at a future time prove of the utmost importance to verify the descent of property, or establish the right of family succession.*

It will now be expected that I should make some report of the state and condition of the parsonage-houses, which it was a part of my duty to inspect, but it was with real pleasure I found that the difficulty and trouble, which may readily be supposed to attend the due performance of this delicate branch of our official inquiry, was considerably lessened, and the duty in great measure anticipated by the unwearied exertions of our excellent prelate, whose constant endeavour it has been, ever since he presided over this important diocese, to establish resident clergy on every preferment where it was possible to accomplish it; an endeavour in which he had most meritoriously and successfully persevered for many years previous to the late act for enforcing the residence of the parochial clergy. Of this, his first concern, the repair and improvement of the parsonage-house, in which the incumbent was required to reside, formed an essential and often a preliminary part. And it is now with infinite satisfaction I can state, that, with the exception of a very few cases, where accidental cir-

* In the course of my visitation I met with several registers of a very early date: some few there are as far back as the time when they were first appointed to be kept by an injunction of Lord Cromwell, then vicar-general, in 1538, 30th of Henry VIII. But it is observable, that in whatever part of that century these early registers commence, they always appear to be written in the same hand, and signed by the same minister and churchwardens, until the year 1597. This was owing to a constitution passed in 1597, directing parish registers to be kept in future on parchment; and that all entries hitherto made on paper should be correctly transcribed on this more durable material. It also directs that every page of the register so transcribed shall be authenticated by the signature of the then minister and churchwardens. The preservation and perfect state of these early records sufficiently recommend the propriety and advantage of our adhering to the use of parchment for this purpose, agreeably to this injunction and positive direction of the canon of 1603.

cumstances have occasioned delays in the accomplishments of the wishes and directions of the bishop, on almost every living, the income of which is sufficient to supply the means of maintaining a decent residence for the incumbent, this important object is already attained; many excellent parsonage-houses have been recently built, while others have undergone extensive repairs and improvements. These houses, even without the aid of legal provisions, would now ensure the residence of a numerous and respectable body of the clergy on their preferments; whilst the compulsory part of that law will every day be operating on others to exert themselves in providing such additional comforts, as are within their power to supply, to the house in which they are required to reside so large a portion of the year.

On a former occasion I expressed the little hope I had of finding the glebe-lands tolerably furnished with timber; and how desirable an object it would be, if a sufficient attention were to be shown by incumbents to the interests of their successors. The result of my inquiries on the spot have tended to confirm my previous expectations. Some few instances, however, of an opposite practice have occurred, where a careful attention on the part of the rector to the growth of timber on the glebe has sufficiently evinced the truth of my calculation, and satisfied me, that, if properly husbanded and attended to, the timber so produced would be found sufficient to supply, from time to time, all that might be wanting for the repairs of the rectory.

I have the pleasure to state that in consequence of my representations the attention of several clergymen is now turned to the subject; and that means are taking for rearing such a growth of timber upon their glebes as cannot fail to prove a valuable appendage to the benefice, and an acceptable legacy to their successors; an example which will, I hope, be considered as highly deserving of general imitation.

In the course of my parochial visits more than one or two instances occurred of applications from the parish clerk for my interference to obtain an augmentation of his salary. The very small pittance they now in general receive from the parish was probably sufficient, when it was first granted, to

engage the service of persons in respectable situations, and of competent abilities; but from the alteration in the value of money the profits of the appointment are so much reduced as to be hardly worth the acceptance of a day-labourer; whilst the additional fees which he receives as the sexton, being fixed at a time when the price of labour was so much lower than it is at present, are but a bare equivalent for the interruption of his ordinary occupation. Having mentioned this subject, I ought not to withhold my testimony to the ready attention that has always been shown to my suggestions for a reasonable augmentation of their salary; nor will I omit the present opportunity of expressing my opinion, that it would be attended with very beneficial effects, if the respect due to this very useful, though subordinate office, were maintained beyond what it is, at present, by the appointment of men of rather a superior description to those who now generally fill it; and that their acceptance of the office were ensured by a liberal addition to the salary, which the parish would not fail to find their account in granting to persons of worthy characters and suitable attainments; whilst the parochial minister with whom the appointment absolutely rests, would receive much accommodation; and even the solemnity of divine worship be materially promoted by having an intelligent and decorous person to fill that situation. And where it so happens that the parish does not furnish a proper choice, it will surely be less objectional to invite a person from a distance, and encourage him with a sufficient emolument, than be driven to the necessity of nominating one who is not competent, merely because he resides on the spot.

I have already trespassed too long upon your attention and kindness. I cannot, however, close these observations and suggestions without remarking to you how little it will avail to the advancement of true devotion, and the interests of the established religion, to have the churches and all our other ecclesiastical concerns put into decent and becoming order, or to devise plans for their further improvement, unless the attendance of the congregation in these appointed places of public worship is properly provided for and secured. This will be best effected by the constant presence and persevering

BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER.

THE BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER

Contains the counties of Hampshire (including the islands of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey,) and Surrey, except eleven churches and chapels, which are in the deanry of Croydon: with one parish in the county of Wilts, (Whitesbury,) and is divided into the two archdeaconries of Winchester and Surrey.—415 churches and chapels. Charged in the king's books 2873*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Hoadley died in 1761, and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, who, dying in 1781, Dr. North was elected bishop of this diocese, being translated from the see of Worcester.

BISHOP,

Hon. Brownlow North, LL.D. Provincial Subdean of Canterbury, Visitor of Magdalen, New, Trinity, St. John's, and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, and Prelate of the Order of the Garter, one of the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Vice-President of the School for the Indigent Blind, and of the New Council of the Society of Antiquaries.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
Thomas Rennell, D.D. Master of the Temple.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
William Garnier.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF WINCHESTER,
Hon. Thomas De Grey.
Of SURREY, John Carver, B.C.L.

PRESENTANIES.

Rev. Nicholas Vere, M.A.	Rev. William Garnier, M.A.
— Edmund Poulter, M.A.	— Francis North, M.A.
— John Garnet, M.A.	— John Hawtrey, M.A.
— Robert Bernard, M.A.	— Hon. and Rev. Thomas
— Philip Williams, M.A.	de Grey, M.A.
— Lascelles Iremonger, M.A.	— Edward Falter, M.A.
	— James Hooke, D.C.L.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

WARDEN,
Bishop of Gloucester.

FELLOWS.

Rev. Hen. Berkeley, D.C.L.	Rev. William Howley, M.A.
— P. Williams.	— W. Howley, D.D.
— J. Lear.	— J. P. Cumming, B.C.L.
— Cha. Daubeney, B.C.L.	— H. Lissmore, B.C.L.
— Harry Oglander, M.A.	— G. Heathcote, M.A.
— Henry Lee, M.A.	

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester doubled the stipends of the minor canons without solicitation.

Dispensation passed the great seal enabling the Rev. THOMAS GARNIER, LL.B. to hold the rectory of Alverstoke, with that of Bishopstoke, county of Hants.

REV. DANIEL WILLIAMS inducted to the discharged vicarage of Romsey, vice Rev. James Woodburn. Of this parish Mr. Williams was curate thirty-five years.

REV. FRANCIS NORTH, presented to the mastership of St. Cross, Hants, vice Rev. Lockman, dec.

REV. — HARRISON, chosen by the parishioners in a select vestry, to the chaplaincy of St. Saviour, commonly called St. Mary Overie, estimated at 500*l.* per annum.

A dispensation passed the great seal to enable the Rev. HENRY JENKINS, D.D. to hold the rectories of Wootton and Abinger, in the county of Surrey, vice Rev. Taylor, dec.

REV. GEORGE SHERER, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, instituted to the vicarage of Crondall, vice Rev. Crane, dec.

REV. JOHN ALLEN, M.A. prebendary of Westminster, presented to the vicarage of Battersea, county of Surrey.

REV. JOHN MALLET, rector of St. John's, presented to the rectory of Gronville, in the island of Jersey, vice Rev. Contour, dec. Patron, Earl of Chatham.

HON. and REV. DE GREY, A.M. rector of Fawley, and prebendary of Winchester, appointed one of the King's chaplains.

REV. S. STEWART FREEMAN, D.D. of St. John's College, Oxford, presented to the prebend of Leckford, in Wherwell Nunnery, county of Southampton.

Nov. 24. The Lord Bishop of Winchester held an ordination at Farnham, ordained

DEACON,

Rev. James Deacon, A.B. of Brazen-nose College, Oxford,

**BISHOPRIC OF
LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.**

THIS DIOCESS

Contains Derbyshire, the larger part of Warwickshire, the whole of the county of Stafford, (except two parishes) and nearly half of Shropshire; it is divided into the four archdeaconries of Coventry, Stafford, Derby, and Salop, and has 643 churches and chapels, of which 250 are impropriate. Charged in the king's books 559*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

The Honourable Dr. Frederic Cornwallis was installed archbishop of Canterbury, in August, 1768, in consequence Dr. Egerton was translated from the see of Bangor, to that of Lichfield and Coventry; in 1771, Dr. Egerton was translated to Durham, and was succeeded by Dr. North, who being promoted to Worcester, in 1774, was replaced by Dr. Hurd. Dr. Hurd was consecrated bishop of Worcester, in July, 1781, and was succeeded by the Honourable Dr. James Cornwallis,

BISHOP,

Honourable Dr. James Cornwallis, dean of Durham, and rector of Newington, co. Oxford.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
John Chapel Woodhouse, D.D.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Rev. William Vyse, D. C. L.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF COVENTRY,
William Vyse, D. C. L.

Of DERBY, James Falconer, D. D.
Of SALOP, John Chapel Woodhouse, D. D.
Of STAFFORD, Robert Nares, B. D.

CANONS.

Rev. William Vyse, D. C. L., Chancellor.	— Spencer Madan, M. A. Treasurer.
— Cha. Buckeridge, D. D. Precentor.	Rev. Thomas Newling, M.A. — Robert Nares. M. A. — William Brereton, M.A.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

REV. THOMAS LEE, B. D. rector of Burton, in the county of Warwick, elected president of Trinity college, in the university of Oxford.

REV. J. GELL, M. A. presented to the rectory of Boyleston, in the county of Derby, vice Rev. C. Fletcher, deceased.

September 4. An ordination held at Eccleshall, in the county of Stafford, by the Lord Bishop of this diocese, when the following gentlemen were ordained

DEACONS.

James William Judgson, M. A. Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Frederic White, M. A. Ditto.

Thomas Harris, M. A. Trinity college, Oxford.

REV. JEREMIAH SCOLFIELD, B. D. instituted to the rectory of Barton on the Heath, co. Warwick.

BISHOPRIC OF LLANDAFF.

THIS DIOCESS

Contains all Monmouthshire, except Dixton Welch, part of Welch Newton, Bicknor, and St. Mary's, Monmouth, in the bishopric of Hereford; and Doe, Comjoy, Llanthony, and Oldcastle in that of St. David's. It has also three parts in four of the county of Glamorgan, and contains about 237 churches and chapels, of which 98 are impropriations. Charged in the king's books 154*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Richard Newcombe, translated to St. Asaph, 1761.
Dr. John Ewer, translated to Bangor, 1768. Dr. Jonathan Shipley, translated to St. Asaph, 1769. The Hon. Dr. Shute Barrington, translated to Salisbury, 1782, upon which Dr. Watson was consecrated bishop of this diocese.

BISHOP,

Richard Watson, D.D. F.R.S. Archdeacon of Ely, rector of Carstel, Leicestershire, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, a trustee of the Hunterian Museum, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Rev. Benjamin Hall, D.D.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON,
The Rev. John Probyn.

PREBENDARIES.

Rev. John Probyn,	Rev. R. W. Moore.
— John Hunt, L.L.D.	— W. B. M. Lisle, D.C.L.
— S. Gale, M.A. precentor.	— William Williams, M.A.
— Charles Poyntz, D.D.	— John Fleming, M.A.
— Thomas Birt, M.A.	— S. Braithwaite, M.A.
— John Strachey, D.C. L.	— Benjamin Hall, D.D.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

REV. JOHN SEAGER, presented to the rectory of Welch Bicknor, co. Monmouth, See of Hereford.

REV. THOMAS PRICE, curate of Llandaff, inducted to the vicarage of St. Mellons and Lanederne.

REV. W. G. HORN RIDGE, instituted to the vicarage of Llanblithyan, co. Glamorgan.

DEACONS ordained.

Thomas Davies. John Jones.

BISHOPRIC OF LINCOLN.

THIS SEE

Contains all Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Buckinghamshire, with the exception of Monks Risborough and Halton, Abbots Aston and Winslow, and the chapelries of Grandborough and Little Harwood: the larger half of Hertfordshire, the parishes of Banbury, Tame, Milton, Croperdy, Horley, and Hornton, in the county of Oxford; Longford in Berkshire; Hetton, Empingham, and Liddlington, Rutlandshire; Gretton, King's Sutton and Nassington, in the county of Northampton; and the chapelries of Hyde and Wigtoft, in the county of Warwick. Charged in the king's books at 82*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. John Thomas, translated in 1761, to the see of Salisbury, was succeeded by Dr. John Green, who died in 1779. Dr. Thomas Thurlow was consecrated bishop of Lincoln the same year, and in that of 1787 was translated to Durham, and succeeded by George Prettyman, D. D. who obtained permission to take the name of Tomline.

BISHOP,

George Tomline, D. D. F. R. S. Dean of St. Paul's, visitor of King's college, Cambridge, of Brazen-nose, and Lincoln colleges, Oxford, and provincial chancellor of Canterbury.

The very Reverend the DEAN,

Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart, D.C.L. rector of St. Mary-le-Bone, one of the court of assistants of the Sons of the Clergy, and an elected trustee of the British Museum.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR, William Battine, D.C.L. F.R.S.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of LINCOLN,
John Prettyman, D. D.

Of STOWE, Rev. Cayley Illingworth.
Of LEICESTER, Andrew Burnaby, D. D.
Of BEDFORD, Richard Shepard, D. D.
Of HUNTINGDON, T. Parkinson, D. D.
Of BUCKINGHAM, Luke Heslop, B. D.

CANONS RESIDENTIARY.

Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart.	Rev. John Prettyman, D. D.
D.C.L. Dean.	Precentor.
— H. V. Bayley, M. A.	— Thomas Brand, M. A.
Subdean.	

PRESENTATIONS, &c, IN THE DIOCESE OF LINCOLN.

REV. ERIC RUDD, master of the free-grammar-school, at Thorne, presented to the discharged vicarage of Appleby, co. Lincoln, vice Moore, deceased.

REV. JOHN SURTEES, presented to the rectory of Edmundthorpe, in the county of Leicester, vice Stuart, resigned.

REV. ROBERT UVEDALE, M. A. presented to the vicarage of Fotherby cum Brackenbury, co. Lincoln.

REV. SAMUEL CAUTHERLEY, presented to the vicarage of Royston, in the county of Hertford, vice Rev. Shield, resigned.

REV. WILLIAM COOPER, B. D. presented to the rectory of Waddingham, St. Mary, and St. Peter, with the chapel of Smitterby, in the county of Lincoln, vice Rev. Barker, deceased.

REV. THOMAS BRAND, M. A. rector of Waythe, appointed canon residentiary in the cathedral church of Lincoln, vice Rev. Dr. Wharton, deceased.

REV. CALEY ILLINGWORTH, rector of Scampton and Epworth, in the county of Lincoln, preferred to the archdeaconry of Stowe, and the prebend of Liddington, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

April 8. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln sent the following circular letter to the clergy of his diocese.

Rev. Sir,—In compliance with the request of the gentlemen who are active in promoting the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln, I desire that you will preach a sermon in your church, for the benefit of that excellent charity, in the month of May, or June next, or as soon after as may be convenient, and that you will transmit the money to one of the bankers appointed to receive contributions, and inform me of the sum collected.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your affectionate brother,

To the Rev.

GEORGE LINCOLN.

Buckden-Palace, Huntingdonshire, April 8, 1808.

In consequence of this letter, and the compliance on the part of the clergy, a sum exceeding 6000*l.* was subscribed.

REV. JOHN COLLINSON, M. A. of Queen's college, Oxford, instituted to the rectory of Great Ponton, co. Lincoln, vice Fontaine, deceased.

REV. WILLIAM PALMER, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, presented to the rectory of Eynesbury, county of Huntingdon, vice Rev. Cole, deceased.

Trinity Sunday. An ordination was held at the palace of Buckden, by the lord bishop of this diocese, when the following gentlemen were ordained

DEACONS.

Mr. A. Jefferson, B.A. Fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge.

— Moore, B. A. St. John's college.

— Campbell, B. A. Queen's college.

— Rullivant, Jesus college.

PRIESTS.

Rev. Mr. Spence, B. A. Trinity college.

— Holland, B. A. Benet college.

— Elsob, L. L. B. Trinity-hall.

REV. PROBY, installed prebendary of Lafford, alias Sleaford, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

REV. THOMAS NELSON, curate of Epworth, and vicar of Kirkby-cum-Osgarby, appointed a surrogate for the arch-deaconry of Stowe.

REV. J. CRAGG, M. A. presented to the discharged rectory of Withcott, and licensed to the perpetual curacy of Ouston, co. Leicester.

A dispensation passed the great seal, enabling the **REV. FRANCIS SWAN,** M. A. to hold the rectory of Winteringham, together with the vicarage of Kirton, in the parts of Holland, in the county of Lincoln.

REV. JOHN DONCASTER, M. A. Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, and one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, elected head master of Oakham school, vice Rev. Bradford resigned.

REV. J. S. COLEMAN, of St. John's college, Cambridge, presented to the rectory of Houghton, in the county of Leicester.

REV. MR. ALLANSON, of Thumby, instituted to the discharged vicarage of Evington, in the county of Leicester.

April 29. An ordination held in Lincoln cathedral, by the Bishop, when the following gentlemen were ordained

DEACONS.

Henry Atley, B. A. Fellow of St. John's college.

Dean Judd Burdett, B. A. Jesus college.

H. W. Vevers, B. A. Trinity college.

E. W. Grinfield, B.A. Lincoln college.

Edward Sandys, B. A. John's college.

PRIESTS.

E. Thomas Marsh Philips, M. A. Sidney college.

Charles Bracenbury, B. A. Jesus college.

John Stockdale, B. A. Benet college.

George Bonner, Emanuel college.

REV. EDWARD DRAX FREE, D. D. fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, presented to the rectory of Sutton, in the county of Bedford, vice Rev. Kettisbury, D. D. deceased.

REV. HUGH HAMNER MORGAN, instituted to the rectory of Slapton, in the county of Buckingham.

Lincoln, Sep. 24. The Rev. V. P. Littlehales, A. M. rector of Burton, preached the annual sermon for the benefit of the Lincoln county hospital; a collection was made amounting to 81*l.*

The preacher in a very masterly and interesting discourse, exposed the futility of the various excuses made for withholding charitable contributions, and demonstrated the excellence and usefulness of the institution, secured and extended as it is by the zealous exertions of the guardians and officers. In particular, he very forcibly remarked that the benefit of charity was by no means confined to the cure of disease, or the reparation of accident: in the hour of bodily sickness, medicine has often and happily been administered to the *mind*: and he instanced that a patient who entered the hospital, deceased in body and corrupt in morals, has been known to return to her family, restored as well to a sense of religion as to bodily health. He therefore pointed out the propriety of enlarging this sphere of usefulness, by the regular appointment of a stipendiary chaplain to attend the hospital on Sunday, a day on which such attendance, as it is most necessary, so it can be least expected from the voluntary benevolence of clergymen, who lend their liberal and able assistance during the other part of the week.

REV. JOHN NELSON, M. A. master of Appleby school, presented to the curacy of Brill, in the county of Buckingham.

REV. EDWARD EDWARDS, M. A. master of the Grammar school, Huntingdon, and rector of All Saints, with St. John in that town, collated to a prebendal stall, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

REV. G. HUTTON, D. D. vicar of Sutterton, instituted to the rectory of Algar Kirk-cum-Fosdyke, near Boston, Lincolnshire.

REV. JAMES BLUNDELL, of Leith, presented to the rectory of Crowland abbey, in the county of Lincoln, vice Rev. Scribo, deceased.

REV. H. CROWE, Jun. M. A. instituted to the discharged vicarage of Buckingham, Bucks.

REV. JOHN BOUVERIE, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, presented to the rectory of Tydd St. Mary's, co. Lincoln.

REV. JOHN BREWIN, curate of Ailstone, and chaplain to Lord Hotham, instituted to the rectory of Gilmorton, co. Leicester.

A dispensation past the great seal, enabling the REV. ROBERT BOON, B. D. to hold the rectory of Ufford, Nottinghamshire, with the rectory of Stokerston, co. Leicester.

A dispensation past the great seal, to enable the REV. MONTAGUE EARLE WELBY, M. A. chaplain to Baroness Howe, to hold the vicarage of Long Bennington, with the rectory of Newton, co. Lincoln.

December 18. Lord Bishop of this diocess held an ordination at Buckden Palace.

PRIESTS.

Rev. Samuel Thomas Bloomfield, A. B. Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge.

- Joseph Relp, A. B. Peter house.
- William Slatter, M. A. Christ's church, Oxford.
- Enoch Hodgkinson Warriner, M. A. Lincoln college, Oxford.
- John Griffin, B. A. Balliol college, Oxford.

DEACONS.

Rev. William Brutton Wroth, A. B. St. John's college,
Cambridge.

- David Jenks, A. B. St. John's college.
- George Crabbe, A. B. Trinity college.
- Henry Clarke, A. B. Queen's college.
- John Sell, A. B. Magdalen college.

REV. GEORGE BONNER, of South Kelsey, appointed domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Curzon.

REV. WILLIAM ELSTOB, L. L. B. instituted to the rectory of Shelton, co. Bedford, vice Rev. George Barker.

BISHOPRIC OF ST. ASAPH.

DIOCESS OF ST. ASAPH.

Contains all the County of Flint, with the exception of Hanmer, Havarden, Bangor, Orton-Maddock and Wortenbury, which belong to the See of Chester; it has all Denbighshire, except the Deanery of Dryffynelwdd, in the Diocese of Bangor; the chapelries of Holt and Iscoed, in the Bishoprick of Chester, and Penley in that of Lichfield; half of the county of Merioneth, three parishes in Carnarvonshire, thirty-seven in Montgomeryshire, and eleven Churches and Chapels in the County of Salop, making in all one hundred and thirty-one Churches and Chapels.

The Archdeaconry is held in commendam with the Bishoprick.

Charged in the king's books 187*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Hon. Dr. Robert Drummond, translated to Salisbury, 1761.

Dr. Richard Newcombe, translated from Landaff, died, June 1769.

Dr. Jonathan Shipley, translated from Landaff, died, 1789.

Dr. Hallifax, translated from Gloucester, died 1790.

Hon. Dr. Lewis Bagot, translated from Norwich, died 1802.

Dr. Samuel Horsley, translated from Rochester, upon whose death in 1806, Dr. Cleaver was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph.

BISHOP,

William Cleaver, D. D. Archdeacon of St. Asaph, and principal of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and one of the Vice Presidents of the British Society for the encouragement of servants.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
William Davies Shipley, M. A.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
William Davies Shipley, M. A.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Reverend J. Dean, presented to the sinecure Rectory of Corwen, in the County of Merioneth: also collated to the precentorship in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Reverend H. J. Williams, Rural Dean of the Deanries of Poole and Caerleon, presented to the Vicarage of Poole, co. Montgomery.

BISHOPRIC OF BATH AND WELLS.

THIS BISHOPRIC

Contains the County of Somerset, except Holycross, St. Mary Radcliffe, and St. Thomas, with Leigh, Chapels to Bedminster in the Diocese of Bristol, and is divided into the Archdeaconries of Wells, Bath, and Taunton. Charged in the King's books, 533*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

In 1778, upon the death of Dr. Willis, Dr. Moss, Bishop of St. David's, was elected Bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr. Moss dying in 1802, was succeeded by Dr. Beadon, Bishop of Gloucester.

BISHOP.

Richard Beadon, D. D. Visitor of Wadham College, Oxford, and one of the Court of Assistants to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
George William Lukin, L. L. D.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF WELLS,
William Willes, M. A.

Of BATH James Phillott, D.D.
Of TAUNTON John Turner, M. A.

CANONS.

Rev. William Blencowe, M.A.	Rev. Walter King, D. D.
— John Turner, M. A.	Hon. and Rev. C. Digby, M.A.
Archdeacon of Taunton.	Rev. C. Barker, B.D. Subdean.
— T. Eyre, D.C.L. Treasurer.	— Henry Gould, M. A.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DIOCESS OF BATH AND WELLS.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

REV. WILLIAM SHAW, D. D. presented by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, to the Rectory of Schole juxta Mare, in the county of Somerset.

REV. HARVEY MARRIOTT, presented to the Rectory of Claverton, in the county of Somerset.

REV. J. RICHARDS, appointed to the Curacy of St. Michael extra Muros. City of Bath, vice Rev. Charles Phillott, resigned.

The University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity, on the **REV. THOMAS SEDGEWICK WHALLEY**, Prebendary of Wells.

REV. JOHN LUKIN, collated to a prebend in the Cathedral Church of Wells, vice. Rev. Fownes, dec.

REV. CHARLES ROCKETT, presented to the Vicarage of Weston Zoyland, in the county of Somerset

REV. E. WEBBE, L.L.B. Rector of Bathealton, co. Somerset. inducted to the discharged Rectory of Runnington, co. Somerset.

An ordination held in the Cathedral Church of Wells. Sep. 29.

REV. THOMAS WILKINS, M. A. presented to the Living of Weston in the County of Somerset.

REV. JOHN THRING, presented to the Rectory of Afford, in Somersetshire, vice Rev. William Ireland resigned.

REV. JOHN TOWNSEND, licensed to the perpetual and augmented Curacy of Glastonburg, co. Somerset.

REV. GEORGE MORGAN, of Shepton Mallet, appointed domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

REV. THOMAS STRANGEWAYS, perpetual Curate of Wilton, presented to the discharged Vicarage of Charlton Adam, co. Somerset, vice Rev. Samuel Gatehouse. dec.

BISHOPRIC OF PETERBOROUGH.

THIS DIOCESS

Contains the county of Northampton, except the parishes of King's Sutton, Gretton, and Nassington; and the county of Rutland, with the exception of Empingham, Hetton, and Liddlington, peculiars to the church of Lincoln, and contains 364 churches and chapels, 91 of which are impropriate. Charged in the king's books 414*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Richard Terrick was translated to London, and in May, 1764, was succeeded by Dr. Lamb, in this bishoprick. Dr. Lamb dying in 1768, was succeeded by Dr. Hinchliffe, upon whose decease in 1794, Dr. Madan was translated from the see of Bristol.

BISHOP.

Spencer Madan, D. D. rector of West Halton, co. Lincoln, and rector of Castor, in Northamptonshire, this latter rectory being held with the bishoprick.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
J. Kippling, D. D.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of PETERBOROUGH,
Rev. William Strong, D. D.

PREBENDARIES.

Rev. Peter Coryton, L. L. D.	Rev. Spencer Madan, M. A.
— Benjamin Bernard, M. A.	Divinity reader.
— Francis Tutt, M. A.	— Joseph Stephen Pratt.

PROCEEDINGS, &c. &c. IN THE DIOCESS OF PETERBOROUGH.

February 12. Notice was given by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, that if any clergyman in his diocese, possessed of small income and a large family, wished to apply for the annual distribution of Dr. Taylor's, and Mr. Middleton's benefactions, he was to state to the bishop the circumstances of his situation without delay.

Another notice was given on the 18th of March, that if any clergyman in this diocese, of the description above mentioned

wished to apply for Mrs. Cam's benefaction,* he was to state the same to the bishop.

REV. JOSEPH STEPHEN PRATT, vicar of Peterborough, collated to a prebendal stall, in that cathedral, vice Rev. Smith, deceased.

At the assizes in March, at Northampton, came on a cause, the Rev. Wykes, v. Jackson, for a libel.

The plaintiff is rector, and the defendant an inhabitant of the parish of Nashbeach; the defendant had written several letters to the bishop and archdeacon of Peterborough, complaining of Mr. Wykes as a clergyman. In consequence of these letters, Mr. Wykes with the advice of the bishop, brought his action for libel: but the judge being of opinion that the defendant had written to the bishop and archdeacon in their official capacity, who being fully competent to decide upon the merits of the case, and to redress any grievances that might be complained of, the action could not lie, and the plaintiff was consequently nonsuited.

A dispensation passed the great seal, to enable the Rev. THOMAS FAWCETT, M. A. to hold the rectory of Bradden, with the rectory of Aynhoe, in the county of Northampton.

At a public ordination of the Right Reverend Father in God, Spencer, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Peterborough, held in the cathedral church of Peterborough, on Sunday the 24th day of April, 1808, the following persons were ordained, viz.

DEACON.

Joseph Shaw, A. B. fellow of Christ college, Cambridge.

PRIESTS.

Philip Story, A. B. Jesus college, Cambridge.

John Mills, A. M. Benet college, Cambridge.

Robert Simpson, A. B. St. Mary Magdalene hall, Oxford.

Robert Pedder Buddicom, A. B. Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Thomas Woodd, A. B. St. Edmund hall, Oxford.

Edward Kempe, M. A. Trinity college, Cambridge.

June 16. The Bishop held a confirmation at Peterborough, for that city, and the adjoining parishes.

* For an account of Mrs. Cam's charity, vid. *Diocese of Gloucester.*

REV. R. BOON. B. D. senior bursar of St. John's college, Cambridge, presented to the rectory of Ufford, with the chapelry of Bainton, in the county of Northampton, vice Rev. Dr. Jenkin.

A dispensation passed the great seal, November 11, enabling Mr. Boon to hold the above-mentioned rectory, with that of Stokerston, in the county of Leicester.

A dispensation passed the great seal, enabling the REV. THOMAS HOLDICH, M. A. domestic chaplain to the Earl of Lonsdale, and rector of Burton Overy, in the county of Leicester, to hold the rectories of Maidwell, St. Mary and St. Peter, co. Northampton, vice Rev. Dr. Jenkin.

REV. W. W. LAYNG, M. A. vicar of St. Lawrence, in the city of York, instituted to the united vicarages of Great and Little Harrowden, co. Northampton.

REV. JAMES HOGG, curate of Geddington, instituted to the rectory of Glendon, in the county of Northampton.

During this year, a circumstance took place in this diocese, that excited a considerable degree of animadversion. The event to which we allude was noticed in most of the London prints, and was copied into almost every provincial newspaper throughout the kingdom.

As this circumstance involves a question of the utmost importance to the clergy in general, we have not only thought proper to give a particular statement of it in the Ecclesiastical Register, but have considered it in a measure our duty to insert the opinion of one of the most eminent civilians upon a similar case.

The child of John Swingler, an inhabitant of the parish of Wardley-cum-Belton, in the county of Rutland, was baptized in a congregation of Dissenters, assembled for public worship, in the dwelling-house of one Thomas Goodliff, at Lambly Lodge, in the parish of Belton, by the Rev. George Hill, a dissenting minister of Market Harbro', on the 17th of July; on the 28th of August the child died, and a request was made to the vicar of the parish (the Rev. J. W. Wickes) to bury it. Mr. Wickes, however, refused to perform the ceremony. In con-

sequence of this refusal, Mr. Green, an independent minister at Uppingham, made a formal complaint to Mr. John Webster, secretary to the committee for supporting the civil rights of the Dissenters: Mr. Webster, upon the receipt of this complaint, transmitted it, with the following letter, to the Lord Bishop of the diocese:

My Lord.—By desire of the committee for supporting the civil rights of the Dissenters, on the other side I send your lordship the copy of a letter received from the Rev. John Green, a dissenting minister, at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, making a complaint against the Rev. Mr. Wickes, rector of Wardley cum Belton, in Rutlandshire, in consequence of his refusing to read the burial service over the child of one of his dissenting parishioners, and permitting the corps only to be interred in the churchyard, for which he demanded fees. I have written to Mr. Wickes in consequence, but have received no answer from him. The committee therefore have directed the matter to be laid before your lordship, in the hopes that you will interfere, and prevent a repetition of the like in future, as Mr. Wickes has acted contrary to law.

I have the honour to be, my lord, &c.

Nov. 5th, 1808.

Signed—JOHN WEBSTER, Sec.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

This letter the bishop enclosed to Mr. Wickes, in the following:

Pal. Pet. Nov. 9, 1808.

Rev. Sir.—The inclosed I received very lately, and forward it to you for your perusal. You will then please to return it to me. I doubt not you have very good reasons for what you did respecting the Dissenter's child, though Mr. Webster accuses you of having acted *contrary to law*. I have written a few lines to him, to request that he will point out *that law to me*, if there be any such thing in existence; but be this as it may, I know the present Sir WILLIAM SCOTT (whose opinion I took upon this very subject) recommends burying the Dissenters' children baptized by their own ministers, whenever brought to be buried by our established clergy.

I read in the papers very lately, that there is a trial now pending in Westminster Hall, exactly upon the same case with yours, and I most heartily wish it may be so, that clergymen may know how to act for the future.

One thing I am sorry you did, which was taking the fees, as you refused to bury. This was injudicious.

I am, Rev. Sir, &c.

Rev. J. W. Wickes.

Sra. PETERBRO'.

The following is part of Mr. Wickes' reply.

Belton Picarage, Nov. 19th, 1808.

My Lord.—My protracted silence in respect to your lordship's very friendly and pastoral letter, dated the 9th instant, requires some apology.

It certainly was my intention to have answered it by return of post; and I immediately commenced a duty which I owed to my most respected diocesan.

The reasons which induced my not reading the burial service over the infant child of John Swinney are plain and simple. Exclusive of the injury resulting from a ready compliance in such a solitary instance, when every other rite and ordinance of the established church is resisted, ridiculed, and despised by an increasing sect of fanatics in my parish, who have constantly opposed church baptism;—I thought myself bound in duty to refuse such application, when the infant had not been baptized or initiated into the

church, according to the form prescribed in the book of common prayer. I considered myself sufficiently sanctioned in the refusal, by the tenor of the lxviii. canon;—and the virtual meaning, if not the more express words, of the order preceding the burial service itself,

For I know not that any law exists in favour of Dissenters, in this particular; when in all others they are opposite to us. Nor to the best of my knowledge have the clergy received any authoritative injunction from the bishops, by which they might know how to act in so delicate a circumstance.

These, my lord, were my reasons for acting as I did.

We do not think it necessary to give the whole of this letter, we have copied all that bears upon the particular point in question, the rest alludes merely to calumnies which appear to have been insidiously propagated, but which the reverend author in his enlarged letter* to the bishop has sufficiently refuted.†

The question submitted to the consideration of Sir. William Scott, was founded on a case exactly similar in all respects to that of Mr. Wickes. Sir William Scott, however, previous to giving his opinion upon it, sent it back with an inquiry as to the *form* of the baptism, which had been used with respect to the child, which the clergyman had refused to inter. The answer was, that the child had been baptized by a dissenting minister, by the sprinkling of water, “in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.”—Sir William Scott says,

“I am of opinion, that if reasonable proof was offered to the clergyman, that the child had been baptized in the manner described in the answer to the question proposed by me, he acted illegally and improperly, in refusing to bury it, and that he might be prosecuted with effect in the ecclesiastical court for his refusal.

“The ground upon which I hold the refusal of the clergyman to be unjustifiable, is that the child was not *unbaptized* in the sense and intention of the compilers of our Liturgy and Rubrick. What that sense and intention was, is very much a question of fact and of history, and I think that that history has been collected by different writers, but particularly by Bishop Fleetwood, with sufficient accuracy, to authorize the legal conclusion I draw.”

* *Perle Si Vis.* A letter to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

† See Mr. Wickes' reasoning upon the lxviii canon, in page 16 of the same work.

BISHOPRIC OF WORCESTER.

THIS DIOCESS

Contains one third part of Warwickshire, two Parishes in Staffordshire, one in Salop, and two Chapelries in the county of Gloucester; it extends also over all Worcestershire, with the exception of twenty-one Churches and Chapels, which are in the Deanery of Burford, in the Diocese of Hereford. The number of Churches are about two hundred and eighty, seventy-one of which are impropriate. Charged in the King's books, 928*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Upon the death of Dr. Johnson, in Nov. 1774, Dr. North was translated to this See, from that of Litchfield and Coventry; upon his promotion to Winchester, Dr. Hurd was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, who dying June, 1808, was succeeded by Dr. Cornwall, Bishop of Hereford.

BISHOP.

Folliott Herbert Walker Cornwall, D.D.

The very Rev. the DEAN,
Arthur Onslow, D. D.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
James H. Arnold, D. C. L.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of WORCESTER,
Rev. Thomas Evans, D. D.

PREBENDARIES.

Rev. Thomas Evans, D.D.	Rev. John Wingfield, D.D.
— James Stillingfleet, M.A.	— James Meakin M.A.
— Thomas Fountaine, M.A.	— John Francis Seymour
— J. Torkington, B.C.L.	St. John, M. A.
— Richard Kilvert, M.A.	— John Banks Jenkinson,
— * Septimus Collinson, D. D.	M. A.

* As Margaret, professor in the University of Oxford.

REV. CHARLES NEVE, B. D. presented to the vicarage of White Ladies Aston, in the county of Worcester, vice Rev. Vernon, resigned.

REV. HENRY PORTMAN COOPER, presented to the vicarage of All Saints, and St. Lawrence, in the borough of Evesham, co. Worcester, vice Rev. Edward Cooper, deceased.

MR. P. COOPER was also appointed by the worshipful the chancellor of this diocese, a surrougat for granting marriage licences.

June 14. The king was pleased to order a Conge D'Elire, to pass the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Worcester, to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of the Reverend Father in God, Richard, late bishop thereof; and his Majesty was also pleased, by his royal sign manual, to recommend to the said dean and chapter, the **REV. FOLLIOTT HERBERT WALKER CORNWALL, D. D.** to be by them elected bishop of the said see.

Dr. Cornwall enthroned by proxy, July 20th; the Rev. Griffin, proxy.

REV. CHARLES PHILLOTT, M. A. to the perpetual curacies of Badsey, and Wickhamford, in the county of Worcester, vice Hon. and Rev. Hey Drummond, deceased.

REV. HENRY SALMON, vicar of Longden, in the county of Worcester, appointed domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of York.

REV. RICHARD HOLLINDEN AMPHLETT, M. A. presented to the rectorcy of Hadsor, in the county of Worcester, vice Rev. John Amphlett, resigned.

REV. JOHN HARWARD, of Fladbury, elected head master of Hartlebury school, in the county of Worcester.

REV. JOHN BANKS JENKINSON, A. M. installed prebendary of Worcester cathedral, vice Rev. Dr. Plumptree, appointed dean of Gloucester.

September 21. An ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Worcester : ordained

PRIESTS.

Mathew Lum, A. B. Magdalen-hall, Oxford.
Thomas Slatter, A. B. Pembroke college, Oxford.
Proctor Robinson, A. B. Lincoln college, Oxford.

DEACONS.

Thomas Hill Lowe, A. B. Trinity college, Oxford.
George Hancox, A. B. Queen's college, Oxford.
William Domvile, Ex. Aul. B. M. V.
John Brettall, B. A. Wadham college, Oxford.

REV. JEREMIAH SCOLFIELD, B. D. instituted to the rectory of Barton on the Heath, co, Warwick.

BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER.

THE SEE

Of Chichester extends over the county of Sussex, with the exception of twenty-two peculiars, belonging to that of Canterbury. Charged in the King's book, 677*l. 1s. 8d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. D.D. died in 1797, and was succeeded by the present Bishop, Dr. Buckner.

[BISHOP,

John Buckner, D. D. Rector of St. Giles's, Co. Middlesex; Vice President of the Bloomsbury Dispensary, and of the School for the Indigent Blind, one of the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and associate of Bray's institution for Parochial Libraries.

The Reverend the DEAN,
Coombe Miller, M. A.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Rev. D. Hollingbury, M. A.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of CHICHESTER,
Of LEWES, Rev. M. D'Oyly.

CANONS.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, Rev. Moses Toghill, M. A.	Rev. M. Webber, M. A. —— Georges Metcalfe, M. A.
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PROCEEDINGS IN THE BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER.

The Rev. FIELDE, presented to the vicarage of Lancing, co. of Sussex.

Rev. THOMAS PALEY, M. A. presented to the rectory of Aldrington, in the county of Sussex. Vice Rev. Deighton, dec.

REMARK. This Parish was once a considerable village, and supposed to have been given by Alfred to his younger Son: there was also a Cell to the Abbey of Sees in Normandy, vid. Tanner's Not. Mon. et Burrell's M. S. S. No. 5683. p. 25. It is now nearly washed away by the sea, and has neither house, church, nor inhabitant; the Living is however estimated at 400*l.* per annum.

A dispensation past the Great Seal, to enable the **Rev. JOHN PINFOLD, M. A.** to hold the rectory of Pyecombe with the vicarage of Steyning, Co. Sussex.

REV. WILLIAM MILLER, inducted to the united vicarages of East Dean, with Friston, in the county of Sussex.

A dispensation past the Great Seal to enable the **Rev. RICHARD SMITH,** domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to hold the rectory of Jevington, with the vicarage of West Ham, co. Sussex.

November. An ordination held by the Bishop of Chichester, ordained

PRIESTS,

- Maurice Smell, B. A. Trinity College, Oxford.
- Robert Prosser, B. A. All Souls College, Oxford.
- Thomas Harrison, Literate.
- John Russel, B. A. St. John's College, Cambridge.

REV. J. P. HOOPER, M. A. instituted to the Rector of Kingstone by Sea, co. Sussex, vice Rev. C. Williams, dec.

REV. JOHN THOMPSON, M. A. presented to the discharged vicarage of Framfield, co. Sussex.

††† Confirmations, and episcopal visitations are holden every third year; in the two intermediate years, the two archdeacons hold their respective visitations in the archdeaconries of Chichester and Lewes. The last confirmation was divided in the years 1807 and 1808.

BISHOPRIC OF BANGOR.

THE DIOCESS OF BANGOR

Contains the Isle of Anglesey and all Carnarvonshire, except Llystraen, Elgys, Rhos, and Llangwsteinin, which are in the Bishopric of St. Asaph; more than half of the county of Merioneth, with the deanries of Dyffrynclwdd in Denbighshire, and Arwstley in Montgomeryshire; it is divided into the three archdeaconries of Bangor, Anglesey and Merioneth, the two first of which are annexed to the Bishopric, and contains one hundred and ninety-five churches and chapels. Charged in the King's books, 131*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. John Egerton, translated to Lichfield and Coventry, 1768.

Dr. John Ewer, died Oct. 1774.

Dr. John Moore, translated to the primacy of Canterbury, 1783.

Dr. John Warren, died, 1800.

Dr. William Cleaver, from Chester, translated in 1806 to St. Asaph, and was succeeded by Dr. Randolph, Bishop of Oxford.

BISHOP,

John Randolph, D. D. Archdeacon of Anglesey and Bangor.

The very reverend the DEAN,
John Warren, B. D.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Charles Warren, M. A.

The venerable the ARCHDEACON of MERIONETH.
Pet. Williams, D. D.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

REV. THOMAS RATHBONE, B.A. instituted to the vicarage of Llanbadrig, alias Llanbedric, county of Anglesey, Patron the King, vice Rev. William Jones, B.A. dec.

REV. THOMAS JONES, B.A. to the perpetual curacy of Llanfihangel y Pennant, county of Merioneth, also to that of Tallyn, Patron the Bishop of Bangor.

REV. EVAN LLOYD, B.A. to the perpetual curacy of Penmynydd, co. Anglesey, patron the Rev. Hugh Wynne Jones, clerk, prebendary of Penmynydd.

REV. HUGH PRICE, A. B. ordained by the Bishop of Bangor, and licensed to the perpetual curacy of Llanffinnan, co. Anglesey, patron, the dean of Bangor.

The REV. RICHARD NEWCOMBE, elected alderman of the borough of Ruthin.

REV. EDWARD JONES, A. M. one of the chaplains of Christ Church college, Oxford, appointed head master of Ruthin School, patron, the Bishop of Bangor.

DIOCESS OF GLOUCESTER.

THIS SEE

Extends over the whole of Gloucestershire, except the Bristol Deanery; and the chapels of Iccombe and Cawhony-born which are in the Diocese of Worcester; it has also the parish of Kingswood in Wiltshire, and contains 336 churches and chapels, of which 125 are inappropriate. Charged in the King's book 31*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

In 1779 died the celebrated Dr. Warburton, upon which the Hon. Dr. York was removed from St. David's and installed Bishop of Gloucester. In July, 1781, he was translated to the See of Ely, and succeeded by Dr. Hallifax, who being promoted to that of St. Asaph in 1789, Dr. Beadon was elected bishop of this Diocese. In 1802, Dr. Huntingford was consecrated, upon the translation of Dr. Beadon to the bishopric of Bath and Wells.

BISHOP,

George Isaac Huntingford, D.D. Warden of Winchester College and President of the Society of Schoolmasters.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
John Plumtree, D. D.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Edward Cooke, M. A.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of GLOUCESTER.
Rev. J. Stonhouse Vigor, Rector of Dursley.

PREBENDARIES RESIDENTIARY.

Rev. John Mitchell, L.L.B. Subdean. Hon. and Rev. Daniel Finch, B.D.	Rev. Joseph A. Small, D.D. — John Smyth,* D.D. — Hugh Morgan, D.D. — Henry Ridley, D.D.
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* As master of Pembroke, Oxford.

REV. C. NEEVE, B. D. instituted to the vicarage of Old Sodbury with Chipping Sodbury, in the county of Gloucester.

REV. W. S. SKILLERN, M. A. rector of Crypt Grammar School, presented to the vicarage of Chipping Norton, in the county of Gloucester, vice Rev. Thomas Evans, dec.

REV. WM. G. HORNBRIDGE, appointed minor canon Gloucester cathedral, and instituted to the vicarage of Llanbethian, co. Glamorgan.

September 4. An ordination held in Gloucester cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester. Ordained

PRIESTS.

Rev. Daubeney.

— Thomas Jarvis.

— J. Selwyn.

— John Turner.

— Wm. Loggin.

— P. W. Moore.

DEACONS.

James Rudge.

H. Berkin.

Thomas Andrews.

S. Breswell.

William Woolston.

REV. JOHN PLUMPTREE, D.D. promoted to the deanery of Gloucester, vacated by the translation of the Right Reverend Father in God, John late bishop of Bristol, to the see of Hereford.

REV. WILLIAM FLAMANCK, A.B. instituted to the rectory of Winston, co. Gloucester, vice Rev. J. Longden.

REV. EMRA, presented to the vicarage of St. George, in Gloucestershire, vice Rev. R. Hart.

REV. F. E. WITTS, A. B. of Wadham college, Oxford, presented to the rectory of Upper Slaughter.

Orders similar to the following were issued in all the dioceses.

Reverend the Clergy, of the Diocese of Gloucester.

The clergy of this diocese holding any benefice, with cure of souls, under the value of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, are hereby desired, for special reasons, to deliver the name of such benefice, either in person or by the churchwardens, to the deputy chancellor at his ensuing visitation, and every gentleman is requested to add his own name, address, and nearest post town, that farther communications of particulars may be more readily made to him.

Signed by order of the bishop,

THOMAS RUDGE, SECRETARY.

Gloucester, Sep. 26, 1808.

REV. M. RUDDOCK, M. A. licenced to the perpetual curacy of Churchdown, co. Gloucester.

REV. R. EMMERSON, licenced to the perpetual curacy of Norton, in the county of Gloucester.

REV. ROBERT CLIFTON, appointed one of the minor canons of Gloucester Cathedral, vice Rev. Charles Palmer, resigned.

MRS. ANN CAM'S CHARITY.

By a decision of the House of Lords, on the appeal from the Court of Chancery, "Shackwell versus Jefferys, as executor to Moggridge, Esq." it was decreed, that 38,000*l.* 3 per cent. annuities, and 1200*l.* Royal Exchange assurance stock, be transferred to the incorporated society established by royal charter, anno 1678, by the title of "The Governors of the Charity for the Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen." The residuum of the whole personal property of the testatrix to be paid to the last mentioned governors, with liberty for them to pay over to the charitable institution

called "The Society of Stewards and Subscribers for Maintaining and Educating Poor Orphans of Clergymen until of age to be put out apprentices," such proportion of these funds as they shall think proper, towards the relief of that charity.

Also 6000*l.* 3 per cent. Bank annuities, to be transferred to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, and 100*l.* cash (for dividends thereon to be laid out at interest, and the dividends to accumulate) to be annually applied to the purposes of the charitable institution called "The Charity in aid of the Distribution annually made by the Stewards of the Meetings of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, &c. &c." for the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Gloucester only.

GLOUCESTER.

Charity for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford.

Collections at the Gloucester Music Meetings.

	<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
First Day - - - - -	161 13 7
Second Day - - - - -	192 8 0
Third Day - - - - -	206 5 4
	<hr/> <i>£</i> 560 6 11

Stewards nominated for next year.

The Dean of Gloucester	Mr. Paul
Rev. Lysons	— Smith
— Clutterbuck	— Naper

BISHOPRIC OF ELY.

THE DIOCESS OF ELY

Contains all Cambridgeshire, with the exception of seventeen parishes in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, and has the parish of Emmeth, in the county of Norfolk, comprising 164 churches and chapels, of which 75 are impropriate. Charged in the king's books 2184*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

On November the 23d, 1770, died the Reverend Father in God, Matthias Mawson, Lord Bishop of this diocess, upon which Dr. Edmund Keene was translated from the see of Chester. Dr. Keene died in 1781, and was succeeded by the Hon. Dr. James York, being translated from Gloucester, upon whose death in this present year, Dr. Dampier was translated from Rochester, and consecrated bishop of Ely.

BISHOP,

Thomas Dampier, D. D. visitor of Jesus, St. Peters, and St. John's colleges, Cambridge, master of Sherborne hospital, and a justice of the peace, by act of parliament, 27 H. 8. c. 24. s. 20,

The very Reverend the DEAN,

William Pearce, D. D. master of Jesus college, Cambridge, and one of the court of assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
William Compton, D. C. L. Advocate.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of ELY,
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Landaff.

PREBENDARIES.

Rev. George Downing, M.A.	Rev. G. L. Jenyns, M. A.
— Thomas Waddington,	— Benjamin Underwood,
D. D.	M. A.
— Philip Yorke, M. A.	— Peploe Ward, D. D.
— George Owen Cambridge, M. A.	— Cesar Marogan, D. D.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

REV. J. JACKSON, M. A. master of the grammar school at Wisbech, appointed surrogate for granting marriage licences.

REV. JOHN HOLME, M. A. presented to the vicarage of Hinton St. Andrew, in the county of Cambridge.

Bishop of Ely held a confirmation at Chatteries, April 18; Wisbech, April 19; April 20.

April 10. An ordination held at Ely, by the Lord Bishop of this diocese, when the following gentlemen were ordained.

DEACONS,

John Kirby, B. A. Trinity college, Cambridge.

Robert Moore, B. A. St. John's college.

Richard Etough.

Charles George, B. A. St. John's college.

Thomas Ludbey, B. A. St. John's college.

Henry Lloyd, B. A. King's college.

PRIESTS,

Robert Fiske, M. A. St. John's college, Cambridge.

Francis Merewether, B. A.

Henry Pepys, M. A. St. John's college.

Richard Boys, B. A. Corpus Christi college.

Aldous Edward Henshaw, M. A. Trinity college.

Frederick Herbert Maberley, B. A. Trinity college.

REV. SAMUEL SMITH, canon of Christ church, Oxford, instituted to the rectory of Dry Drayton, co. Cambridge, vice Rev. Smith, deceased.

September 13. The king was pleased to order a Conge D'Elime to pass the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Ely to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. James Yorke; and his Majesty was also pleased by his royal sign manual, to recommend to the said dean and chapter the REV. THOMAS DAMPIER, D. D. bishop of Rochester, to be by them elected bishop of the said see.

November 19. Dr. Mansel, Lord Bishop of Bristol, held his first ordination in Trinity college, Cambridge, when the following gentlemen were ordained

DEACONS,

- Mr. Charles Richard Pritchett, B. A. Trinity college.
- Mr. Benjamin Pullan, B. A. Fellow of Clare-hall.
- Mr. Robert Anlezark, B. A. of Christ's college.

REV. JOSEPH GILL, B. D. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, presented to the discharged vicarage of Swaffham Bulbeck, co. Cambridge, vice Rev. Symonds, deceased.

REV. J. MORTON COLSON, M. A. presented to the rectory of Little Gransden, co. Cambridge, vice Rev. Gower, deceased.

REV. BOWYER SPARKE, D. D. Dean of Bristol, presented to the rectory of Leverington, Isle of Ely, vice Rev. Dr. Nasmith, deceased.

REV. DR. RAMSDEN, deputy regius professor of divinity, instituted to the vicarage of Chesterton, co. Cambridge.

REV. WILLIAM THORPE, late of Caius college, Cambridge, instituted to the discharged vicarage of Stretchworth, co. Cambridge.

REV. THOMAS WEBSTER, M. A. Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, presented to the vicarage of Oakington, co. Cambridge, vice Rev. Hunt, resigned.

BISHOPRIC OF EXETER.

THE BISHOPRIC OF EXETER

Contains the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and is divided into the archdeaconries of Exeter, Barnetaple, Totness, and Cornwall; 182 churches and chapels. Charged in the king's books, 500*l.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. George Lavington, died in 1762.

Hon. Dr. Frederic Keppel, died in 1777.

Dr. Ross, died in 1792.

Dr. William Butler, died in 1797.

Dr. Henry Reginald Courtenay, translated from Bristol, died in 1803.

Dr. John Fisher, translated to Salisbury, and was succeeded by the Hon. Dr. Pelham.

BISHOP,

Hon. George Pelham, L.L.D. Archdeacon of Exeter, visitor of Exeter College, Oxford, canon residentiary of Chichester, and vicar of Hellingly, and Boxhill, in the county of Sussex.

The very reverend the DEAN,
Charles Talbot, D. D.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Ralph Barnes, M.A.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF EXETER,
Bishop of Exeter.

Of BARNSTAPLE, Rev. Thomas Johnes, M.A.

Of TOTNESS, Rev. Ralph Barnes, M.A.

Of CORNWALL, Rev. William Short, B. D.

CANONS.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter.	Rev. Thomas Heberden, M.A.
Rev. N. Nutcombe, D.C.L.	— J. Francis Howell, M.A.
— Ralph Barnes, M.A.	— Joseph Martin, M.A.
Archdeacon of Totness.	— Jonathan Parker Fisher,
— George Gordon, B.D.	D.D. Suldean.
<i>Precentor.</i>	

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DIOCESS OF EXETER.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

REV. PETER FRYE HONY, S.C.L. instituted to the vicarage of Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall, on his own petition as patron, vice Rev. John Hony, resigned.

REV. J. WOOLCOMBE, presented to the rectory of Stowford, in the county of Devon.

A dispensation passed the great seal to enable the Rev. CHRISTOPHER RIGHY, M.A. domestic chaplain to the Earl of Warwick, to hold the rectory of Ringmore, in the county of Devon, with the vicarages of Ippleden, and Woodland in the same county.

REV. DUKE YONGE, M.A. vicar of Cornwood, presented to the rectory of Sheviock, in the county of Cornwall, vice Rev. Jeans, dec.

REV. CHARLES BURNE, instituted to the rectory of Tedburn St. Mary, in the county of Devon.

REV. WILLIAM ROWE, presented to the rectory of St. John, in the county of Cornwall.

The REV. C. B. SELBY, ordained by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and licensed to the chapel of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall.

REV. WILLIAM SALTER, A. B. licensed to the perpetual curacy of East Teignmouth, in the county of Devon, vice Rev. Archdeacon Short, resigned.

Rev. HENRY FELLOWS, M.A. of Colebrooke, Devonshire, appointed chaplain in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

July 21. The Bishop of this Diocese held a primary visitation of the clergy of the Diocese in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, attended by the Rev. Ralph Barnes, archdeacon of Totness, and by the venerable the archdeacon of Barnstaple; at the close of a sermon preached by the Rev. William Lane, the bishop retired to the altar, and delivered a most elegant and impressive speech, on the duties of the clerical profession.

During the months of July and August, the bishop of Exeter confirmed 15,788 persons, at the undermentioned places.

<i>July</i>	8.	Axminster	360
	9.	Honiton	910
	11.	Tiverton	927
	12.	Chulmleigh	470
	13.	Southmolton	780
	14.	Barnstaple	1900
	16.	Bideford	800
	18.	Torrington	1490
	19.	Oakhampton	1220
	20.	Tavistock	724
	21.	Plymouth	875
	22.	Stoke Damarel	158
	23.	Mount Edgcumbe	68
	24.	Plympton	375
	25.	Modbury	637
	26.	Totness	1227
	28.	Ashburton	543
	29.	Newton and Highweek	1122
<i>Aug.</i>	3.	Exeter	630
	4.	Neighbouring parishes	1072
			15,788

REV. PHILIP GILLARD, A. B. licensed to the curacy of Thurlestone, in the county of Devon.

REV. GERYS GRYLLS, S.C.L. licensed to the curacies of Gunwallow, Wynnyton, and Cury or Corantyn, in the county of Cornwall.

REV. EDWARD TREVENER, A. B. licensed to the curacy of Maugan, and St. Martin, in the county of Cornwall.

REV. ROBERT HARNESS CARUE, A.B. licensed to the curacy of Crediton.

REV. RICHARD BRYAN, M.A. instituted to the vicarage of West Down, in the county of Devon.

REV. WILLIAM PALMER STAPELL, M.A. instituted to the rectory of Bickington, in the county of Devon.

Aug. 29. At a public ordination held in Exeter Cathedral there were ordained six Priests and four Deacons.

REV. HENRY WOOLCOMBE, A.B. of Oriel College, Oxford, ordained deacon by the Lord Bishop of Exeter in his private chapel and licensed to the curacy of High Hampton, in the county of Devon. Sep. 21.

Sep. 27. A confirmation held at Teignmouth.

28. At Paignton.

REV. JOHN ROGERS, B.A. collated to a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Peter, Exeter, vice Rev. Dr. Carpenter, dec.

REV. JOHN BACHELOR, M.A. vicar of Ingliston, collated to the vicarage of Kenton, co. Devon.

REV. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, licensed to the lectureship of St. Andrews, within the borough of Plymouth.

Dec. 7. An ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

Ordained PRIESTS.

Rev. Thomas Pearce, A.B.

Rev. William Allen, A.B.

REV. HENRY MANNING, instituted to the rectory of Drewsteignton, co. Devon, vice. Rev. Roberts, dec.

REV. DUKE YONGE, Jun. instituted to the rectory of Newton Ferrers, co. Devon.

REV. WILLIAM GORDON, precentor of Exeter, collated to a prebend in Exeter Cathedral.

BISHOPRIC OF ST. DAVID'S.

THIS DIOCESS

Has all Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Brecknock-shires, it has also all Radnorshire, except the parishes of Old and New Radnor, Presteyne, Norton, Knighton, and Michael Church Arrow, which are in the diocese of Hereford; the fourth part of Glamorganshire, eleven churches and chapels in the county of Hereford, two in Montgomeryshire, and three in the county of Monmouth—it is divided into the four arch-deaconries of St. David's, Brecknock, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, and contains about 500 churches and chapels. Charged in the king's books, 426*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Anthony Ellis, died in 1761.
Dr. Samuel Squire, died May 17, 1766.
Dr. Robert Lowth, translated to Oxford in October, 1766.
Dr. Charles Moss, translated to Bath and Wells, 1774.
Hon. Dr. James York, translated to Gloucester, in 1779.
Dr. John Warren, translated to Bangor, May, 1783.
Dr. Edward Smallwell, translated to Oxford, 1788.
Dr. Samuel Horsley, translated to Rochester, 1798.
Hon. Dr. Wm. Stuart, translated to the archbishopric of Armagh in Ireland, 1800.
Lord George Murray, D. D. dying in 1803, Dr. Burgess was consecrated Lord Bishop of this diocese.

BISHOP,

Thomas Burgess, D.D. prebendary of Durham.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of ST. DAVID'S,
Rev. R. Churton, M. A.

Of CARMARTHEN, William Crawford, D. D.

Of CARDIGAN, John Williams, B. C. L.

Of BRECON, Richard Davies, M. A.

CANONS.

Rev. Francis Wollaston, L.L.B. Precentor.	Rev. Richard Raikes, M.A.
— William Probyn, M.A.	— John Williams, B.D.
— John Williams, B.C.L.	— Richard Davies, M.A.
Archdeacon.	Archdeacon.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

REV. JAMES DRAKE, M. A. vicar of Cirow, co. Radnor, appointed by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Chancellor of this diocese, surrogate for the proving of wills, and granting of marriage licences.

REV. JENKINS, vicar of Llanliwini, co. Carmarthen, licensed to the curacy of Llanllwch, co. Carmarthen.

REV. I. H. HUMPHREYS, L. L. B. presented to the rectory of Lawrenny, co. Pembroke.

REV. WATKIN PRICE, presented to the living of Laryuke.

REV. DAVID GRIFFITHS, curate of Brampton Bryan, presented to the vicarage of Norton, co. Radnor, see of Hereford.

August 18. Confirmation at Swansea, by the Lord Bishop of this diocese, 250 persons confirmed; August 28, 200 persons, ditto.

REV. SAMUEL DAVIS, B. D. Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, and chaplain to the Earl of Mansfield, instituted to the vicarage of Martlew, co. Pembroke.

REV. W. EDWARDE, presented to the rectory of Letterston, co. Pembroke.

REV. CHARLES PHILIPPS, M.A. vicar of Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen, elected fellow of Jesus college, Oxford.

September 25. Ordination held by the Bishop.

PRIESTS.

George Griffiths, clerk, curate of Llanspytheil, co. Brecon.
Morgan Hughes, clerk, curate of Lledrod, co. Cardigan.

DEACONS.

Thomas Morris, A. M. licensed to the curacy of Cheriton, co. Glamorgan.

D. Williams. A. B. licensed to the curacy of Sputy Ystradmeyrick, co. Cardigan.

Thomas Jones, licensed to the curacy of Llanvihangel Nantmelan, co. Radnor.

John Pugh, licensed to the curacy of Newport, co. Pembroke.

October 3. Rev. David Williams elected bailiff of Brecon.

Oct. 14. The Bishop of St. David's, attended by a numerous assemblage of clergy and laity, consecrated the chapel of St. Catherine, at Milford, co. Pembroke.

The junior clergy of this diocese had been long exposed to many professional difficulties :—Amongst the most prominent of these were the discontinuance of those donations which were formerly granted by the chapter; the great distance from the universities; the total want of all appropriated fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions; the expences necessarily incurred at the university, and the inadequateness of the return from the small compensation generally allowed to curates.

In consequence of these difficulties, the bishops had for some time dispensed with the usual academical education of candidates for orders, and were content to require only a preparatory residence of four years, at one of the licensed grammar schools, in their own immediate jurisdiction. It must be evident, than an

education of this limited nature could not justly be considered sufficient to qualify a candidate for the higher offices of the ministry ; it cannot therefore be a subject of surprise, that Methodism and Anabaptism should have increased in a very extraordinary and rapid manner.

A society was therefore instituted in the year 1804, the objects of which were to promote christian knowledge, and church union, and to facilitate the means of education to young men intended for the ministry, in this diocese : the members of this society apportioned a certain part of their funds to the purpose of clerical education; from which they offered small honorary prizes to such boys as should acquit themselfes best; granted an exhibition of 10*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of a scholar for four years, after the age of nineteen, at Yshadmeirc, a school long established, and ably conducted : the funds of this society increasing, the managers were enabled to grant three more such exhibitions, and a design was laid to erect lodging rooms for the exhibitors. This design was however for local reasons abandoned, and another upon a larger plan adopted in its room.

It was resolved to establish what may be very appropriately called a Provincial College, at Llanddewi Brefi, in the county of Cardigan. The selection of Llanddewi Brefi for this college, arose from the consideration of its central position; the healthiness of its situation, the largeness of its church, and the seclusion from general society, and above all for the circumstance of its being the scite of an ancient cathedral, and seat of learning, the dissolution of which, and of St. Mary's college at St. David's, and of a similar foundation at Abergwili; at the Reformation, rendered an establishment of this nature the more necessary, and of greater importance to the diocese.

To this establishment are appendaged a master and three regular assistants, who are directed to deliver four distinct courses of lectures, viz.

I. On theory, on christian morals, and on the duties of the clerical profession.

II. On languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.

III. On elocution and the study of the English and Welch languages.

IV. On church history, on church establishments, with especial reference to our own church, and on the existing laws relative to the church.

The following is the plan. Subscriptions and benefactions to the society are distributed into the four following funds, viz: I. For Clerical purposes. II. For Clerical Education and Exhibitions. III. For the Building and Establishing of a Clerical Seminary. IV. For the relief of Superannuated Curates.

I. The general purposes comprehend. 1. The purchasing, printing, and distributing of moral and religious tracts. 2. Two premiums of ten pounds each, for dissertations on subjects relative to the several objects of the society. 3. A premium of ten pounds for eight sermons, to be preached on the eight Sundays subsequent to Easter-day, on the principles and duties of church union—on errors arising from unsettled notions in religion—and on the excellence of the liturgy of the church of England. 4. A premium of twenty shillings worth of books, for the best proficients at the Easter examination of scholars, at the licensed grammar schools in the diocese;—for the recitation of sermons by the divinity scholars at the said schools;—and for the best abridgement of sermons by the said scholars. 5. For sixteen curates' lectures, to be preached on week days, in two principal places in each of the four arch-deaconries, and intended, principally, for the benefit of the poor who cannot read. 6. The establishment of deanery libraries.

II. The interest of monies in the fund for clerical education and exhibitions is allotted, at present, to the payment of exhibitions to divinity scholars at Ystradmeirig school, elected annually on the Tuesday preceding the first Thursday in July, to continue four years from the day of their admission into Ystradmeirig school.—The fund arises from contributions by the clergy, of one-tenth of the annual income of their benefices, for one year during their incumbency, and from the contributions of other benefactors, expressly limited to this purpose.—This fund, when the intended building is ready for their reception, will be transferred to the maintenance of scholars at the clerical seminary.

III. The benefactions for the building and establishing of a clerical seminary are placed in the public funds, and the interest, until the building is begun, will be applied to the augmentation of the fund for exhibitions. By the aid of the first and second of the forementioned funds, the ends of the intended seminary are, in effect, now carrying on in a limited degree, partly by premiums to direct the studies, and excite the emulation of the scholars of all the licensed grammar schools; and partly, by appropriating to one of these schools exhibitions for the maintenance of divinity scholars, during the four years immediately preceding the full age for deacons' orders. A preference is given to the said school, principally, because by such selection of one school, the education of the exhibitioners may be made to approach the nearer to the plan of the proposed establishment at Llandewi Brefi.

IV. This fund, by enabling a superannuated curate to retire from duties to which he is become incompetent, is calculated, not only for the relief of worthy individuals, who are labouring under age and infirmities; but also for the benefit of the incumbent, who is paying for services imperfectly discharged, and of the parish, which suffers, in many ways, by the superannuation of its officiating minister.

To defray the expences of this most excellent institution, the bishop of St. David's has most generously appropriated the tenth part of his revenues during life, and all his beneficed clergy have contributed most liberally to its support.

In further aid of an establishment, which promises such essential advantages, the society at the time they pledge themselves to a most economical expenditure of the benefactions which they may receive, confidently look forward to the liberal patronage of the public, in the cause of learning, charity, and religion; more especially they solicit the assistance of the learned and benevolent clergy of the united kingdom, whose acquirements may best teach them to appreciate the value, and remedy the want, of a professional education. They also anticipate a zealous encouragement of their endeavours from all who partake of the patrimony of the church within the diocese, whether incumbents, sinecure rectors, or im-

propriators; and while they remember the known attachment of the Welch to the prosperity of their native land, they presume on the contribution of the many, who, in every part of the united dominions, pursue the path to honour and to fortune: and while they contemplate the spirit of improvement which reigns throughout the principality, they cannot but indulge the hope that the interests of the rising clergy of the diocese of St. David's will not pass without regard or without relief.'

DIOCESS OF SALISBURY.

SALISBURY.

The Bishopric of Salisbury contains all Wiltshire, except Kingswood, which is in the diocese of Gloucester, and Whitesbury in that of Winchester; it has also all Berkshire, except the parish of Chilton or Shilton in the diocese of Oxford, and Langford in that of Lincoln; contains several peculiars in the county of Dorset; and is divided into the three archdeaconries of Sarum, Wilts, and Berks. Charged in the king's books, 1385*l. 5s. 9d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Thomas was translated, in 1761, to the see of Winchester, and was succeeded by the Hon. Dr. Robert Drummond, who in the same year accepting the primacy of York, Dr. John Thomas was consecrated in his room, being translated from Lincoln. Dr. John Thomas dying, July the 20, 1766, was succeeded by Dr. Hume, at whose death in 1782, Dr. Barrington was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury. In 1791, Dr. Barrington was translated to Durham, and Dr. Douglass preferred to this Bishoprick, from that of Carlisle, upon whose death in 1807, Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Exeter, was raised to the mitre in this cathedral.

BISHOPS,

John Fisher, D.D. Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Preceptor to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Trustee of the British Museum.

The very Reverend the DEAN,

* * * * *

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Rev. William Douglass, M.A.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of SARUM,
Rev. Charles Daubeny, D.C.L.

Of WILTS, Rev. William Coxe, M.A.
Of BERKS, Rev. Arthur Onslow, D.D.

DEAN AND CANONS OF WINDSOR.

DEAN,

Hon. and Rev. Edward Legge, L.L.D. Registrar of the Order of the Garter, Director of Greenwich Hospital, and one of the Court of Assistants to the corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

CANONS.

Rev. John Hallam, D.D.	Rev. William Long, B.C.L.
— Frederic Dodsworth, D. D.	Hon. and Rev. Jacob Mar- sham, D.D.
— William Langford, D.D.	Rev. Charles Rigby, M.A.
— William Cookson, D.D.	Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, B.D.
— Edward Northey, B.D.	
— George Heath, D.D.	Rev. Joseph Goodall, D.D.
— George Champigne, M.A.	

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

REV. CHARLES PHILLOT, curate of St. Michael's, Bath, presented to the rectory of Kingston Deverell, in the county of Wilts, vice Rev. M. M. Jackson, D.D. dec.

Appointed Prebendaries of the Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor.

January 19. REV. CHARLES DIGBY, M.A.

March 19. HON. AND REV. HENRY RYDER, M.A.

March 29. REV. JOSEPH GOODALL, D.D.

REV. ROWLANDSON, perpetual curate of Amesbury, presented to the vicarage of Warminster, in the county of Wilts, vice Rev. Dr. Jackson, dec.

REV. EDWARD BARRY, M. D. preferred to the rectory of Wallingford, St. Mary, in the county of Berks, vice Rev. Pentycross, dec.

REV. FREDERIC WILLIAM BLOMBERG, M. A. presented to
the discharged vicarage of Bradford, in the county of Wilts.

The REV. MR. SMITH, of Melksham, appointed surrogate
for the granting marriage licences, and for proving of wills.

July 14. The Lord Bishop of this diocess held his primary
visitation at the cathedral of Salisbury, and delivered his first
charge to the clergy of this diocess; after which a confirma-
tion was held, at which ordinance above 1700 persons partook.

The Bishop held his primary visitation at the undermen-
tioned places on the following days: *July* 18, at Warminster;
19, at Devizes; 20, at Chippenham; 22, at Marlborough;
25, at Abingdon; 27, at Reading; 28, at Newbury.

August 10. The Bishop held a confirmation at Tisbury.

August 21. The Bishop held his first public ordination in
the cathedral, when the following gentlemen were severally
ordained:

PRIESTS.

- Rev. William Sandford Wapshare.
— William Mervin Prower.
— William Mallet Hoblyn.

DEACONS.

- William Wavel.
John Tregonell Napier.
Joseph Brown Morris.
Edward Elms.
James Young.

REV. LAWES, of Warminster, elected head master of Marl-
borough free grammar school.

REV. JOHN WALLER, M. A. fellow of Queen's college,
Oxford, and master of Appleby school, presented to the rectory
of Sulhampstead, in the county of Berks..

Oct. 2. An ORDINATION held at Salisbury.

REV. WILLIAM FLETCHER, A. B. of Wadham college, Oxford, instituted to the rectory of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.

REV. JOHN SALTER, A. M. presented to the vicarage of Stratton, St. Margaret, co. Wilts.

REV. ROBERT BAKER, presented to the vicarage of Beenham, co. Berks, vice Rev. Douglas, dec.

REV. JOHN WETHERALL, B. A. presented to the vicarage of Streatly, co. Berks, vice Rev. Hoffman, dec.

REV. MR. PRICE, M.A. fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, presented to the rectory of Newton Toney, Wilts, vice Rev. Dr. Ekins.

REV. JOHN MATHEWS, presented to the discharged vicarage of Stapleford, co. Wilts.

DIOCESS OF NORWICH.

THIS DIOCESS

Extends over all Norfolk, (except Emmeth, which belongs to the see of Ely) ; and all Suffolk, (except Freckenham, in the diocese of Rochester ; Hadleigh, Monks Eleigh, and Moulton, peculiars to the see of Canterbury,) over sixteen churches and chapels in the county of Cambridge, and is divided into the four archdeaconries of Norfolk, Norwich, Sudbury, and Suffolk. The bishopric is rated in the king's books at 834*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Hater was translated to the see of London, in 1761 ; upon which, Dr. Yonge was promoted to this diocese from that of Bristol. Dr. Yonge died in April 1783, and Dr. Bagot, bishop of Bristol, consecrated in his room ; upon whose translation to St. Asaph, in 1790, Dr. Horne was elected bishop ; upon whose death, in 1792, Dr. Sutton succeeded. Dr. Sutton accepting the primacy of Canterbury Dr. Bathurst was consecrated bishop of Norwich in the year 1805.

BISHOP,

Henry Bathurst, L.L.D. vicar of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester.

The very Reverend the **DEAN,**
Joseph Turner, D. D. one of the court of assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

The Worshipful the **CHANCELLOR,**
Henry Bathurst, L.L.B.

The Venerable the **ARCHDEACON OF NORWICH,**
William Yonge, M. A.

Of NORFOLK, John Aldershaw, B.D.
Of SUDBURY, John Gooch, M.A.
Of SUFFOLK, John Strachey, D.C.L.

PREBENDARIES RESIDENTIARY.

Rev. Philip Wodehouse, M.A. — John Prettyman, D.D. — Edw. South Thurlow, M.A.	Rev. George Anguish, M.A. — Joseph Procter, D.D. — Thomas Method.
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PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The REV. WM. LONG, L.L.B. presented to the rectory of Pulham, St. Mary, with the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene thereunto annexed.

THE REV. JOHN FORD, M. A. and fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, elected to the perpetual curacy of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, vice Rev. J. Lee, dec.

REV. FREDERIC HOTHAM, vicar of St. Werburgh, Derby, presented to the vicarage of Denhinton, co. Suffolk, vice Long, resigned.

REV. WILLIAM COLLETT, preferred to the vicarage of Swanton Morley, co. Norfolk, vice Larwood, dec.

REV. JOHN BAYNES, M.A. presented to the vicarage of Burwell, co. Cambridge, vice Rev. Turner, dec.

REV. GEORGE HOWES, M.A. presented to the vicarage of Gazeley cum Kentford, co. Suffolk, vice Rev. Dove, dec. and to the rectory of Spixworth, co. Norfolk.

REV. JAMES OAKES, rector of Sostock, presented to the rectory of Rattlesden, co. Suffolk, vice Rev. Dove, dec.

REV. RICHARD SNAPE, presented to the rectory of Brent Eleigh, co. Suffolk.

REV. JOHN HUNT, B. D. presented to the rectory of South Walsham, co. Norfolk.

REV. FRANCIS ELLIS, B. D. presented to the rectory of Rockland, co. Norfolk, vice Rev. March, dec.

REV. JOHN FORD, M.A. fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, elected to the curacy of St. Lawrence, Ipswich. Patrons the parishioners.

REV. HENRY HASTED, M.A. Lecturer of St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmunds, instituted to the rectory of Bradfield Combust, co. Suffolk, vice Rev. Norford, dec.

REV. ROBT. HANKINSON, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, instituted to the vicarage of Walpole St. Andrew, co. Norfolk, vice Rev. Dr. Smith, dec.

REV. JOHN ATHOW, B. A. of Jesus college, Cambridge, instituted to the rectory of St. Edmund the King in the city of Norwich.

REV. CHARLES HYDE WOOLLASTON, M.A. of King's college, Cambridge, appointed domestic chaplain to the right honourable Lord Palmerston.

REV. JOSEPH WILKINSON, rector of East and West Wretton, co. Norfolk, appointed domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Huntley.

June 11. A general ordination held in the cathedral church of Norwich by the Honorable and Right Reverend the Bishop of this diocese, when the following gentlemen were ordained

DEACONS.

Adam Baynes, B. A. Sidney College, Cambridge.

Ben. Wainwright, B. A. ditto.

Richard Duffield, B.A. St. John's college.

Charles Fisher, B.A. Gonville and Caius college.

Robert Keddington, B.A. ditto.

George Wilkins, B.A. ditto.

James Devereux Hustler, B.A. fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

William White Henchman, B.A. Pembroke hall.

John Nelson, B.A. Trinity hall.

Samuel Tilbrook, B.A. St. Peter's college.

James Moncrief Sunderland Glenie, Literate.

PRIESTS.

- Rev. John Athow, B.A. Jesus college, Cambridge.**
 —— **John Peter Chambers, B.A. Corpus Christi college.**
 —— **John Kebble, student in civil law, Sidney college.**
 —— **Edward Pemberton, Peter house.**
 —— **Charles Robert Rowlett, B.A. Christ college.**
 —— **Harrison Packard, B.A. Gonville and Caius college.**
 —— **Henry Robert Williams, B.A. ditto.**
 —— **Thomas Ladden, B.A. fellow, ditto.**
 —— **Thomas Woodard, B.A. Clare hall.**
 —— **Benedict Pering, B.A. Wadham college, Oxford.**

REV. JOHN CUBITT, M.A. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, presented to the vicarage of Pawling next the Sea, Norfolk, vice Smith, dec.

THE REV. JOHN CARLETON, D.D. domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Hertford, instituted to the rectory of Stansfield, co. Suffolk.

REV. GEORGE MILLERS, M.A. instituted to the discharged vicarage of Stanford, co. of Norfolk.

REV. WALTER JOHNSON, licensed to the perpetual curacy of Horsham, St. Faith's, co. Norfolk, and instituted to the discharged vicarage of Horseford, vice Rev. Burton, cession.

THE REV. JAMES BROWN, B.D. appointed to preach Hall's Sacramental Sermons for the ensuing year.

MR. WILLIAM DOWNS, a most respectable Surgeon, at Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, left, by will, the sum of 200*l.* to be applied to the Charity for the Relief of the Widows and Children of the Clergymen of Norfolk.

REV. PHILIP WHITTINGHAM, M.A. presented to the discharged vicarage of Sedgeford, in the county of Norfolk.

REV. NATHANIEL D'EYE, M.A. presented to the rectory of Burlingham, St. Andrew, and St. Edmund, co. Norfolk.

THE REV. ANTHONY MAINWARING, B.D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, presented to the rectory of Barrow, in the county of Suffolk, vice Rev. George Ashby, dec.

REV. JOHN CORBOULD, M.A. instituted to the rectory of Eccles near the Sea, in the county of Norfolk.

REV. PHILIP DU VAL AUFREIRE, B.A. instituted to the mediety of the rectory of Scarning with the vicarage of the other mediety of the same rectory annexed, co. Norfolk.

REV. PAUL COLUMBINE, D.D. instituted to the discharged rectory of Little Plumstead, with the rectory of Whitton, with Brundale annexed, vice Rev. Leigh.

The salaries of the Lay Clerks in Norwich cathedral, augmented twelve pounds per annum each: being the second augmentation since the reign of Henry VIII.

Dec. 18. An ordination held by the Bishop of Norwich in the cathedral.

PRIESTS,

Adam Baynes, B.A. Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge.

Thomas William Brereton, B.A. Merton college, Oxford.

Nathaniel Robert Dennis, B.A. Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

Mileson Gery Edgar, B.A. Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.

Charles Fisher, B.A. of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.

Edward Hogg, B.A. of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

Robert Keddington, B.A. fellow of Caius college, Cambridge.

John Mitford, B.A. Oriel college, Oxford.

James Rose Edmund Nelson, B.A. Christ's college, Cambridge.

Thomas Peyton Slapp, M.A. Christ's college, Cambridge.

William Hervey Taylor, B.A. Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

William Tiffin, B.A. Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.

Samuel Tilbrook, B.A. St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

DEACONS.

John Fellows, B.A. Jesus college, Cambridge.

Charles Fisher, B.A. St. John's college, Cambridge.

Henry Girdlestone, Catherine hall, Cambridge.

John Turner of Peter house, Cambridge.

John White, A.B. Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.

Robert Walpole, A.M. Trinity college, Cambridge.

John Brewster Wilkinson, A.B. St. John's college, Cambridge.

William Johnson Yonge, B.A. fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

REV. THOMAS CASTLEY, M.A. presented to the rectory of Cavendish, co. Suffolk.

REV. R. BUCK MATTHEWS, M.B. presented to the vicarage of West Hall, co. Suffolk.

BISHOPRIC OF OXFORD.

THE BISHOPRIC OF OXFORD

Has all Oxfordshire except a few parishes, and the parish of Shilton or Chilton, in the county of Berks.

Camden, and other authors, make this diocese to contain two hundred and eighty parishes, but Willis has enumerated only two hundred and fifty. Charged in the King's books, 381*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. John Hume, translated to Salisbury, July 1766.

Dr. Robert Lowth, from St. David's, translated to London, 1777.

Dr. John Butler, translated to Hereford.

Dr. Edward Smallwell, died in 1799.

Dr. John Randolph, translated to Bangor, 1806, upon which Dr. Moss was consecrated bishop of this diocese.

BISHOP,

Charles Moss, D.D. one of the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
Cyril Jackson, D.D.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
French Laurence, D. C. L. Advocate of the court of Arches, Judge of the Cinque Ports, King's professor of civil Law in the University of Oxford, and Member of Parliament for the borough of Peterborough.

The venerable the Archdeacon of OXFORD and OXFORD-SHIRE,
Rev. Phineas Pett, D.D.

CANONS OF CHRIST CHURCH.

Rev. James Burton, D.D.	Rev. Joseph White, D.D.
— Thomas Hay, D.D.	— William Howley, D.D.
— William Jackson, D.D.	— Samuel Smith, D.D.
— Charles Henry Hall, D.D.	— Edward Christopher Dowdeswell, D.D.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DIOCESS OF OXFORD.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

An ordination held at Brazen-nose college chapel, Dec. 20, 1807, by the bishop of St. Asaph, in absence of the bishop of Oxford, when the following gentlemen were severally ordained.

PRIESTS.

- Rev. Thomas Davies, M.A. fellow of Oriel college.
 James Ford, M.A. fellow of Trinity college.
 Peter Fry Hony, S.C.L. fellow of All Souls college.
 Edward Bartlet: James, M. A. of Magdalen college.
 Thomas Winter Mead, B.A. fellow of St. John's college.
 Edward Nicholson, M.A. chaplain of Queen's college.
 Thomas Bradley Paget, B.A. Wadham college.
 William Veale, B.A. fellow of New college.
 Charles Wrattesley, B.A. fellow of All Souls college.

DEACONS.

- Thomas Baker, B.A. Oriel college.
 William Ellis, B.A. Jesus college.
 George Dixwell Grimes, M.A. fellow of Merton college.
 David Hughes Saunders B.A. scholar of Jesus college.
 Henry Williams, M.A. fellow of Merton college.
 David Hughes, B.A. scholar of Jesus college.
 Robert Chambers Jones, B.A. scholar of Jesus college.
 Edward Gerrard Marsh, B.A. fellow of Oriel college.
 Thomas Lloyd, B.A. scholar of Jesus college.

REV. EDWARD CHRISTOPHER DOWDESWELL, D. D. appointed canon of the cathedral church of Christ-church, Oxford, vice Rev. Edward Venables, late bishop of Carlisle, translated to the archiepiscopal see of York.

REV. EDWARD PRITCHARD, D.D. presented to the rectory of Peppard Rotherfield, in the county of Oxford.

REV. ISAAC BACON, M. A. presented to the rectory of Blechingdon, co. Oxford, vice Rev. James Coward, B. D. dec.

REV. —— HANBURY, presented to the rectory of St. Ebba, in the city of Oxford.

REV. JOHN STEVENS, M.A. fellow of New college, Oxford, presented to the vicarage of Swacliffe, Oxon, vice Rev. Caswell, dec.

REV. J. ROSDEW, B.D. and fellow of Exeter college, presented to the discharged vicarage of South Newington, in the county of Oxford.

The bishop of this diocese held his primary visitation at Henley, June 8. Oxford, June 11. Woodstock, June 15. Confirmation at Swerford, June 16. Visitation and confirmation at Deddington, June 17. Visitation at Bicester, June 21. Confirmation at Oxford, July 12.

At the ordination holden June 12th, the following gentlemen were ordained.

DEACONS.

Thomas Howse, B.A. Demy, Magdalen.

Thomas Pennant, M.A. fellow of All Souls college.

Henry Yeomans, B.A. Pembroke college.

Thomas Owen, B.A. chaplain Christ-church,

Spencer Rodney, B.A. fellow of All Souls college.

Edmund Goodenough, M.A. Christ-church.

Thomas Davies, B.A. fellow of Merton college.

Charles Lloyd, B.A. Christ-church.

James Harrington Evans, B.A. fellow of Wadham college.

Andrew Ducarel Morrice, M.A. Christ-church.

Thomas Hugh Clough, B.A. Jesus college.

Alexander Mackenzie, M.A. Christ-church.

PRIESTS.

Thomas Henry Ashurst, S.C.L. fellow of All Souls college.

Charles Cornelius Chambers, B.A. Christ-church.

Henry Lloyd Loring, B.A. fellow of Magdalen college.

Frederic Gardiner, M.A. fellow of Lincoln college.

Eardley Norton, M.A. fellow of University college.

William Church, M.A. fellow of Trinity college.

Thomas Wood Simpson, B.A. Worcester college.

James Noel Pigott, B.A. fellow of Worcester college.

George Taunton, M.A. Prob. fell. Christ-church college.

William Buckland, M.A. fell. Christ-church college.

Charles Milman Mount, M.A. fellow of Christ-ch. college.

Walter Levett, B.A. Christ-church.

Charles Smelt, B.A. Christ-church.

Robert Newton, M.A. fellow of Brazenose college.

Charles Shipley, B.A. fellow of All Souls college.

REV. S. P. STOCKFORD, B.D. fellow of Pembroke college, and rector of St. Aldate, Oxford, appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Athlone.

REV. ROBERT WRIGHT, B.A. instituted to the vicarage of Steeple Barton, co. Oxford.

REV. R. S. SKILLERN, instituted to the discharged vicarage of Chipping Norton, co. Oxford.

Dec. 22, An ordination held at Christ-church, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford; ordained,

PRIESTS.

Rev. James John Hudson, M.A. Demy, Magdalen college, Oxford.

Henry Yeomans, B.A. Pembroke college, curate of Charlgrove.

Henry Williams, M.A. fellow of Merton college.

Gregory Hicks, M.A. fellow of Trinity college.

Rev. Edward Gerrard Marsh, M. A. fellow of Oriel college
Robert Chambres Jones, M.A. fellow of Jesus college.
David Hughes Saunders, B.A. scholar of Jesus college.
William Ellis, B.A. Jesus college, curate of Great
Rollwright.
Samuel Mense, M.A. fellow of Trinity college.
David Hughes, B.A. sholar of Jesus college.
Thomas Nixon Blagden, M.A. fellow of Magdalen
college
Alexander Mackenzie, M.A. student of Christ-church.

DEACONS.

Frederick Pleyell Bouverie, B.A. fellow of All Souls.
John Edward Tarleton, S.C.L. fellow of All Souls.
John Parsons, M.A. fellow of Oriel college.
Frederic Choppin, B.A. St. John's.
William Cockayne Frith, L.L.B. fellow of St. John's.
John Mavor, M.A. fellow of Lincoln college.
Edward Miller, M.A. fellow of Queen's college.
Francis Dyson, B.A. fellow of Merton college.
James Blatch, M.A. prob. fellow of Magdalen college.
John Rice Price, B.A. Wadham college.
Archdale Wilson Tayler, M. A. student of Christ-ch.
John Lightfoot, B.A. fellow of Merton college.
Hugh Hughes, B.A. Jesus college.

BISHOPRIC OF HEREFORD.

THE BISHOPRIC

Contains the larger part of Salop, four parishes in the county of Monmouth, six churches and chapels in Montgomeryshire, eight in the county of Radnor, twenty-one in that of Worcester, and the whole county of Hereford, with the exception of eleven parishes; making in all 379 churches and chapels, 166 of which are impropriate. Charged in the King's books 768*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

The Right Hon. Lord James Beauchlerk, bishop of this diocese dying in 1787, was succeeded by the Hon. Dr. Harley, upon whose death, the year following, Dr. Butler was translated from the see of Oxford. In 1802 Dr. Butler died, and Dr. Folliott Herbert Walker Cornwall, was consecrated bishop, who being translated to Worcester, in 1808, was succeeded by Dr. Luxmore, bishop of Bristol.

BISHOP,

John Luxmore, D. D. rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, and one of the court of assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

The very Reverend the DEAN,

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The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Rev. John Napleton, D.D.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of HEREFORD.

Rev. James Jones, D.D.

Of SALOP, Rev. Joseph Corbett, M.A.

CANONS.

Rev. Thomas Underwood, M.A.	Rev. Thomas Russel, B.D.
— John Napleton, D.D.	— Henry Ford, D.C.L.
— Hugh Morgan, D.D.	— J. Cope, D.D. Lecturer.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

A dispensation passed the great seal, to enable the REV. DR. ROBERTS, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, rector of Yatton, and vicar of Much Marcle, to hold the living of Abbey Dore, in the county of Hereford.

REV. WILLIAM LEIGH, L.L.B. recommended by letter to the chapter of this cathedral, to be chosen dean of Hereford, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Wetherell.

One third of the 630*l.* collected at the music meeting in the city of Hereford, was appropriated to the relief of the widows and orphans of the clergy of this diocese. Distributor, the Rev. Robert Pearce.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

February. The Rev. Morgan Cove, rector of Eaton Bishop, in the county of Hereford, v. Mr. William Perry, occupier of the Buckwall mills, in the same parish.

In this cause the Barons of the Exchequer pronounced a decree in favour of the Rev. Mr. Cove, for an account and payment of the tenth part of the clear profits of the defendant's mill, with costs.

July 16. The king was pleased to order a Conge D'Elire to pass the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Hereford, to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of Folliott Herbert, late bishop thereof, to the see of Worcester; and his Majesty was also pleased, by his royal sign manual, to recommend to the dean and chapter the REV. JOHN LUXMORE, D.D. to be by them elected bishop of the said see.

REV. BURKE, presented to the vicarage of Oswestry, in the county of Salop, vice Rev. Griffith, deceased.

REV. JELLINGER SYMONDS, Jun. M.A., instituted by the bishop of Hereford, by commission, to the discharged vicarage of Monkland, co. Hereford.

REV. SWAINSON, vicar of Clunn, collated by the Lord Bishop of this diocess, to the prebend of Cubbington, vice Dr. Wetherell, deceased.

REV. HUGH HANMER MORGAN, student of Christ church Oxford, collated to the prebend of Putson Minor, vice Rev. Richard Onslow, vicar of Newent, resigned.

REV. DAVID GRIFFITHS, curate of Brampton Bryan, presented to the vicarage of Norton, in the county of Radnor, vice Rev. Richard Smith, deceased.

REV. JOHN SEAGER, presented to the rectory of Welch Bicknor, co. Monmouth.

Prison Charity, in the County of Salop.

This charity is of such importance, that we cannot forbear to state its objects and proceedings, with an earnest wish that the clerical magistrates in every county, where there exists no charity of the like desription, may use their utmost exertions to establish one upon a similar plan.

I. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement; to reward their industry and good behaviour while there, and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society.

II. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners, and to furnish with clothes, and implements, those who, on quitting prison, receive a certificate of their good behaviour.

III. To provide all those who are dismissed with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the temptation of committing a crime for that purpose.

Diocese of Hereford.

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Statement for the Eleventh Year.

RECEIPTS.	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Balance of last year's account.....	37 15 5½
Subscriptions.....	82 11 6
Donations, &c.	10 8 9
Arrears of former years received.....	9 7 6
	<hr/>
	140 3 2½
Disbursements.....	113 4 5
	<hr/>
Balance in favour of the charity.....	26 18 9½
	<hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rewards to industrious debtors	14 15 5½
— to industrious criminals	28 15 5
To debtors quitting prison.....	8 9 0
— criminals, ditto.....	29 16 11
Milk for young children.....	6 12 6½
Books, printing, &c. &c.....	14 0 1
	<hr/>
	102 9 5
Subscriptions for 1807, unpaid.....	10 15 0
	<hr/>
	<i>£113 4 5</i>

ASSETS.

Balance in the hands of the treasurer.....	26 18 9½
Subscriptions unpaid.....	10 15 0
	<hr/>
	<i>£37 13 9½</i>

REV. WILLIAM COOKE elected, by the president and chapter, one of the vicars choral of Hereford cathedral.

REV. J. WALL, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, instituted to the rectory of Woolstaston, in the county of Salop.

REV. J. HIGGINS, rector of Eastnor, presented to the rectory of Pixley, in the county of Hereford.

REV. JOHN CAM, A. M. of St. John's college, Cam-

bridge, chaplain to the Countess of Kinsoul, instituted to the
vicarage of Mansell Lacy, co. Hereford.

Gentlemen ordained by the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

PRIESTS.

James Volant Vashon, B. A.
Benjamin Cheese, B. A.
Thomas Carpenter, B. A.

DRACONS.

Richard Hodges, B. A.
John Roche, B. A.
William Powell, B. A.
James Morris, B. A.
Peter Walond Moore, B. A.
Benjamin Cheese, B. A.
William Cook, B. A.

BISHOPRIC OF BRISTOL.

THE SEE OF BRISTOL.

Was erected by patent, bearing date, June 4, 1542, 34 Henry VIII. It extends over 221 churches and chapels, in the county of Dorset, two parishes in the archdeaconry of Bath; and over the deanery of Bristol, (which contains fifteen parishes in the liberties of Bristol,) and seventeen other churches and chapels, in the county of Gloucester, subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop and chancellor of Bristol, but exempted from archdiaconal jurisdiction. Charged in the King's books 294*l.*, 11*s.* 0*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Yonge, translated to Norwich, 1761.
Dr. Newton, died February, 1782.
Dr. Lewis Bagot, translated to Norwich, 1783.
Dr. Christopher Wilson, died in 1792.
Dr. Spencer Madan, translated to Peterborough, in 1794.
Dr. Henry Courtenay, translated to Exeter, 1797.
Dr. F. H. W. Cornwall, translated to Hereford, 1802.
Hon. Dr. Pelham, translated to Exeter, 1807.
Dr. John Luxmore, translated to the see of Hereford, in 1808, and succeeded by Dr. Mansell, master of King's college, Cambridge.

BISHOP,

William Lort Mansell, D.D. master of King's college, Cambridge.

The very reverend the DEAN,
Bowyer Edward Sparke, D. D. rector of Leverington, co.
Cambridge.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Rev. Job Walker Baugh, M. A.

The venerable the ARCHDEACON of DORSET.

Rev. Henry Hall, M. A.

PREBENDARIES.

Rev. Frederic William Blom-	Rev. Samuel Bulkeley, D.D.
berg, M.A.	— Sir Adam Gordon, Bart.
— Joseph Chapman, D.D.	M.A.
— Francis Randolph, D.D.	— T. W. Barlow, M.A.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The REV. WILLIAM SHAW, vicar of Chelvey, near Bristol, appointed domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Elphin, in the kingdom of Ireland.

February 17. The LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, appointed to preach before the House of Lords, being Fast-day.

A dispensation passed the great seal, enabling the REV. WILLIAM S. BRADLEY, vicar of Chard, to hold the rectory of Wambrook, in the county of Dorset.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon the REV. JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN, of the city of Bristol, by the university of Glasgow.

REV. J. REED, B. D. presented to the rectory of Haslebury Bryan, in the county of Dorset, vice Rev. Dr. Carpenter, deceased.

July 7. A confirmation held in Bristol cathedral.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity, conferred by the university of Dublin, on the REV. ASHE, of the city of Bristol.

August 23. The king was pleased to order a Conge D'Elire, to pass the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Bristol, to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the Reverend Father in God, John, late bishop thereof, to the see of Hereford; and

his Majesty was also pleased, by his royal sign manual, to recommend to the said dean and chapter, the REV. WILLIAM LORT MANSELL, D. D. to be by them elected bishop of the said see.

September 13. The fifteenth annual meeting of the Sons of the Clergy of Bristol and neighbourhood, held at the cathedral. Sum collected, 353*l.*

STEWARDS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Rev. Richard Collinson, rector of King's Weston.

— J. B. Lethbridge, esq. M.P.

REV. JOHN WICKERS, M.A. rector of Codford St. Peters, Wilts. instituted to the rectory of Langton Matravers, in the county of Dorset.

LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, held his first ordination at Cambridge.

Nov. 22. DEACONS.

Charles Richard Pritchett, B. A. Trinity college, Cambridge.

Benjamin Pullan, B. A. Fellow of Clare-hall.

Robert Anlezark, B. A. Christ college.

THE PROVINCE OF YORK

Contains the sees of Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Soder and Man, and York.

THE DIOCESS OF YORK

Contains three parts in four of Yorkshire, the county of Nottingham, and five churches and chapels in that of Northumberland; including about nine hundred and three churches, chapels, and donatives, of which three hundred and thirty-six are inappropriate.

ARCHBISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. John Gilbert, dying in the year 1761, the Honourable Dr. Drummond was enthroned archbishop of this diocese, being translated from the see of Salisbury; upon whose death in 1776, Dr. Markham was translated from Chester; Dr. Markham dying in November 1807, was succeeded by the Hon. Dr. Edward Venebles Vernon.

ARCHBISHOP,

Right Hon. Edward Venebles Vernon, L.L.D. primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the King, member of the privy council, and visitor of Queen's college, Oxford.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
George Markham, D.D.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Osborne Markham, D.C.L.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of CLEVELAND,
Rev. Charles Baillie, M.A.
Of EAST RIDING, Robert Darley Waddilove, D.D.
Of NOTTINGHAM, Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. D.C.L.
Of YORK, Robert Markham, M.A.

CANONS RESIDENTIARY.

Rev. John Eyre, M.A.	Hon. and Rev. Rice, M.A.
— Robert Croft, M.A.	Hon. and Rev. F. Mills,
— Robert Markham, M.A.	L.L.B.
— George D. Kelly, M.A.	Rev. George Cuthbert.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DIOCESS OF YORK.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 21. Dr. Venebles enthroned Lord Archbishop of York.

The canons being convened in the chapter house, and the mandate for his Grace's enthronization produced and read, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Rice, the precentor, exhibited his proxy from the archbishop, and demanded in the name of the most reverend father, to be enthronized and invested with the archiepiscopal dignity. The appointment of proxy being read, the canons proceeded from the chapter house through the choir, and ascended to the altar, where the archbishop, by his proxy, took the usual oath ; he afterwards seated himself in a chair near the altar, and the Rev. Robert Markham, archdeacon of York, in the absence of the very reverend the dean, placing his hand upon the head of the archbishop, invested him with the pastoral and archiepiscopal dignity. The litany was then read before the altar, by the Rev. William Richardson, Subchanter ; after which the archbishop ascended the throne, which was covered with black cloth, and escutcheons in memory of archbishop Markham. The archbishop being seated, the archdeacon laid his hand on his head, and declared him to be enthroned in full possession of the powers and jurisdictions of the see, and pronounced over him a benediction : after which the archdeacon standing in the throne, and turning to the congregation, returned thanks to Almighty God, that the choice of archbishop had fallen on so worthy and fit a person, praying that he might long continue to exercise the archiepiscopal functions ; Te Deum was then sung, the archbishop sitting on his throne ; after the ceremony the canons adjourned to the chapter house, where the keys were delivered up to the officers of his Grace.

REV. EDWARD OTTER, M.A. presented to the prebend of Ulliskelpe in the cathedral church of York, vice Rev. Drummond, dec.

REV. RICHARD WILSON, M.A. presented to the discharged vicarage of Brodsworth in the West Riding of York.

REV. RICHARD VENABLES, B.D. presented to the vicarage of Warmfield cum Heath, co. York.

A Society for the Suppression of Vice established in the city of York.

Feb. 15. Notice of His Grace the Archbishop to the Clergy of the Diocese of York.

Notice is hereby given

To the clergy of the diocese of York, that by the 25th and 26th Clauses of the Residence Act, every clergyman who is non-resident by reason of any exemption allowed by that act, is required to notify such exemption in writing to the Archbishop or Bishop of the diocese to whose jurisdiction he is subject, within six weeks after the first day of January in every year; and if any person shall wilfully neglect to make such notification as aforesaid, the person so neglecting shall not be entitled, after the expiration of six weeks, to the benefit of his exemption, until he has made such notification in writing; and if any clergyman of the diocese of York is non-resident without either license or exemption, he will (when the fact is made known to the Archbishop) be proceeded against as the said Residence Act directs.

The Treasurer of the Charity schools at York, Mr. Wm. Jameson, received out of the Court of Chancery the sum of 115*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* being principal and interest due to those charities in respect of a legacy of 500*l.* left to them by Philip Bendlowes, late of Haughton, in the county of Durham, Esq.

REV. JOHN STORER, B.A. presented to the rectory of Hawksworth, in the county of Nottingham.

REV. WILLIAM HENRY NEALE, M.A. curate of St. James'

church, Leeds, elected head master of the free Grammar school at Beverly, in the county of York, vice Rev. Jackson, resigned.

REV. WILLIAM PUGH, M. A. presented to the vicarage of Darfield, co. York, vice Rev. Lonsdale, dec.

REV. WILLIAM JENKINSON, M.A. presented to the perpetual curacy of Fulford, with the chapel of St. Olave, near York, vice Rev. Willan, dec.

REV. EDWARD PEARSON, rector of Rempston, in the co. of Nottingham, elected master of Sydney Sussex college, Cambridge, vice Rev. Eliotson, dec.

REV. THOMAS IBBOTSON, vicar of Garton, in the county of York, presented to the discharged curacy of Skerne and the perpetual curacies of Lowthorp and Ruston Parva, co. York.

REV. JOHN GREEN, M. A. presented to the rectory of South Kilvington, co. York, vice Rev. Henson, dec.

REV. WILLIAM HARRY EDWARD BENTINCK, presented to the rectory of Sigglesthorne in the county of York, vice Rev. Wharton, dec.

REV. T. PETCH, B.A. inducted to the vicarage of North Cave in this diocese, vice Rev. Gee, resigned.

REV. RICHARD FORESTER, M.A. nominated to the chapelry of Hunslet in the county of York, vice Rev. James Milner, deceased.

REV. GEORGE BROWN, presented to the rectory of St. Cuthbert, with St. Helen's on the walls, and all Saints Penholme united, and to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, in Micklegate, all in the city of York, vice Rev. Newton, dec.

REV. DANIEL FERGUSON, B. A. rector of Broughton Sulney, co. Notts, instituted to the rectory of Walkington, in the county of York.

REV. GEORGE WRAY, M. A. rector of Grosmont, Wilts;

appointed to the endowed lectureship of St. John's church, Leeds, vice Rev. Bushby, resigned.

REV. ROBERT FREER, presented to the perpetual curacy of Hovingham, in the county of York, vice Rev. Forth, resigned.

REV. CHARLES AUGUSTUS STEWART, M. A. instituted to the rectory of Bawmarsh, and the vicarage of Braithwell, co. York, vice Rev. George Auriol Hay Drummond, dec.

REV. JOSEPH HARGRAVE, M.A. preferred to the rectory of St. Michael, Spurriergate, in the city of York, vice Rev. Brown, resigned.

REV. F. DEANS, of Aberdeen, presented to the vicarage of Cottingham, co. York.

REV. HENRY SALMON, vicar of Longden, in the county of Worcester, appointed chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of York.

REV. RICHARD INMAN, of Bedale, instituted to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, vice, Rev. Edward Willan, dec.

REV. JOHN BROWN, M.A. rector of Kildale, in the county of York, instituted to the discharged vicarage of Kirkleatham.

REV. J. BLANCHARD, instituted to the rectory of Middleton on the Wolds, East Riding of York, vice Rev. Edward Brearey.

REV. JOHN SMITH, vicar of Newcastle, appointed domestic chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of York.

Circular Letters were transmitted by the Archbishop of York to the Bishops of his province, requiring a return of all livings in their dioceses under 150*l.* per annum, in order that the same might be laid before the Privy Council, previous to the meeting of Parliament.

REV. JAMES TATE, M.A. of Sidney college, Cambridge, and master of Richmond school, presented to the vicarage of Marske, and to the perpetual curacy of Downholme, in the county of York.

REV. JOHN FORSTER, elected chaplain to the Trinity House at Hull.

A Society for the Suppression of Vice has been this year established at Hull: the benevolent objects of which may be learnt from the following abstracts, from an address directed to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

"The Society will consider it as their duty to give information to the Magistrates of existing abuses, and to make the laws known to the lower orders of the community; they will endeavour to prevent the profanation of the Sabbath, by suppressing as far as possible, those indecencies which are so apparent in the streets on the evening of that day; and by informing against such persons as expose their goods to public sale, or follow their ordinary callings. They will endeavour to check drunkenness in general, and profane swearing; to suppress disorderly houses of every description; and to put the laws in force against Innkeepers and others, who encourage gaming, tippling, and dram-drinking in their houses.

"They will always prefer the prevention of crimes to the punishment of them. They will in every case, in which it can be properly done, give warning to offenders, before they have recourse to a magistrate, or to legal prosecution."

August 14. The Archbishop held an ordination in the palace of Bishopthorpe and ordained fifteen priests and nine deacons.

REV. H. DIXON, licensed to the perpetual curacy of the parish church of East Ardsley, near Wakefield, co. York.

REV. —— BRITTON, presented to the vicarage of Bossell, co. York.

Dec. 18. Archbishop of York held an ordination. Five priests and five deacons ordained.

REV. —— DAVENPORT, vicar of Ratcliffe upon-Trent, presented to the vicarage of Tytheby-cum-Cropwell-Butler, vice Rev. Clarke, dec.

BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.

THE DIOCESS OF DURHAM

Contains the counties of Durham and Northumberland, with the exception of eight churches and chapels; it has also one parish in Cumberland, viz. *Alston Moor*, and one in Yorkshire, *Cray or Crayke*, making in all two hundred and one parishes, eighty-seven of which are impropriate. Charged in the king's books 1821*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

The Hon. Dr. Trevor, dying June 9, 1771, he was succeeded by Dr. Egerton, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; upon his decease, in 1787, Dr. Thurlow was translated from the see of Lincoln, who dying in June, 1791, the Hon. Dr. Barrington was translated from Salisbury, and consecrated bishop of this diocese.

BISHOP,

Hon. Shute Barrington, L.L.D. as bishop of Durham, he claims precedence of all bishops, except of London, without respect to priority of consecration. Dr. Barrington is Count Palatine, Cust. Rot. of the principality of Durham, and appoints the sheriff for that county. He is also by virtue of office, justice of the peace, by act of parliament, 27 H. 8. c. 24. s. 22.* visitor of Balliol college, Oxford; Trustee of the British Museum; President of the School for the Indigent Blind; and of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor; Vice-President of the Societies for Preventing Fevers; and for the Suppression of Vice; one of the Court of Assistants of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bible Society; visitor of the Royal Institution, and of the Newcastle Infirmary; Vice-Patron of the New

* All other justices of the peace are so by charter, or commission.

Rupture Society, and President of the Society for Improving the Condition of Chimney-sweepers.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
Dr. Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Thomas Bernard, D.C.L.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of DURHAM,
Richard Prosser, D.D.

Of NORTHUMBERLAND, Robert Thorp, D.D.

PREBENDARIES.

Hon. & Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, M.A.	Rev. George Barrington, B.D.
Rev. Charles Poyntz, D.D.	— David Durell, M.A.
— Bishop of St. David's.	— Robert Gray, D.D.
— R. Gideon Bouyer, B.D.	— Richard Prosser, D.D.
Subdean.	— T. Zouch, D.D.F.L.S.
— Robert Price, D.C.L.	The Hon & Rev. Anchitel Grey, M.A.
— Francis Haggitt, M.A.	

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

A benevolent institution has been this year established by the inhabitants of Sunderland and Bishop Wearmouth, for the relief of aged persons residing in those parishes : and for such as may be prevented, from sickness or infirmity, from earning a livelihood, and for whose support parochial relief is not sufficient. The Rev. Mr. Stephenson appears to have taken the lead in the formation of this most benevolent institution.

REV. WILLIAM BAVERSTOCK, minor canon of Durham, and vicar of Billingham, appointed domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Grey.

REV. FRY. appointed minor canon of Durham cathedral, vice Rev. Pitchford.

REV. RIDLEY, instituted to the vicarage of Hart, with Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, vice Rev. Pye, deceased.

REV. RICHARD PROSSER, D.D. prebendary of Durham, collated to the archdiaconal dignity of Durham, with the rectory of Easington annexed, vice Rev. Pye, deceased.

REV. HENRY PHILPOTTS, M.A. presented to the rectory of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, vice Rev. Dr. Posser, resigned.

REV. HENRY PHILPOTTS, M.A. collated to the office of master of the hospital of King James, in Gateshead, vice Rev. Prosser, D. D. resigned.

The REV. JOHN HODGSON, curate of Gateshead, appointed to the curacies of Heworth and Jarrow, vice Rev. William Glover, deceased.

April 30. Special ordination holden in the parish church of Mongewell, in the county of Oxford, ordained

REV. THOMAS BAKER, clerk, M. A. instituted to the rectory of Stainton-in-the-Street, co. Durham, Rev. Philpotts, resigned.

PRIEST,
Thomas Baker, B. D.

Extract from the Journals of the House of Commons.

May 18. Mr. Ward pursuant to notice moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the commissioners of Greenwich hospital, to procure a survey to be made of the living of Simon Burn, in the county of Northumberland, and for investing in them the revenues of the same; and in the event of the death of the present incumbent, to prevent the lapse of presentation to that living.

September 19. The following notice was given to the inhabitants of Wearmouth.

"The gentlemen named in the faculty, for the enlargement of the said church, hereby give notice, that a meeting will be holden in the vestry of Bishop-Wearmouth, on Friday the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of disposing by public auction of pews in the North Gallery, and in the body of the church, which are not yet disposed of."

Bishop-Wearmouth, September 19, 1808.

We notice this, because we think it a public and indecent violation of the sanctity of the church: to offer up the pews of a church to public sale is indeed literally converting the House of God into a house of money-changers; we earnestly recommend to the "gentlemen named in the faculty," to peruse with attention, Dr. Hurd's discourse on Christ's driving the merchants out of the temple.

September 16. Private ordination.

DEACON.

Samuel Burder, M. A.

September 24. An ordination held by the bishop of Durham, in the chapel within the palace of Bishop Auckland.

DEACONS.

Percival Frye, Oriel college, Oxford.

William Kell, by letter dumissory from the Archbishop of York.

PRIESTS.

Henry Deer Griffiths, University college, Oxford.

John Robinson Wallis, B. A.

Patrick George, clerk.

Timothy Castley, clerk.

Samuel Gamlin, Oriel college, Oxford

Samuel Burder, clerk, M. A.

October 4. Private ordination.

DEACON.

George Carpendale, Literate.

October 17. RECTOR OF ROTHSBURY. Sentence was passed by the chancellor in the consistory court of Durham, in the long pending suit against the rector of Rothbury: the decree was that he be suspended three years, and a sequestration of the rectory ordered to be issued to the Rev. Mr. Maughan, Bamburgh castle.

REV. WILLIAM BAVERSTOCK, licensed to the curacy of St. Margaret, Crossgate, city of Durham, vice Rev. Mr. Britton.

REV. JOHN BREWSTER, rector of Redmarshall, presented to the living of Boldon, near Sunderland, vice Rev. Mr. Blaskett.

REV. JOSEPH HUDSON, curate of Warkworth, to the vicarage of Stanwick, co. Cumberland, vice Rev. John Farmer.

The Hon. and Rev. ANCHITEL GREY, M.A. presented to the 12th prebend in Durham cathedral, vice Dr. Dampier, resigned.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—FEBRUARY 28.

The Bishop of Durham, v. Thomas Richard Beaumont, Esq. and his wife.

This was an issue directed from the court of chancery.

Mr. Walton, who opened the pleadings, said, that the issue stated, that two discourses were held between the plaintiff and Mr. J. Erasmus Blakett, in which certain representations were made by the latter, respecting the ninth part of certain lead-ore, of Were Dale mines, in the county of Northumberland, to which *Dr. Barrington* was entitled as *Bishop of Durham*. It was said to be represented to the Right Rev.

Prelate, that 925*l.* was the full annual value of such ninth share of lead-ore, at the time of the representation. The bishop asserted, that this representation was made, and which assertion was contradicted by the defendant. There was another count, in which it was said, that 925*l.* was more than the value, which was in the same manner, and by the same parties averred and contradicted.

Lord Redesdale, and *Mr. Baron Wood* were subpoenaed as witnesses, and sat on the bench with the chief justice. On the part of the plaintiff, Sir Samuel Romilly, from the court of chancery, assisted by Mr. Topping and Mr. Martin, conducted the cause. On behalf of the defendants, the Attorney General and Mr. Garrow were assisted by Mr. Bell, also from the opposite side of the hall.

Sir Samuel Romilly very briefly stated the facts of the case.

Mr Edward Emms, secretary to the Bishop of Durham, deposed to the two conversations between Mr. J. E. Blackett, and the Rev. Prelate, the one held at the castle at Durham, the other at the time of a meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle: his evidence was to the effect stated in the pleadings, that Mr. Blackett had said, when his honour and conscience were appealed to by the bishop, that the full annual value of the ninth share of lead-ore was 925*l.* or that such sum was more than the value.

The *Attorney-General*, in a very long address to the jury, stated the nature of mining concerns; and insisted, that the witness had entirely forgotten what had passed at the two interviews referred to. He then called the gentleman who was party to the conversation.

Mr. John Erasmus Blackett, during a long examination, directly contradicted the evidence of Mr. Emms, asserting, that he neither did say, nor could say, that 925*l.* was the full value of the bishop's ninth share of the lead-ore; but admitted that he said, that such annual rent was a fair equivalent for such ninth share, *under all the risk, and difficulties attending the working of the mines.* The witness said he was eighty-one years of age.

The *Attorney-General*, on the occasion of this conflicting testimony of two respectable witnesses, proposed to call some

honourable person to give testimony to the character of his witness, on the authority of the case of Doe, on the demise of Stephenson v. Walker, before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield; but the noble and learned judge said, that he was most confidently of opinion, that there was no colour or pretence for adducing such testimony.

After *Sir Samuel Romilly* had replied, and Lord Ellenborough had summed up the evidence, the jury retired, and at five o'clock, after deliberating between two and three hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

It is asserted, that the effects of this decision will be to the amount of 60,000*l.* in favour of the Bishop of Durham.

†† The visitations and confirmations in the bishopric of Durham held every four years. The last took place in 1807.

BISHOPRIC OF CHESTER.

THE DIOCESS OF CHESTER

Contains the counties of Chester and Lancaster, part of Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Cumberland, two chapelries in Denbighshire, and four churches and one chapel in the county of Flint, making 506 churches, chapels, and donatives, of which 101 are impropriate. Charged in the King's books, 420*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Dr. Edmund Keene, promoted to the see of Ely, December, 1770, was succeeded by Dr. William Markham, translated in 1776, to the archbishopric of York : he was succeeded by Dr. Beilby Porteus, who was replaced by Dr. William Cleaver, upon his lordship's translation to the bishopric of London, in 1787. Dr. Cleaver was removed to Bangor, and Dr. Majendie consecrated in the year 1800.

BISHOP,

Henry William Majendie, D. D. canon residentiary of St. Paul's, and vicar of Hungerford, in the county of Berks.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
Hugh Cholmondeley, D. D.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Rev. Thomas Parkinson, D. D.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON of CHESTER,
Rev. Unwin Clarke, M. A.

Of RICHMOND, Rev. John Owen, M. A.

PREBENDARIES.

Rev. Thomas Ward, M.A.	Rev. Unwin Clarke, M.A.
— Thomas Trevor Trevor,	— Charles Sawkins, M.A.
B.C.L.	— Thomas Maddock, M.A.
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PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The REV. HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, L.L.D. dean of Chester, presented to the rectory of Tarporley, co. Chester, vice Rev. Jackson, deceased.

August 11. The Bishop of Chester, held a confirmation at Croston, in the county of Lancaster.

REV. JOHN HANMER, A. M. of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, presented to the vicarage of Hanmer, in the county of Flint.

REV. JAMES GATCLIFFE, of Magdalen college, Cambridge, collated to the cure of Gorton, in the county of Lancaster, vice Rev. J. Darby, deceased.

REV. JOHN BURNETT STUART, M. A. instituted on his own petition, to the rectory of Grappenhall or Grovehall, co. Chester, vice Rev. Peter Hasted, deceased.

REV. ANDREW CHEAP established a society at Knaresborough, for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality.

REV. WILLIAM RAYNARD, M. A. rector of South Stanley, and vicar of Nidd, appointed domestic chaplain to his Grace the duke of Portland.

DIOCESS OF CARLISLE.

THE DIOCESS OF CARLISLE

Extending over the greater part of Cumberland and Westmoreland, contains one hundred and thirty one churches and chapels, of which eighteen are impropriate. Charged in the king's books 420*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

BISHOPS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN.

Upon the translation of Dr. Osbaldeston to the see of London, in 1762, Dr. Lyttleton was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, and dying in 1769, was succeeded by Dr. Law, who died, 1787. In the same year Dr. Douglas was elected bishop, upon whose translation to the see of Salisbury, in 1791; the honourable Dr. Vernon succeeded, and being promoted to the archbishopric of York, he was replaced by Dr. Goodenough in this present year, 1808.

BISHOP,

Samuel Goodenough, L.L.D. late dean of Rochester, and one of the Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy.

The very Reverend the DEAN,
Isaac Milner, D.D.

The Worshipful the CHANCELLOR,
Rev. Brown Grisdale, D.D.

The Venerable the ARCHDEACON,
Rev. Charles Anson, M.A.

PRESBENDARIES,

Rev. George Henry Law, D.D.	Rev. William Sheepshanks, M.A.
Joseph Hudson, D.D.	— Robert Markham, B.D.

PRESENTATIONS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

January, 26. The king was pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain

and Ireland, empowering the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Carlisle to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the reverend Father in God, Edward, late bishop thereof, to the see of York; and his majesty was also pleased by his royal sign manual, to recommend to the said dean and chapter the REV. SAMUEL GOODENOUGH, D.D. to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Carlisle.

REV. JOHN COWAN, of Allonby, presented to the vicarage of Gilcrux, co. Cumberland, vice Rev. Sharpe, dec.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, B.A. presented to the chapel of St. Trinity, Whitehaven, co. Cumberland, vice Rev. Church, dec.

October. THE REV. THOMAS LOWRY, vicar of Crosby-upon-Eden, M.A. elected mayor of Carlisle.

Names of persons ordained within the diocese of Carlisle, in the year 1808, by the right Rev. Samuel, lord bishop of Carlisle.

At a public ordination held in the chapel at Rose Castle, on Sunday, *August 14, 1808.*

PRIESTS,

Edward Anderson, A.B.
Edmund Wilkinson, clerk.
Wm. Dawson Thompson, ditto.
John Halifax, ditto.

DEACON.

John Airey (a literate person.)

At a private ordination held in the same chapel on Wednesday, *December 21, 1808.*

DEACONS.

James Frail (a literate person.)
Wilson Simkinson, ditto.
Thomas Turner, ditto.
Charles Church, A.B.

BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.

THIS VERY ANCIENT BISHOPRIC

Contains the seventeen parishes which comprise the whole Island of Man. Instituted A. C. 447.

In the 5th year of his present Majesty's reign, John, duke of Athol, and Charlotte, baroness Strange, his wife, for a consideration, sold the Island, Castle, Pale and Lordship of Man, with all the islands and lordships belonging thereto, with all rights, jurisdictions, and interests therein. In consequence of this, the same were vested unalienably in the crown. This sale of the island, did not however extend to the duke's landed property, nor to the lordship's of the several manors, nor to the rents, services, wastes, commons and other lands; nor to the waters, fisheries, mills, mines, minerals, quarries, waifs, estrays, deodands, and wrecks; nor to the PATRONAGE OF THE BISHOPRIC, and of the other ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES to which at the time of the said sale, the duke and duchess were entitled. 5 G. 3. c. 26.

This see, therefore, still continues in the patronage of the Duke of Athol, upon whose nomination, if the king approves, the Bishop is consecrated by the archbishop of York, and installed in Peel cathedral.

The consistory court consists of the bishop, archdeacon, two vicars choral, and an episcopal registrar.

The bishop of this diocese has no seat in parliament, but is allowed the highest seat in the lower house of convocation.

BISHOP,
Claudius Crigan, D. D.

SEAT. Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.

Venerable the ARCHDEACON,
Rev. Daniel Mylrea, M. A.

To this archdeaconry is annexed the rectory of Kirk Andrews.

The following are the parishes in this diocese, those marked * are in the gift of the bishop.

Kirk Andrews, annexed to the archdeaconry.	Lonon.
Arbory.	Malew.
Bride.	Marown.
*Braddan.	Mary of Ballon.
Christ Rushen.	Maughold.
Christ Leg. Ayre.	Michael.
Conchan.	Patrick.
*Germany in Peel.	*Patrick in Jurby.
	Santa.

PROCEEDINGS

IN

THE UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

<i>Chancellor,</i>	Duke of GRAFTON, K.G.	<i>Elected in</i> 1768
<i>High Steward,</i>	Earl of HARDWICKE, K.G.	1806
<i>Vice-Chancellor,</i>	Edward PEARSON, D.D.	1808
<i>Counsel,</i>	{ Hugh LEYCESTER, D.C.L. Sergeant LENS.	
<i>Burgesses of the University,</i>	Earl of EUSTON, Sir Vicary Gibbs, knt.	
<i>Assessor,</i>	William HUNT, M.A.	1805
<i>Commissary,</i>	John FISHER, D.C.L.	1790
<i>Coll. and Halls.</i>	<i>Founded.</i>	<i>Heads of Colleges.</i>
Peter-House	1257	Francis Barnes, D.D. <i>Master,</i> 1788
Clare-Hall	1326	John Torkington, D.D. <i>Master,</i> 1781
Pembroke-Hall	1343	Joseph Turner, D.D. <i>Master,</i> 1784
Corpus Christi	1351	Philip Douglas, D.D. <i>Master,</i> 1795
or Bene't Coll.		
Trinity-Hall	1350	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Wynne, knt. D.C.L. <i>Master,</i> 1798
Gonville and Caius	1351	Martin Davy, M.D.F.R.S. <i>Master</i> 1808
King's	1441	Humphry Sumner, D.D. <i>Provost</i> 1797
Queen's	1448	Is. Milner, D.D.F.R.S. <i>President</i> 1788
Catharine-Hall	1475	Joseph Proctor, D.D. <i>Master</i> 1799
Jesus	1496	Wm. Pearce, D.D.F.R.S. <i>Master</i> 1789
Christ's	1505	Thomas Browne, D.D. <i>Master</i> 1781
St. John's	1509	William Craven, D.D. <i>Master</i> 1789
Magdalene	1519	William Gretton, D.D. <i>Master</i> 1797
Trinity	1546	Bishop of Bristol, <i>Master</i> 1798
Emanuel	1584	Rt. Towerson Cory, D.D. <i>Master</i> 1797

Sidney-Sussex	1598	Edward Pearson, D.D. <i>Master</i>	1807
Downing	1800	Francis Annesley, D.C.L. <i>Master</i>	1800
<i>Proctors,</i>		{ George Adam Browne, M.A. Trinity-Coll.	
		{ George D'Oyley, M.A. Bene't-College.	
<i>Moderators,</i>		{ John Browne, M.A. Trinity-College.	
		{ George D'Oyley, M.A. Bene't-College.	
<i>Taxors,</i>		{ William Hunt, M.A. King's-College.	
		{ Thomas Starkie, M.A. Catharine-Hall.	
<i>Scrutators,</i>		{ Thomas Alsop, B.D. Emanuel-College.	
		{ Robert Woodhouse, M.A. Caius-College.	

CAPUT.

Every University-Grace must pass the *Caput* before it can be introduced into the Senate.

- Edward Pearson, D.D. Sidney-College, *Vice-Chancellor.*
 Francis Barnes, D.D. Peter-House, *Divinity.*
 Joseph Jowett, D.C.L. Trinity-Hall, *Law.*
 Sir I. Pennington, kt. M.D. St. John's College, *Physic.*
 Thomas Vesey, B.D. Peter-House, *Sen. Non. Reg.*
 George Renouard, M.A. Sidney-College, *Non. Reg.*

PROFESSORS.

Appointed or Elected.

1502	<i>Marg. Prof. of Divinity,</i>	Herbert Marsh, D.D.	1807
1540	<i>Regius Prof. of Divinity,</i>	Bishop of Llandaff.	1771
	<i>Deputy,</i>	Richard Ramsden, D.D.	1806
1540	<i>Regius Prof. of Civil Law,</i>	Joseph Jowett, D.C.L.	1781
1540	<i>Physic,</i>	Sir I. Pennington, kt. M.D.	1793
1540	<i>Casuistical Professor,</i>	George Borlase, B.D.	1788
1540	<i>Hebrew,</i>	Henry Lloyd, D.D.	1795
1511	<i>Greek,</i>	James Henry Monk, M.A.	1808
1663	<i>Mathematical,</i>	Dean of Carlisle,	1798
1632	<i>Arabic,</i>	John Palmer, B.D.	1804
1704	<i>Plu. Prof. of Astronomy,</i>	S. Vince, M.A. F.R.S.	1796
1749	<i>Lowndian ditto,</i>	Wm. Lax, M.A. F.R.S.	1795
1707	<i>Anatomy,</i>	Sir B. Harwood, kt. M.D.	
		F.R.S.	1785
1724	<i>Modern History,</i>	Wm. Smyth, esq. M.A.	1807
1706	<i>Chemistry,</i>	Wm. Farish, M.A.	1793

1724	<i>Botany,</i>	Thomas Martyn, B.D.	1761
1727	<i>Woodwardian Lecturer,</i>	J. Hailstone, F.R.&L.S.	1788
1768	<i>Lady Marg. Preacher,</i>	James Fawcett, B.D.	1795
1769	<i>Norrisian Professor;</i>	James Fawcett, B.D.	
1782	<i>Jacksonian Professor,</i>	F. J. H. Wollaston, B.D. F.R.S.	1792
1800	<i>Prof. of Common Law, Christian Advocate, Public Orator, Music,</i>	Edward Christian, M.A.	1800
1808	<i>Mineralogy, Principal Librarium, Librarian, Registrar, Esquire-Bedels,</i>	William Cockburn, M.A. Edmund Outram, D.D. Charles Hague, D. Mus. E. D. Clarke. Thomas Kerrich, M.A. John Davies, B.D. George Borlase, B.D. John Beverley, M.A. Henry Gunning, M.A.	1798 1799 1808 1797 1783 1778 1770 1789 1799
		Charles Isola, M.A.	
		<i>Marshal, J. Taylor.—Yeoman Bedel, J. Laughton.</i>	

PETER HOUSE—Founded A.D: 1257.

<i>Visitor,</i> the Bishop of Ely.	<i>Senior Dean,</i> Pearne, M.A.
<i>Master,</i> Francis Barnes, D.D: elected in 1788.	<i>Junior Dean,</i> Whaley, M.A. <i>Bursar,</i> T. Veasey, B.D.
<i>Tutors,</i> Thomas Veasey, B.D. T. G. Whaley, M.A.	

Names of those Gentlemen who took Degrees in 1808.

<i>Doctor in Divinity.</i>	<i>Bachelor in Physic.</i>
<i>Rev. Bailey Wallis, rector of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich.</i>	Edward Percival, esq.
<i>Doctor in Physic.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
<i>Thomas Charles Morgan, esq.</i>	Batley, Beldon. Brickwood. Heard. Pemberton, jun.
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	
Herring. Nichols.	
<i>Bachelor in Civil Law.</i>	
Jeoffrey Hornby, esq.	

CLARE HALL.—Founded in 1326.

<i>Visitor</i> , the Chancellor.	<i>Assistant Tutor</i> , Bonney, M.A.
<i>Master</i> , John Torkington,	<i>Dean</i> , Bonney, M.A.
D.D. 1781.	<i>Bursar</i> , Dr. Torkington.
<i>Tutor</i> , Wm. Webb, M.A.	<i>Librarian</i> , Bonney, M.A.

*Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.**Masters of Arts.**Doctor in Divinity.*

Collyer.

Rev. Henry Manning, rector
of Stokeintinhead, in the
county of Devon.

Ellis.

Turton.

Bachelors of Arts.

Craddock.

Cran.

Gretton.

Pullen.

Rogers.

*Bachelors in Divinity.**Rev. James Plumtree.**Rev. — Webb.***PEMBROKE HALL.—Founded 1343.**

<i>Visitor</i> , the Rt. Hon. Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor.	<i>Tutors</i> , Clem. Chevalier, M.A.
<i>Master</i> , Joseph Turner, D.D.	John Wood, M.A.
Dean of Norwich, elected 1784.	<i>Bursar</i> , Stockdale, M.A.
<i>President</i> , Robert Stockdale, M.A. L.M.	<i>Treasurer</i> , Apland, M.A.
	<i>Lecturer</i> , Chevalier, M.A.
	<i>Dean</i> , Wood, M.A.

*Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.**Doctors in Divinity.*

Thomas Fanshaw Middleton,
rector of Tansor, co. North-
ampton, and of Bytham, co.
Lincoln.

Masters of Arts.

Elwin.

Griffiths.

Hamilton.

Harlock.

Marsh, H.

Marsh, W.

Rowe.

Francis Haggitt, rector of
Nuneham-Courtney, co.
Oxford, and prebendary of
Durham.

Bachelors of Arts.

Barnes.	Walker.
Clayton.	Walker, Robert.
Soane.	Wilbraham.

**CORPUS-CHRISTI, or BENET COLLEGE.—Founded
1351.**

<i>Visitors,</i> the Vice Chancellor, and two senior Doctors of Divinity—in particular cases the King.	<i>Tutors,</i> James Currey, B.D. N. L. Hendry, B.D. <i>Dean,</i> James Currey, B.D. <i>Steward,</i> N. L. Hendry, B.D.
<i>Master,</i> Philip Douglas, D.D. elected 1795.	<i>Bursar,</i> Wilkinson, B.D.

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

<i>Bachelor in Divinity.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
<i>Rev. Edward Addison.</i>	Douglas.
<i>Master of Arts.</i>	Loggin.
<i>Herring.</i>	Pearce.

TRINITY HALL.—Founded 1350.

<i>Visitor,</i> the Right Hon. Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor.	<i>Vice Master,</i> J. Walker, M.A. <i>Tutors,</i> J. Walker, M.A.
<i>Master,</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Wynne, knt. L.L.D.	G. Howes, M.A. <i>Bursar,</i> John Walker, M.A.

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees, &c.

<i>Doctor in Civil Law.</i>	<i>Bachelors in Civil Law.</i>
<i>Augustus Goostling.</i>	Blandford, Joseph.
<i>Doctor in Music.</i>	Cheap.
<i>William Carnaby.</i>	Pitman, John.
<i>Master of Arts.</i>	Spranger, Robert.
<i>Rev. John Pomeroy.</i>	Thomas, William Proctor, Wainwright, Abel.

GONVILLE and CAIUS COLLEGE.—Founded 1348.

<i>Visitors,</i> the Master of Corpus-	<i>Tutors,</i> Benedict Chapman, M.A.
Christi College, the sen.	
Dr. of Physic, and the	Wm. Gimmingham, M.A.
Master of Trinity Hall.	<i>Deans,</i> Day, M.A.
<i>Master,</i> Martin Davy, M.D.	Okes, M.A.
F.R. & A.S. elected 1803.	<i>Bursars,</i> Chapman, M.A., <i>Steward,</i> Day, M.A.
<i>President,</i> Rd. Lucas, M.A.	

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees, &c.

<i>Doctor in Physic.</i>	Packard.
W. H. Williams.	Savory.
<i>Master of Arts.</i>	<i>Bachelor in Physic.</i>
Charles Burney, (<i>by mandate.</i>)	John Ayrton Paris.
Hon. Henry Packenham, (<i>honorary.</i>)	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
Girling.	Bickersteth.
Lucas.	Blake.
Norgate.	Reeve.
	White.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Founded 1441.

<i>Visitor,</i> Dr. Tomline, Lord	<i>Dean of Divinity,</i> Hart, M.A.
Bishop of Lincoln.	<i>Deans of Arts,</i> Morgan, M.A.
<i>Provost,</i> Humphrey Sumner,	Shepard, M.A.
D.D. elected 1797.	
<i>Vice Provost,</i> Pulteney, M.A.	<i>Bursars,</i> Hunt, M.A.
<i>Tutors,</i> J. Broderip, M.A.	Johnson, M.A.
F. Hodgson, M.A.	Leycester, M.A.
	<i>Conduct,</i> Halsted, M.A.

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	Hatch.
Drury.	Yonge.

Bachelors of Arts.

Byam.	Ekins.
Camplin.	Litchfield.
Cholmeley.	Richards.
	Richards, George Price.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—*Founded 1448.*

Visitor, the King.

Tutors, George Barnes, M.A.

President, Isaac Milner, D.D.

Tho. Sowerby, M.A.

F.R.S. *Dean of Carlisle,* elected 1788.

Dean, Barnes, M.A.

Vice President, J. Hunt, B.D.

Bursar, John Hunt, B.D.

Steward, Hubbersty, M.D.

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

Doctor in Civil Law.

Philips.

Rev. Samuel Curteis, Master of Sunbury School, county of Middlesex.

Thompson.

Ward.

Webster.

Bachelors in Divinity.

Bachelors of Arts.

D. George Barnes.

Almond.

Masters of Arts.

Campbell.

Bates.

Clarke.

Ewbank.

Spragg.

CATHARINE HALL.—*Founded 1475.*

Master, Joseph Proctor, D.D.

President, C.W. Burrel, M.A.

Prebendary of Norwich,

Tutor, Turton, B.A.

1799.

Bursar, Burnell, M.A.

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

Bachelor in Divinity.

Turton, Thomas, esq.

Rev. Thomas Hosking.

Bachelor of Arts.

Masters of Arts.

Simpson.

Cooke, Rev. James.

JESUS COLLEGE.—Founded 1576.

<i>Visitor,</i> Dr. Dampier, Lord Bishop of Ely.	<i>Tutors,</i> J. Brooke, M.A. G. Caldwell, M.A.
<i>Master,</i> Wm. Pearce, D.D. F.R.S. Dean of Ely, elected 1789.	<i>Bursar,</i> Dr. Pearce. <i>Lecturer,</i> Hibgame, M.A. <i>Dean,</i> Brooke, M.A. <i>Steward,</i> Thompson, M.A.

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	Gathorne.
<i>The Right Hon. the Earl of Altamont, honorary.</i>	Palmer.
<i>Bridges.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
<i>Broadrick.</i>	Burdett.
	Burnaby.
	Hill.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—Founded 1505.

<i>Visitors,</i> the Vice Chancellor, and two senior Doctors.	<i>Master,</i> Rev. Tho. Browne, D.D. elected 1808.
Should the Vice Chancellor be of this college, then the Provost of King's.	<i>Tutor,</i> J. Maul, M.A. I. Maye, M.A. <i>Dean,</i> Doneaster, M.A.

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

<i>Doctor in Divinity.</i>	Buck.
<i>Rev. Thomas Browne.</i>	Crofts.
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	Crosse.
<i>Bradburne.</i>	Gordon.
<i>Finch, Henry.</i>	Leaties.
<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>	Merry.
<i>Anzelark.</i>	Mortlock.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Founded 1509.

<i>Visitor,</i> Dr. Dampier, Lord Bishop of Ely.	<i>President,</i> J. Wood, B.D. <i>Tutors,</i> Thomas Cotton, B.D.
<i>Master,</i> W. Craven, D.D.	James Wood, B.D.

ASSISTANTS.

<i>Classical,</i> Cooper, B.D.	<i>Rhetoric Lecturer,</i> Gosli, M.A.
Palmer, B.D.	<i>Senior Bursar,</i> Boon, B.D.
Tatham, M.A.	<i>Junior Bursar,</i> Mainwaring, B.D.
<i>Mathematical,</i> Millers, B.D.	<i>Senior Dean,</i> Gill, B.D.
<i>Greek Lecturer,</i> Mainwaring, B.D.	<i>Junior Dean,</i> Shield, B.D.
<i>Deputy Lecturer,</i> Tatham, M.A.	<i>Steward,</i> Millers, B.D.

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

<i>Doctors in Divinity.</i>	Longley.
Rev. Herbert Marsh, Lady Margaret Professor, by <i>royal mandate.</i>	Marriott.
Dr. Thompson, of Kensington.	Mortimer.
Rev. Dr. Robert Wood.	Robinson.
<i>Bachelors in Divinity.</i>	Tower.
Rev. Sherard Beecher.	Towers.
Rev. John Dobson.	Rev. Christopher Swainson, <i>admitted ad eundem.</i>
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
<i>Honorary.</i>	Baldock.
Rt. Hon. Lord Byron.	Blackburn.
Rt. Hon. Lord Calthorpe.	Bland.
Hon. William Cust.	Browne.
Hon. William Temple.	C Caldwell.
Benson.	Conrop.
Blick.	Conrop, John.
Bransby.	Cotterill.
Chudd.	Delmar.
Ferrers.	Devon.
Fowler.	Duffield.
Gipps.	Haygarth.
Gyles.	Hepworth.
Hamilton.	Hickey.
Hughes.	Hughes.

Bachelors of Arts.

Kelly.	Milford.
Luard.	Morris.
Male.	Parry.
Marsh.	Wroth.
Marsham.	

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.—Founded 1519.

<i>Visitor,</i> the Rt. Hon. Lord Braybroke, the possessor of Audley-End, in Essex.	<i>President,</i> S. Lowe, M.A. <i>Tutor,</i> E. Rogers, M.A. <i>Bursar,</i> Lowe, M.A.
<i>Master,</i> Wm. Gretton, D.D. archdeacon of Essex.	<i>Dean,</i> Rogers, M.A. <i>Steward,</i> Lowe, M.A.

Masters of Arts.

Edward John Burrow.
— Patrick.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Founded 1546.

<i>Visitors,</i> The King to the Fellows, and the bishop of Ely to the Master.	
<i>Master,</i> Wm. Lort Mansell, D.D. bishop of Bristol, appointed 1798.	
<i>Vice Master.</i> John H. Renouard, M.A.	

Tutors.

George Javel, M.A.	John Hudson, M.A.
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Assistants.

Young, M.A. <i>Classical.</i>	J. Brown, M. A. <i>Mathematical</i>
Lowthian, M.A. <i>Mathematical.</i>	Monk, M.A. <i>Classical.</i>

*Head Lecturer,**Hudson, M.A.**Sub. Lecturers.*

Cumming, M.A.	Wiles, M.A.
Tooth, M.A.	Yeats, M.A.

<i>Greek Lecturer,</i> G.A. Browne,	<i>Sen. Dean,</i> Young, M.A.
M.A.	<i>Jun. Dean,</i> Cumming, M.A.
<i>Latin Lecturer,</i> Carr, M.A.	<i>Audiitor,</i> Knight, M.A.
<i>Sen. Bursar,</i> Hailstone, M.A.	<i>Librarian,</i> Henshaw, M.A.
<i>Jun. Bursar,</i> Tate, M.A.	<i>Organist,</i> J. Clarke, Mus. D.

*Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.**Masters of Arts.**Honorary.*

Right Hon. Lord Lowther.
 The Hon. Charles Frederic Powlett Townsend.
 Right Hon. Marquis of Tichfield.
 Right Hon. Lord Burgherst.

Allott.	Irwith.
Clarkson.	Leigh.
Christie.	Mathews.
Courtenay.	Moore.
Flower.	Noel.
Gell.	Nepean.
Goldsmith.	Rogers.
Goulbourne.	Shillitto.
Holmes.	Taddy.
Haygarth.	White.
Huddleston.	Walpole.

Bachelor in Divinity.

Rev. Thomas Armitstead.

Bachelors of Arts.

Baker.	Gower.
Bedford.	Grecie.
Benson.	Grylls.
Blomfield.	Hatchett.
Caylet.	Hudson.
Chambers.	Kent.
Clarke.	Knox.
Clack.	M'Arthur.

M'Kenzie.	Sedgewick.
Mercer.	Sutton.
Myers.	Thompson.
Ord.	Tomline.
Peacock.	Walker.
Pritchett.	Ward.
Remington.	Webster.
Sage.	Wilkinson.
Scott.	Wilton.

EMANUEL COLLEGE.—Founded 1584.

Visitors, the Vice Chancellor,	Assistant Tutor, Allsop, B.D.
or the Master of Christ's and	Bursar, Smytheis, B.D.
the two senior Doctors in	Steward, Smytheis, B.D.
Divinity.	Dean, Slade, M.A.
Master, Rt. Towerson Cory,	Lecturer, Holme, B.D.
D.D. 1797.	Librarian, Pemberton, B.D.
Tutors, the Master.	
J. Blackwell, B.D.	

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

Doctor of Medicine.	Bachelors of Arts.
Thomas Young, esq. London.	Allix.
Bachelors of Divinity.	Bond.
Hodges, Rev. James.	Edge.
Watkinson, Rev. Robert.	Flamsted.
Masters of Arts.	Mathews.
Blenkarne.	Thorpe.
Cooke.	Vane.
Williamson.	

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.—Founded 1399.

Visitor, Jonn Shelley Sidney,	nity:—in others, the Vice
esq. in particular instances	Chancellor, and the Mas-
the Vice Chancellor, and	ters of Emanuel and
two sen. Doctors in Divi-	Christ's.

*Master, E. Pearson, D.D. Dean, Renouard, M.A.
elected 1808. Steward, Horthing, M.A.
Tutor, Wm. Chafy, M.A. Mathematical Lecturer,
Bursar. Dr. Pearson. Browne, M.A.*

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

<i>Doctor in Divinity.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
Rev. Edward Pearson, B.D.	Bloomfield.
Master of this college, by royal mandate.	Clarke.
<i>Master of Arts.</i>	Jefferson.
Rev. John Brown.	Giffard.
	Theed.
	Wainwright.

DOWNING COLLEGE.

*Master, F. Annesley, L.L.D. Professor of Medicine, Sir B.
Professor of the Laws of Harwood, M.D. Professor
England. of Anatomy in the Univer-
Edward Christian, M.A. sity.*

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

*Duke of Portland, K.G.D.C.L. Chancellor, elected in 1792.
Lord Eldon, D.C.L. High Steward, appointed in 1801.
John Parsons, D.D. Master of Balliol College, Vice-Chancellor,
appointed December 29, 1807.*

PRO-VICE-CHANCELLORS.

*Michael Marlow, D.D. President of St. John's college.
Whittington Landon, D.D. Provost of Worcester college.
David Hughes, D.D. Principal of Jesus college.
William Tournay, D.D. Warden of Wadham college.*

Curators of the Theatre.

*Whittington Landon, D.D. Provost of Worcester college,
elected 1806.*

*Michael Marlow, D.D. President of St. John's college,
elected 1808.*

Burgesses of the University.

*Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Scott, Kt.D.C.L. Judge of the Admiralty.

*Rt. Hon. C. Abbot, D.C.L. Speaker of the House of Commons.

Assessor 1798, and Deputy-Steward 1801.

James Blackstone, esq. D.C.L. Principal of New Inn Hall.

<i>Coll. and Halls.</i>	<i>Founded.</i>	<i>Heads of Colleges.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>
University	872	J. Griffiths, D.D. <i>Master.</i>	1808
Balliol	1262	John Parsons, D.D. <i>Master.</i>	1798
Merton	1274	S. Berdmore, D.D. <i>Warden,</i>	1798
Exeter	1816	John Cole, D.D. <i>Rector,</i>	1808
Oriel	1325	John Eveleigh, D.D. <i>Provost,</i>	1781
Queen's	1340	Sept. Collinson, D.D. <i>Provost,</i>	1796
New College	1375	S. Gauntlett, D.D. <i>Warden,</i>	1794
Lincoln	1427	Edward Tatham, D.D. <i>Rector,</i>	1792
All Souls	1487	Edmund Isham, D.D. <i>Warden,</i>	1793
Magdalene	1449	M. J. Routh, D.D. <i>President,</i>	1791
Brasen-nose	1511	Bishop of St. Asaph, <i>Principal,</i>	1785
Corpus Christi	1519	John Cook, D.D. <i>President,</i>	1783
Christ-church	1532	Cyril Jackson, D.D. <i>Dean,</i>	1783
Trinity	1555	Thomas Lee, D.D. <i>President,</i>	1808
St. John's	1557	M. Marlow, D.D. <i>President,</i>	1795
Jesus	1571	D. Hughes, D.D. <i>Principal,</i>	1802
Wadham	1613	Wm. Tournay, D.D. <i>Warden,</i>	1806
Pembroke	1620	John Smyth, D.D. <i>Master,</i>	1796
Worcester	1713	Whit. Landon, D.D. <i>Provost,</i>	1795
Hertford	1740	(Vacant)	
St. Alban's Hall		T. Winstanley, D.D. <i>Principal</i>	1797
St. Mary's Hall		Phineas Pett, D.D. <i>Principal,</i>	1801
St. Edmund's Hall		G. Thompson, D.D. <i>Principal</i>	1800
Magdalene Hall		H. Ford, D.C.L. <i>Principal,</i>	1788
New-Inn Hall		J. Blackstone, D.C.L. <i>Prin.</i>	1803

PROCTORS.

William Corne, M.A. Student of Christ-church.

John Goldesbrough, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene college.

PRO-PROCTORS.

Richard Brickenden, M.A. of Worcester college.
 Francis Deacle, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene college.
 William Oddie, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene college.
 John Josias Conybeare, M.A. Student of Christ college.

PUBLIC PREACHERS for 1808 and 1809.

Henry Beeke, D.D. of Oriel college.
 William Barrow, D.C.L. of Queen's college.
 Robert Williams, M.A. of Christ-church college.
 John Penrose, M.A. of Corpus Christi college.
 William Crowe, B.C.L. of New college.

For 1809 and 1810.

Phineas Pett, D.D. Principal of St. Mary Hall.
 John Dean, B.D. Fellow of Brasen-nose college.
 Wm. Nicholas Darnell, B.D. Fellow of Corpus Christi college.
 Wm. Bishop, M.A. Fellow of Oriel college.
 John Mullens, M.A. of Exeter college.

Bampton's Lecturer, (1778.)

John Bayley Somers Carwithen, M.A. of St. Mary Hall, for
 1809.

PUBLIC EXAMINERS.

Joseph Hodgkinson, M.A. Fellow of Prazen-nose college.
 Robert Philip Goodenough, M.A. Student of Christ-church.
 George Leigh Cooke, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi college.

Found. PROFESSORS.

1540 *Regius Divinity,*

Deputy,

1540 *Regius Civil Law,*

1540 *Regius Medicine,*

1540 *Regius Hebrew,*

1540 *Regius Greek,*

	<i>Appointed or Elected.</i>
Cs Hen. Hall, D.D. Canon of Christ-church.	1807
French Lawrence, D.C.L. of C.C.C.	1796
Rd. Lawrence, D.C.L. of University Coll.	1798
Sir Chris. Pegge, kt. M.D. F.L.S.	1801
Jos. White, D.D. Canon of Christ-church.	1802
Wm. Jackson, D.D. Canon of Christ-church.	1783

<i>Found.</i>	<i>PROFESSORS.</i>	<i>Appointed or Elected.</i>
1724	<i>Regius Mod. Hist.</i>	H. Beeke, D.D. of Oriel College. 1801
1796	<i>Regius Botany,</i>	George Williams, M.D. F.L.S. of C.C.C. 1796
1502	<i>Margaret Divinity,</i>	Sept. Collinson, D.D. Preb. of Worcester. 1798
1619	<i>Savile's</i> { <i>Astronomy,</i> { <i>Geometry,</i>	Tho. Hornsby, D.D. F.R.S. of C.C.C. 1763
1620	<i>Natural Philosophy,</i>	Ab. Robertson, D.D. F.R.S. 1797
		T. Hornsby, D.D. F.R.S. of C.C.C. 1782
1621	<i>Moral Philosophy,</i>	Thomas Winstanley, D.D.
1622	<i>Camden's History,</i>	Pr. of St. Alban's. 1790
1636	<i>Abp. Laud's Arabic,</i>	Joseph White, D.D. Canon of Christ-ch. 1774
	<i>Lord Almoner's Arabic,</i>	Henry Ford, D.C.L. Pr. of Magd. Hall. 1780
1707	<i>Poetry,</i>	E. Copleston, M.A. Fellow of Oriel. 1802
1758	<i>Viner's Common Law,</i>	J. Blackstone, esq. D.C.L. Bar. at Law. 1793
1785	{ <i>Lord Lichfield's Cli-</i> { <i>nical Medicine,</i>	Martin Wall, M.D. F.R.S. 1785
1795	<i>Anglo-Saxon,</i>	Jas. Ingram, M.A. Fellow of Trinity 1803
	<i>Anatomy,</i>	Sir C. Pegge, kt. M.D. F.L.S. 1803
1803	<i>Aldrich's Medicine,</i>	Robert Bourne, D.M. 1803
	<i>Chemistry,</i>	John Kidd, M.D. 1803
1626	<i>Music,</i>	William Crotch, D.Mus. 1797
	<i>Masters of the streets</i> are Thirty Regent Masters of Arts, no- minated annually in Michaelmas Term.	
1564	<i>Public Orator,</i>	W. Crowe, B.C.L. of New Coll. 1784
1634	<i>Keeper of the Archives,</i>	Whittington Landon, D.D. Pr. of Worc. 1796
1590	— <i>Bodley's Lib.</i>	J. Price, B.D. of Trinity College. 1768

<i>Found.</i>	<i>PROFESSORS</i>	<i>Appointed or Elected.</i>
	<i>Underkeeper,</i>	Andrew Hughes Matthews, M.A. of Jesus.
1683	<i>Keeper of Ashmole's Mus.</i>	William Lloyd, B.C.L. of Wadham Coll. 1796
1747	<i>Radcliffe's Lib.</i>	Thomas Hornsby, D.D. 1783
	<i>University-Counsel,</i>	Rd. Wooddeson, D.C.L. Barrister at Law.
	<i>Registrar,</i>	John Gutch, M.A. of All Souls College. 1797
		{ W. Rhodes, M.A. of Worcester Coll.
	<i>Coroners of the University,</i>	{ George Valentine Cox, B.A. of New College.
	<i>Solicitor,</i>	James Morrell, esq.
	<i>Esquire-Bedels,</i>	{ Wm. Rhodes, M.A. of Medicine and Arts. Robert Hall, B.C.L. of Divinity. Geo. Valentine Cox, B.A. of Law.
	<i>Yeoman-Bedels.</i>	{ John Wise, of Medicine and Arts. William Taman, of Law. Andrew Dicks of Divinity.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Founded 872.

<i>Visitor,</i> the King.	<i>Sen. Dean,</i> G. Rowley, M.A.
<i>Master,</i> James Griffith, D.D.	<i>Sen. Bursar,—</i> Moises, M.A.
<i>Tutor,</i> G. Rowley, M.A.	

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees, &c.

<i>Rev.</i> James Griffith, D.D.	Thomas Fleet, B.A.
<i>Rev.</i> J. J. Watson, D.D.	Samuel Holworthy, B.A.
<i>Rev.</i> James Griffith, B.D.	Alexander Hordeon, B.A.
<i>Rev.</i> Eardley Norton, M.A.	Charles Keysell, B.A.
<i>Rev.</i> John Surtees, M.A.	William Macleod, B.A.
<i>John Pen Allen,</i> B.A.	Matthew Rolleston, B.A.
<i>Thomas Dawson Allen,</i> B.A.	John Shuldham, B.A.
<i>William Burden,</i> B.A.	John Stapleton, B.A.
<i>John Barnet,</i> B.A.	John Taylor, B.A.
<i>George Davies,</i> B.A.	Martin West, B.A.
<i>Fortunatus W. Davies,</i> B.A.	Thomas T. Whitaker, B.A.
<i>James Ellice,</i> B.A.	Thomas H. Yorke, B.A.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.—Founded 1262.

<i>Visitor</i> , Archbishop of York.	<i>Tutors</i> , R. Jenkins, M.A.
<i>Master</i> , John Parsons, D.D.	John Moseley, M.A.
<i>Dean</i> , Richard Jenkins, M.A.	George Powell, M.A.
<i>Dean of Hall and Chapel.</i>	Thomas Cook Rogers,
<i>Bursar</i> , Thomas C. Rogers, M.A.	M.A.
	W. Warrington, M.A.

*Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during
the Present Year.*

<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	Rev. Henry William Rawlins.
Rev. George Arnold, <i>Grand Compounder.</i>	Rev. George Raymond.
Rev. William Comins.	John Round, <i>Grand Com- pounder.</i>
Rev. Charles Dume.	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
— Bennet Hoskyns	George D. Pardoe.
Rev. William Folkes.	Charles Henry Taylor.

MERTON COLLEGE.—Founded 1274.

<i>Visitor</i> , The Archbishop of Canterbury.	<i>Tutor</i> , Peter Vaughan, M.A.
<i>Warden</i> , S. Berdmore, D.D.	<i>Dean</i> , Edward Griffiths, M.A.
<i>Sub-Warden</i> , Samuel Kilner, M.A.	<i>Bursar</i> , Robert Pygou, M.A.
	<i>Librarian</i> , S. Kilner, M.A.

*Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the
Present Year.*

<i>Hon. W. Herbert, D.C.L.</i>	Rev. G. H. Templer, <i>Grand Compounder.</i>
<i>Grand Compounder.</i>	Rev. H. Townsend,
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
Rev. J. Bennett.	Charles Parr Burney.
Rev. W. L. Bennett.	T. Harman.
Rev. G. Frome.	John Lowndes.
Rev. H. Mears.	Thomas Metcalfe.
	William Munden.

EXETER COLLEGE.—*Founded 1316.*

<i>Visitor,</i> Bishop of Exeter.	<i>Sen. Bursar,</i> J. Lee Hayes,
<i>Rector,</i> John Cole, D.D.	M.A.
<i>Sub-Rector,</i> Joseph Rosedew,	<i>Jun. Bursar,</i> Thomas Smith
	Glubb, M.A.
<i>Tutors,</i> John Lee Hayes, M.A.	<i>Senior Dean,</i> J. Reed, M.A.
Stephen Rigaud, M.A.	<i>Librarian,</i> J. Reed, M.A.

Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the present year.

<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	
<i>Rev. John Bowle.</i>	— John Salter.
— George Peloquin Cosserat.	— James White.
— J. Darke.	— John Williams.
— Warwick Young Churchhill Hunt.	— William Woolston.
— J. King.	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
— William Mairis.	John Bower.
— John Moore.	B. Burgess.
	Edward Croker.
	John Fletcher.

ORIEL COLLEGE.—*Founded 1325.*

<i>Visitor,</i> the Lord Chancellor.	<i>Dean,</i> J. Woolcomb, M.A.
<i>Provost,</i> J. Eveleigh, D.D.	<i>Bursar,</i> Ed. Copleston, B.D.
<i>Tutors,</i> Ed. Copleston, B.D.	<i>Steward,</i> W. E. Taunton, esq.
Wm. Bishop, M.A.	<i>Librarian,</i> John Woolcomb, M.A.

Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the present year.

J. Dodson, esq. D.C.L.	William Jenkins.
<i>Bachelor in Divinity.</i>	John Fownes Lutterell, ho-
Rev. E. Copleston.	norary.
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	John Round.
George Arnold.	William H. Tinney.
Samuel Evans.	— Thomas.

Philip Lake Godsel.

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Bachelors of Arts.

Anthony Austin.	William Thomas Pres.
Henry Du Cane.	William Roles.
T. Davies.	George Augustus Seymour.
T. Kendall.	Richard Whateley.
T. B. Powell.	Henry Woolcombe.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Founded 1340.

<i>Visitor,</i> the Archbishop of York.	<i>Tutors,</i> Jos. Lightfoot, A.M.
	Rt. Dickinson, A.M.
<i>Provost,</i> Septimus Collinson, D.D.	<i>Dean,</i> Rt. Dickinson, A.M.

Bursar, Rt. Dickinson, A.M.*Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the present year.**Masters of Arts.*

Charles Tufton Blaize.	William Wilson.
Arthur Gibson.	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
George Hancox.	G. D. Collinson.
William Leir, <i>Grand Compounder.</i>	William Fell.
Paul Leir.	John Lowndes.
Edward Miller.	Charles Philip Lyre.
Edmund Paley.	Henry Read Quartley.
George Pyrke.	Thomas Scott, <i>Grand Compounder.</i>
John Richard Tetlow.	Pattison Watman.

Reginald Wynniett.

NEW COLLEGE.—Founded 1375.

<i>Visitor,</i> Bishop of Winchester.	Sen. Dean, Wm. Blair, M.A.
<i>Warden,</i> S. Gauntlet, D.D.	<i>Jun. Dean,</i> William Inner
<i>Sub-Warden,</i> Thomas Pen-	Baker, L.L.D.
rose, L.L.D.	<i>Sen. Bursar,</i> R. B. Tomkyns,
<i>Tutors,</i> B. Broughton, M.A.	L.L.D.,
G. Chandler, L.L.D.	<i>Jun. Bursar,</i> Wm. Everett,
John Walker, L.L.D.	M.A.—Geo. Sherer, M.A.

Steward, Wm. Bragg, esq. *Librarian,* T. Pearose, L.L.D.

Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the present year.

<i>Bachelor in Divinity.</i>	William Bohun Yeoman.
<i>Rev. Joshua Dix.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	James Cover Bedford.
John Rowland Berkeley.	Liscombe Clarke.
George Valentine Cox.	Peter Penson.
Justly Hill.	Charles Williams.
Richard Odell.	Jas. Henry Mapleton, B.C.L.
John Risley.	

LINCOLN COLLEGE.—Founded 1427.

Visitor, Bishop of Lincoln. *Tutors,* J. Radford, M.A.
Rector, Ed. Tatham, D.D. *Wm. Yeadon,* M.A.
Sub-Rector, Wm. Yeadon, *Sen. Bursar,* S. Preston, M.A.
M.A.

Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the present year.

<i>Doctor in Divinity.</i>	— John Mavor.
<i>Rev. Francis Skurray,</i>	— Proctor Robinson.
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	— E. H. Warriner.
<i>Rev. Frederic Gardiner.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
— Edward Wm. Grinfield.	P. Griffin.
— G. Watson Hutchinson.	Robt. Willis.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.—Founded 1437.

Visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Jun. Bursar,* T. Hulse, M.A.
Warden, E. Isham, D.D. *Sen. Dean,* William Charles Cashmajor.
Sub-Warden, G. Wacey, M.A. *Jun. Dean,* Charles Vaughan,
Tutor, John Gutch, M.A. *L.L.D.*
Sen. Bursar, Richard Baring, *Steward,* B. Murrell, esq.
M.A. *Librarian,* John Gutch, M.A.

Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the present year.

<i>Doctor in Civil Law.</i>	— Charles Wrottesley.
Stephen Lushington, esq.	Charles Griffith Wynne, esq.
<i>Grand Compounder.</i>	<i>Bachelors in Civil Law.</i>
<i>Bachelor in Divinity.</i>	Rev. T. Henry Ashurst.
Rev. John Graham.	— Peter Frye Hony.
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	Francis Lawley, esq.
Rev. Reginald Heber, <i>Grand Compounder.</i>	

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—Founded 1449.

<i>Visitor,</i> the Bishop of Winchester.	<i>Tutor,</i> G. Smith, M.A.
	<i>Sen. Dean,</i> T. Butler, M.A.
<i>President,</i> Rev. Martin Joseph Routh, D.D.	<i>Jun. Dean,</i> Matthews, M.A.
<i>Vice President,</i> J. Chapman, M.A.	<i>Bursar,</i> John Cholmley, M.A.
	<i>Librarian,</i> William Corbould, M.A.

Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the present year.

<i>Doctor in Divinity.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
Rev. George Hutton.	Maynard Colchester.
<i>Bachelor in Divinity.</i>	Thomas Jones.
Rev. Thomas Scott.	Henry James Parsons.
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	Thomas Baden Powel.
Rev. Tho. Nixon Blagden.	William Roles.
Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart.	William Russel.
<i>Grand Compounder.</i>	Francis Swan.
Rev. Henry Townsend, <i>Grand Compounder.</i>	Richard White.
Rev. C. Richards.	Henry Woolcombe.

BRASEN-NOSE COLLEGE.—Founded 1511.

<i>Visitor,</i> the Bishop of Lincoln.	<i>Principal,</i> Rt. Rev. W. Cleaver, D.D. Lord Bp. of St. Asaph.
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<i>Tutors,</i>	John Clayton, M.A.	<i>Junior Bursar,</i>	John Tench, B.D.
	John Dean, M.A.		J. Hodgkinson, M.A.
			<i>Dean,</i> J. Hodgkinson, M.A.
<i>Senior Bursar,</i>	Frodsham Hodson, M.A.	<i>Steward,</i>	Henry Taunton. <i>Librarian,</i> D. Matthias, M.A.

*Names of those Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees
during the present year.*

<i>Doctor in Civil Law.</i>	Rev. Edward Ravenshaw.
<i>Rev. C. R. Beaumont.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
<i>Bachelors in Divinity.</i>	Edward Allen.
Rev. John Darcey.	John Blackburne.
Rev. J. Dean.	Joseph Dale.
Charles Golding.	James Dean.
Rev. H. Harrison, <i>Grand Compounder.</i>	John Dunkerley.
Thomas Heber.	John Ford.
Rev. Frodsham Hodson.	H. Goodman.
Rev. John Tench.	John King.
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	John Linguard.
Rev. John Calthorpe.	James Radcliffe Lyon.
J. Dunbar.	Arthur Mathews.
C. Golding.	James Thomas Pedley.
John Hanmer.	Charles Henrick Prescot.
J. Heber.	Henry Dawson Roundell.
John Loveday.	<i>Bachelor in Civil Law.</i>
J. Pollard.	Rev. E. S. Radcliffe.

CORPUS-CHRISTI COLLEGE.—Founded 1519.

<i>Visitor,</i>	Bishop of Winchester.	<i>Jun. Bursar,—</i>	Watkins M.A.
<i>President,</i>	John Cook, D.D.	<i>Senior Dean,</i>	F. Holme, B.D.
<i>Vice President,</i>	George Williams, M.A.	<i>Junior Dean,—</i>	Gaithouse, M.A.
<i>Tutor,</i>	— Cook, M.A.	<i>Steward,</i>	W. E. Taunton, Esq.
<i>Sen. Bursar,</i>	R. Budd, M.A.	<i>Librarian,</i>	R. Budd, B.D.

*Names of those Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees
during the present year.*

<i>Doctor in Divinity.</i>	William Woolcombe.
<i>Rev. Richard Jenkins.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
<i>Bachelor in Divinity.</i>	Robert Gooden Andrews,
<i>Rev. William Nicholas Dar-</i>	John James Calley.
<i>nell.</i>	Charles Dyson.
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	William Fielding.
<i>Rev. William Buckland.</i>	Thomas Lewin.
<i>C. Milman Mount.</i>	Edward Whithead.

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.—Founded 1532.

<i>Visitor, the King.</i>	<i>Tutors, Rev. W. Corne, A.M.</i>
<i>Dean, Cyril Jackson, D.D.</i>	<i>Rev. J. J. Conybeare,</i>
<i>Sub-Dean, C.H. Hall. D.D.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>
<i>Canons, J. Burton, D.D.</i>	<i>Rev. T. Grasford, A.M.</i>
<i>E. C. Dowdeswell,</i>	<i>Rev. E. Goodenough,</i>
<i>D.D.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>
<i>C. H. Hall, D.D.</i>	<i>Rev. W. Levett, A.M.</i>
<i>T. Hay, D.D.</i>	<i>Rev. C. Smelt, A.M.</i>
<i>W. Howley, D.D.</i>	<i>Rev. K. M. Tarplay,</i>
<i>W. Jackson, D.D.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>
<i>S. Smith, D.D.</i>	<i>Rev. W. Taylor, A.M.</i>
<i>J. White, D.D.</i>	<i>Rev. James Webber,</i>
<i>Censors, Rev. W. Corne.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>
<i>Rev. James Webber, Treasurer,</i>	<i>Rev. W. Jackson,</i>
	<i>D.D.</i>

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.

<i>Doctors in Divinity.</i>	<i>John Biddicox, Grand Com-</i>
<i>Rev. J. Bidlake.</i>	<i>pounder.</i>
<i>Rev. S. Smith.</i>	<i>J. Bidlake,</i>
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	<i>Brooke Boothby.</i>
<i>Hon. and Rev. J. Agar:</i>	<i>H. Comyn.</i>
<i>W. H. E. Bentinck,</i>	<i>W. St. Clare.</i>

Hon. George Eden.	E. Elms.
John Gerard Ellis.	John Wynn Eyton.
Thomas Fawcett.	Robert Gordon, <i>Grand Com-</i>
Charles Holbeck.	<i>pounder.</i>
Christopher Jones.	Charles Hodgson.
O. W. Kilvington.	Henry Hall Joy.
Walter Levett	John Thomas James.
Hon. W. Beauchamp Lygon.	John Jones.
Hon. John Lygon.	William Knatchbull.
Frederick Master.	W. John Law.
John Mitchell, <i>Grand Com-</i>	David Longlands
<i>pounder.</i>	Richard Marnell.
Charles Palmer.	Charles Monro.
Robert Philimore.	John Moore, Esq. <i>Grand Com-</i>
Christ Rose.	<i>pounder.</i>
Thomas Slater.	Thomas Owen.
Charles Smelt.	Robert Peel.
John Storer.	William Edward Rouse.
Peter Williams.	John Rolleston.
Archdale Wilson.	William Squire Rufford.
<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>	
Sir T. Dyke Ackland, bart.	Charles Sawyer.
— Boughton.	Bache Thornhill.
William Daniel Conybeare.	Martin Sandys Wall.
Jonathan Darby.	A. J. Wratislaw.
Walter Davenport.	George Granville Venables
	Vernon.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Founded 1555.

<i>Visitor,</i> Bishop of Winchester.	— Scholfield, M.A.
<i>President,</i> Thomas Lee, D.D.	Dean, J. Ingram, M.A.
<i>Vice President,</i> H. Kett, B.D.	<i>Senior Bursar,</i> W Greenhill,
<i>Tutors,</i> Henry Kett, B.D.	<i>Junior do.</i> Henry Cartwright,
J. Ingram, M.A.	M.A.
	<i>Librarian,</i> Henry Kett, B.D.

Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees.

<i>Doctor in Divinity.</i>	Thomas Harris.
<i>Rev. Thomas Lee, President.</i>	Joseph Rawlings Henderson.
<i>Bachelors in Divinity.</i>	Charles Jervis.
<i>Rev. Henry Antrobus.</i>	Robert Taylor.
<i>Rev. James Ingram.</i>	Stephen Woodgate.
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	
<i>John Denne.</i>	

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Founded 1557.

<i>Visitor, Bishop of Winchester.</i>	John Natt, B.D.
<i>President, Michael Marlow,</i>	W. B. Portall, B.D.
<i>D.D.</i>	<i>Senior Bursar, W. B. Portall,</i> B.D.
<i>Vice President, John Forbes,</i>	<i>Steward, Baker Morrell, Esq.</i>
<i>D.D.</i>	<i>Librarian, John Forbes, D.D.</i>

Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the present year.

<i>Doctors in Divinity.</i>	<i>Master of Arts.</i>
<i>Rev. Charles Ball.</i>	<i>Rev. William Dodson.</i>
<i>Rev. John Rose.</i>	<i>Rev. Henry James Symonds.</i>
<i>Bachelors in Divinity.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
<i>Rev. John Mathews.</i>	Frederic Choppin.
<i>Rev. John Natt.</i>	James Harris.
<i>Rev. Thomas Speidell.</i>	R. F. Jessop.
<i>Rev. George Mountjoy Webster.</i>	John Robertson.
	Edwin Sandys.
	<i>Bachelor in Civil Law.</i>
	<i>Rev. W. Cockayne Frith.</i>

JESUS COLLEGE.—Founded 1571.

<i>Visitor, Earl of Pembroke.</i>	<i>Vice Principal, R. Hughes,</i>
<i>Principal, D. Hughes, D.D.</i>	<i>B.D.</i>

Tutor, Rt. Hughes, B.D. *Steward, B. Morrell, esq.*
Dean, John Hughes, A.M. *Librarian, J. Williams, B.D.*
Bursar, W. Rowlands, B.D.

Names of Gentlemen who have taken their Degrees during the present year.

<i>Bachelor in Divinity.</i>	<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>
<i>Rev. — Hughes.</i>	<i>Isaac Bonsall.</i>
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	<i>Evan Vaughan Evans.</i>
<i>Rev. Thomas Hugh Clough.</i>	<i>George Harris.</i>
— John Collins.	<i>Edward Hughes.</i>
— Richard Griffith.	<i>Hugh Hughes.</i>
— R C. Jones.	<i>Robert Morris.</i>
— H. Yonde.	<i>John Williams.</i>
	<i>Hugh Price.</i>
	<i>James Wood.</i>

WADHAM COLLEGE.—Founded 1613.

<i>Visitor, Bishop of Bath and Wells.</i>	<i>Tutors, G. Rogers, M.A.</i>
	<i>Rd. Mitchell, B.D.</i>
<i>Warden, W. Tournay, D.D.</i>	<i>Bursar, G. Swaine, M.A.</i>
<i>Sub-Warden, George Rogers, M.A.</i>	<i>Steward, Baker Murrell, esq.</i>
	<i>Librarian, G. Rogers, M.A.</i>

Names of those Gentlemen who have taken degrees.

<i>Doctor in Divinity.</i>	<i>Joseph Charles Helm.</i>
<i>Rev. Samuel Locke.</i>	<i>J. Johnes.</i>
<i>John Bright, esq. D.M.</i>	<i>George Clough Marshall.</i>
<i>Masters of Arts.</i>	<i>John Percival.</i>
<i>Rev. Edward Carless.</i>	<i>J. R. Price.</i>
<i>Rev. Jas. Harrington Evans.</i>	<i>Thomas Smith.</i>
<i>Rev. Robert James Spencer.</i>	<i>John Thornton.</i>
<i>Rev. George Price.</i>	<i>Charles Wayland.</i>
<i>Bachelors of Arts.</i>	<i>Edmund Witt.</i>
<i>John Brettet.</i>	<i>Rd. Henry Baker, B.C.L.</i>
<i>VOL. I.</i>	<i>T T</i>

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.—Founded 1620.

<i>Visitor,</i> the Chancellor of the University.	<i>Sen. Dean,</i> W. Price, M.A.
<i>Master,</i> John Smyth, D.D.	<i>Sen. Bursar,</i> George William Hall, B.D.
<i>Tutors,</i> G. William Hall, B.D.	<i>Jun. Bursar,</i> Wm. Hawkins, M.A.
Wm. Price, M.A.	<i>Librarian,</i> G. W. Hall, B.D.

*Names of those Gentlemen who have taken Degrees.**Doctor in Divinity.*

James Young.

*Rev. William Adams, Grand Compounder.**Bachelors of Arts.*

Joseph Buller.

Bachelors in Divinity.

John Bushnel.

Rev. George William Hall.

George Sherwood Evans.

— John Quarrington.

George Hough.

— Samuel Pitt Stockford.

Wm. Pitman Jones.

Masters of Arts.

James Horatio Rudge.

John Rich. Ingram.

Edward Treveren.

John Quarrington.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.—Founded 1713.*Tutors, F.H.Brickendon, M.A.**Visitor,* the Chancellor of the University.

Tho. Harwood, M.A.

Provost, Whittington Landon, D.D.

W. Williams, M.A.

Vice Provost, — Bartlam, M.A.

Dean, W. Williams, M.A.

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March	5 Geo. Thornton Bayley
June	11 George Stockwell
July	23 John Stephen Boldero
Oct.	1 James Fraser
Dec.	17 Charles Morley
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Do.	Francis James Adam
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Do.	John Fendal
Do.	30 William Mills
Feb.	4 Charles Mc. Sween
April	29 John Petty Ward
July	29 Robert Anderson, jun.
Do.	Charles John Middleton
Do.	Adam Ogilvie
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Do.	Henry Thoby Prinsep, transferred from the Bombay Establishment, April 8, 1808.
Aug.	12 Henry Levett Toone
Do.	William Drury Kerr
Do.	Robert Arthur Ward
Do.	19 John Fraser
Dec.	23 William Gregory
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PREACHERS at the KING'S CHAPEL, Whitehall, 30*l.* a Year appointed by the BISHOP OF LONDON.**FROM OXFORD.**

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 Ma. Wm. Nicolas Darnell, C. C.
 Apr. Hen. Kett, B.D. Trinity.
 May
 June Rd. Mitchell, M.A. Wad.
 July J. L. Heyes, B.D. Exeter.
 Aug. Rt. Dickensd., Queen's.
 Sept. W. Warington, M.A. Mag.
 Oct. Bulkeley Bandinel, M.A. New.
 Nov. Fred. Barnes, M.A. Christ's.
 Dec. P. Vaughan, M.A. Merton.

FROM CAMBRIDGE.

John Doncaster, M.A. Christ
 Sam. Blackall, B.D. Em. C.
 George Adam Brown, M.A. Trinity.
 Edward Rogers, M.A. Magd.
 T. P. Hornbuckle, M.A. Jn's.
 Josh. Waterhouse, M.A. Cath.
 James Currie, M.A. Benet.
 Clement Chevalier, M.A. Pembroke.
 Hoskins, M.A. Sidney.
 John Walker, M.A. Trinity.
 Tho. Jackson, M.A. St. John's Cok.
 Francis Ellis, B.D. Queen's.

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 — Dr. Wilgress.
 — Dr. Wynn.
 — John Chapeau.
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 — G. F. Blomberg, M.A.
 — Mr. John Amyatt.
 — Mr. John Edgar.
 — Wm. Price, D.C.L.
 — C. Swann, M.A.
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 — William Boldero, M.A.
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R.v. Thomas Alexander Willis.
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 — Rd. Vyvyan Willesford.
 — James Greville.
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 — Samuel Kilderbee, M.A.
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 — William Little Bowles, M.A.
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 —— John Kendall Fletcher,
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 David Lamont, D.D.
 T. Davidson, D.D.
 Wm. Finlay, M.A.
 D. Malcolm, M.A.

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 —— Robert Nares, M.A.
 —— J. Gamble, M.A.
 —— Edward Arthur Bush.
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 —— Samuel Cole.
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 —— Peter Elers.
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 —— Thomas Harding.

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Rev. — Main.
 —— J. Streffield.

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Rev. T. Hughes.
 —— Thomas Prevost.
 —— W. Cookson, D.D.
 —— Arthur Edward Howman.
 —— Henry Hayes.
 —— J. W. Wickes.
 —— John Rush, B.C.L. Rector of Hartwell, Hants.
 —— Henry Stephenson Blackburn.
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 —— Thomas Lloyd.
 —— Peter Hawker, jun.

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 —— Mr. Genue.
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 —— Mr. Witham.
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 —— Mr. Penfold.
 —— Robert Foster.
 —— G. Smith.
 —— Henry Boyd.
 —— William Dick.
 —— Mr. Cullum.
 —— Richard Howard.

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 Hanwell.
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 DUKE of GLOUCESTER.
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 bendarry of Canterbury, and Rector
 of St. Dionis Backchurch, London.
 —— Philip Buval, D.D. F.R.S.
 —— Mr. Cartwright.
 —— Thomas Snell,
 —— Mr. Cole.
 —— George Vanbrugh, B.C.L.
 —— Wm. Gimingham.
 —— Thomas Baseley.
 —— John James Watson, M.A.
 Vicar of Hackney.

FOREIGN CHAPLAINS.

		Date of Appointment.	Salary.
Gibraltar.	John Wetherall.	Apr. 24, 1802.	115 5 0
WEST INDIES.			
Antigua.	Francis Masett.	July 16, 1805.	115 5 0
Barbadoes.	Anth. V. Thomas.	Dec. 13, 1803.	115 5 0
Dominica.	George Walt.	June 11, 1774.	115 5 0
Grenada.	John Mackenzie.	Feb. 20, 1768.	115 5 0
Trinidad.	John Deeds.	Aug. 31, 1803.	115 5 0
St. Vincent.	John Guilding.	Aug. 26, 1796.	115 5 0
AMERICA.			
Nova Scotia.	Edward Back.	Dec. 18, 1804.	115 5 0
Halifax.	Josiah John Pike.	Apr. 24, 1802.	115 5 0
Cape Breton.	Benjamin Lovell.	Aug. 24, 1784.	115 5 0
Prince Edward's Island.	Richard Grant.	Dec. 7, 1775.	115 5 0
New Brunswick.	Matthew Ryles.	July 24, 1795.	115 5 0
Quebec.	Herbert Croft.	Nov. 14, 1792.	115 5 0
Montreal.	James Tunstall.	July 31, 1794.	115 5 0
Upper Canada.	Edward Drewe.	Sept. 1, 1791.	115 5 0
St. John's, Newfoundland.	Wm. Hardwicke.	Aug. 24, 1802.	115 5 0
CEYLON.			
Trincomalee.	Thomas Maurice.	Dec. 25, 1802.	115 5 0
Columbo.	W. Hamlin Heywood.	Dec. 13, 1804.	115 5 0
CHAPLAINS OF BRIGADES.			
Alderney.	John Vibert.	* * *	192 10 0
Gibraltar.	{ John Hughes. Thomas Tringham.	Dec. 24, 1796. Apr. 18, 1807.	298 0 0 292 0 0

Colleges, Chaplains, &c. 335

		Date of Appointment.	Salary.
Malta.	{ D. P. Copetall. John C. Millet.	Aug. 9, 1808. July 13, 1805.	292 0 0 292 0 0
Sicily.	{ Edward Southouse. Jos. Godal Corsellis.	Apr. 13, 1805. June 1, 1807.	292 0 0 292 0 0
Cape of Good Hope.	Lawrence Halloran.	June 26, 1807.	292 0 0
Leylon.	W. Hamlin Heywood.	Mar. 25, 1809.	292 0 0

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Reverend	David Brown, at the Presidency.
—	Paul Limrick, ditto, ditto.
—	Claud Buchanan, L.L.E.
—	James Ward, at Cawnpore.
—	Henry Shepherd, at Muttra.
—	Richard Jeffreys, at Futty Ghur.
—	Henry Martyn, at Dinapore.
—	Daniel Corrie, at Chunar.
—	Joseph Parson, at Berhampore.
—	William Eales, Garrison of Fort William.
—	Thomas Thompson.

PORT ST. GEORGE ESTABLISHMENT.

Reverend	Richard Hall Kerr, D.D. Presidency.
—	Charles Ball.
—	James Estcourt Atwood, the Mount.
—	I. R. Vaughan, Presidency.
—	William Thomas, Vellore and Arcot.
—	Charles Bathurst, Masulipatam.
—	Marmaduke Thompson, New Town, Cuddalore.
—	John Kerr, Presidency.
—	William Amboor Keating.
—	John Dunsterville, Malabar and Canara.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Reverend	Arnold Burrowes, Presidency.
—	Nicholas Wade, Surat.
—	David Hill.
—	Richard Jackson.

CHAPLAINS TO PUBLIC BODIES.

House of Commons	—Rev. Frederic Barnes, B.D.
Chaplain General to the Army	—Rev. J. Gamble, M.A.
Tower of London	—Rev. Wm. Coxe, M.A.
Marshalsea	—Rev. Arthur Wm. Trollope, M.A.
Plymouth Yard	—Rev. R. Hughes, M.A.
Master of the Temple	—Dean of Winchester.
Gray's Inn Society	—Rev. Edmund Garden.
Hon. Artillery Company	—Rev. Hatt, M.A.
East India Company	—Rev. Buchanan, D.D. LL.D.
Cinque Ports	—Rev. R. Kilshaw.
Sheerness	—Rev. French, D.D.
Greenwich Hospital	—Rev. John Cooke, M.A.
Plymouth Naval Hospital	—Rev. George Tope, M.A.
St. Bartholemew's Vicar	—Rev. S. Shettaby, D.D.

Colleges, Chaplains, &c.

Bridewell Hospital—Rev. Henry Budd.
 St. Thomas' ditto—Rev. Servington Savery, LL.B.
 Guy's ditto—Henry Hutton, B.D.
 St. George's ditto—Clarke.
 London ditto—Andrew Hatt.
 Lock ditto—Thomas Fry, M.A.
 Magdalene ditto—John Prince, M.A.

EVENING PREACHERS,
 —— George Mathew, M.A.
 —— Robert Stephens, B.A.
 —— C. Heathcote, D.D.

Foundling ditto—
 MORNING PREACHER,
 —— John Hewlett, B.D.
 EVENING PREACHERS,
 —— James Moore, LL.B.
 —— Sidney Smith, M.A.

Asylum ditto—Wm. Agutter, M.A.

ALTERNATE MORNING PREACHERS,
 —— Robert Stevens, M.A.
 —— Lawrence Gardiner, M.A.

EVENING PREACHER,
 —— Philip Stanhope Dodd.

Hospital for French Protestants—Rev. Theophilus Abouzit.
 Morden College, Blackheath—Rev. Watson.
 British Lying-in-Hospital—Rev. Wm. Heyden, M.A.
 City of London Lying-in-Hospital—Rev. Lens.

PREACHER,
 Rev. C. Milner, LL. D.

Lying-in-Hospital at Bayswater—Rev. Sheppard.
 Westminster New Lying-in-Hospital—Rev. G. Gibson, M.A.
 Marine Society—Rev. Samuel Glasse, F.R.S.
 Welch Charity School—Rev. Thomas Alban.
 School for the Indigent Blind—Rev. John Grindley, LL.D.
 Philanthropic Society— ditto ditto

ALTERNATE PREACHERS,
 Rev. Richard Yates, B.D. F.S.A.
 —— Isaac Jackman.

READER,
 Rev. N. P. Forth, M.A.

Royal Humane Society—Rev. Colin Milne, LL.D.
 —— John Pridden, M.A. F.S.A.

Society of Ancient Britons—Rev. Thomas Alban.
 Freemason's Society—Rev. Lucius Coghlan, D.D.
 Chelsea Hospital—Rev. Wm. Haggitt, M.A.
 —— R. Yates, M.A. F.S.A.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

		Date of Appointment.	Salary.
Rev. John Messiter.	Woolwich.	Mar. 1, 1807.	182 10 0
John Doyle.	Canterbury.	Oct. 24, 1807.	120 0 0
J. Menzies.	Chatham.	Do.	120 0 0
Dr. Watson.	Cadet's Bar. Woolwich,	Do.	120 0 0
Cha. Babington.	Golchester.	Do.	120 0 0
J. Bearblock.	Warley.	Do.	120 0 0
W. B. Harrison.	Wedon Beck.	Do.	120 0 0

GARRISON* CHAPLAINS.

		Date of Appointment.	Salary.
Berwick.	Robert Thorp.	Jan. 17, 1766.	£115 5 0
Edinburgh.	Robert Home.	May 17, 1762.	43 4 4
Gravesend and Tilbury.	John Currey.	Sept. 19, 1766.	34 11 6
Guernsey.	Nicholas Peter Dobree.	Feb. 3, 1794.	115 5 0
Hull.	Robert Storey.	June 20, 1792.	115 5 0
Jersey.	Philip Le Briton	Sept. 21, 1805.	115 5 0
Inverness, Fort George.	George Gordon.	Dec. 7, 1803.	115 5 0
	Thomas Williams.	20, 1805.	34 11 6
Landguard.	{ An extra allowance of 26 <i>s.</i> per annum is issued on certificate that duty is regularly performed every week.		
Plymouth.	Richard Hennah.	Jan. 4, 1804.	115 5 0
Portsmouth.	George Coxe.	July 15, 1797.	115 5 0
Sheerness.	Corbett Hue.	Dec. 6, 1797.	34 11 6
Stirling Castle.	Moodie.	Mar. 6, 1799.	43 4 4

Proposed Establishment of Staff Chaplains for the British Army, recommended in a letter from Major-General Calvert, Adjutant-General, to the Right Honourable the Secretary at War.

For South Britain.	29	Brought Forward	55
North Britain.	4	For Bengal	3
Ireland.	10	Madras	2
Isle of Wight	1	Bombay	1
Jersey	1	Ceylon	1
Guernsey	1	Nova Scotia	1
Heligoland	1	Canada	2
Gibraltar	1	Bermuda	1
Malta	1	Windward & Leeward Islands	1
Sicily	3	Jamaica	1
Madeira	1	Curacao	1
Cape of Good Hope	2	Disposable	10
Carried forward	55		79

The annual pay of 46 staff chaplains, for home service, at 16 <i>s.</i> per day, would amount to	£18,492
Ditto for 33 staff chaplains, for foreign service, at 17 <i>s.</i> per day, would amount to	10,238
Expence of 50 inferior stations, where the troops attend the parish churches, with the full allowance of 10 <i>s.</i> per week.	23,670
	1,300
	£24,970

There are at present 250 corps of regular British Troops.

* All these appointments are in the recommendation of the Secretary at War. The Chaplains in garrisons are subject to the orders of the Chaplain-General who communicates with the Secretary at War.

The annual pay of 250 regimental chaplains, at 6s. 3d. per day, would amount to	- - - - -	£28,515 12 6
Deduct	- - - - -	24,970 0 0
		<hr/>
		3,545 12 6
Add to this the pay of 98 chaplains, when the Militia is embodied.	- - - - -	10,265 12 6
Saving of Expence by the appointment of Staff instead of regimental chaplains.	- - - - -	£18,811 5 0

† † † The duty of the above chaplains consist in performing divine service to the troops at the respective stations, and in enacting the other ordinary functions of a parochial minister.

The Garrison chaplains are expected either to perform their duty in person, or otherwise to provide for the due execution thereof.

The chaplains of brigade are invariably required to perform their duty in person.

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Knowledge, 1699. Meet every

Tuesday. (Bartlett's Buildings,

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Rev. John Holden Pott, M.A. Arch-

deacon of St. Albans. Henry

Hugh Hoare, esq. Francis Godling,

esq.

SECRETARY—Rev. Geo. Gaskin, D.D.

CLERK & CO., John Robinson.

His ASSISTANT, John Bird.

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PRESIDENT—Bishop of Durham.
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SECRETARY — George Prichard.
ASSISTANT — J. Woodfall.
COLLECTOR — Mr. Thomas Brown.
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TREASURER — Henry Thornton, esq.
SECRETARY — Rev. Josiah Pratt, M.A.
DEP. SEC. Mr. Thomas Smith, Little Moorfields.
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 George Bowles, esq.
 Rev. Richard Bullock, D.D.
 William Bullock, esq.
 Bishop of Chichester.
 Thomas Clark, esq.
 John English Dolben, esq.
 Rev. Henry Fraser, M.A.
 Rev. George Gaskin, D.D.
- Rev. Samuel Glasse, D.D.**
 Dean of Lincoln.
 Bishop of London.
 Rev. R. Myddleton, D.D.
 Edmund Pepys, esq.
 Rev. Charles Poyntz, D.D.
 Hon. Philip B. Pusey.
 Rev. Raymond Rogers, M.A.
 Jesse Russel, esq.
 Granville Sharpe, esq.
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 William Stevens, esq.
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 Rev. Sir H. Trelawny, bart.
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 Samuel Waring, jun. esq.
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HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

[The historical department of the Ecclesiastical Register is this year furnished by the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M. A. St. John's college, Oxford. We beg leave to return our thanks to that gentleman for this history : our readers will not fail to observe, that it unites qualities the most essential in a work of this nature; acuteness of remark, and simplicity of style; felicity in arrangement, and accuracy of statement.

Having thus in our first volume availed ourselves of the labours of Mr. Pearson, to present our readers with a comprehensive though brief history of the progress of Christianity from the earliest period, to the present times, we beg leave to state, that it is our intention to select in future years, some important event or era in Ecclesiastical History, of which to give as ample a detail as our limits will admit.]

A BRIEF HISTORIC VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL, IN DIFFERENT NATIONS SINCE ITS FIRST PROMULGATION.

*Abusque Eoo cardine ad ultimam
Metam occidentis sidera permeans
Obliqua, vitali calore
Cuncta creataque, foveatque, alitque.* G. BUCHANAN.

THE state of the world at the introduction of Christianity was such as at once evinced its necessity, and presented the most favourable opportunity for its extensive propagation.

The various nations, of which the Roman empire was composed, were sunk in the grossest superstition, and debased by the prevalence of the most pernicious vices.* The utmost of

* The author deemed it unnecessary, in so brief a sketch of the progress of christianity, as that to which he is confined, to dwell more largely on the moral and religious state of the Gentile world. Those who are conversant with the classical writers of antiquity must be fully aware, both of the general corruption of manners, which prevailed even in the most enlightened and civilized of the heathen nations, and of the erroneous, unsatisfactory, and contradictory sentiments of the Grecian and Roman philosophers, on the principal subjects of morality and religion. For a full discussion of all these points, the author would refer to the elaborate work of Dr. Leland, on the advantages and necessity of the Christian Revelation, and to Moshain's Eccl. Hist. vol. i. chap. I.

what mere human wisdom could do towards the moral improvement of the world had been fairly tried during the long course of four thousand years; and the result of that protracted trial had served to prove, that the world by its own wisdom knew not God, and was unable to discover and enforce the principles of true religion and virtue. The Jews, the only people to whom a divine communication had been made, were in a state of degeneracy and corruption: it was time therefore that the supreme Governor of the universe, who, for wise though mysterious reasons, had so long permitted this ignorance, should at length introduce some clearer and more effectual manifestation of his will, to correct the errors of mankind, and to rescue them from the corruptions and misery in which they were involved.

For the successful promulgation of such a divine revelation, *the political situation* of the greater part of the world afforded peculiar advantages. Nations differing widely from each other, both as to their language and their manners, were comprehended within the vast limits of the Roman empire, and united together in social intercourse. An easy communication was thus opened to the remotest countries; and the most ignorant and barbarous people had gradually felt the civilizing influence of the laws, the commerce, and the literature of the Romans. At the birth of Christ, the empire was, moreover, in a state of greater freedom from wars and dissensions, than it had been during many preceding years; as if the tranquillity which it then enjoyed had been designed not only to facilitate the progress of his religion, but to be descriptive of the benign and peaceful effects which it was intended to produce among mankind.

For such beneficent purposes, and at such an auspicious period, the Son of God descended upon earth, and assumed our nature. It would be foreign to the purpose of this brief view of the progress of Christianity, to dwell on the succeeding history of Christ himself. Suffice it to say, that, during the course of his ministry upon earth, our Lord demonstrated the truth of his divine mission by a series of unquestionable miracles; delivered to his disciples the leading doctrines and precepts of his religion; and, shortly after his ascension, qualified them, by the effusion of the Holy Ghost, for the great and important work of propagating his religion throughout the world.

It was the express command of Christ, that “repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.” This is a passage of scripture, which, as it has been justly observed,* at once points out what the christian religion is, and where we may look for its commencement. The first christian church was accordingly established at Jerusalem; but within a short time after the memorable day of Pentecost, many thousands of the Jews, partly natives of Judæa, and partly inhabitants of other Roman provinces, were converted to the faith of Christ. The persecution which soon after succeeded the death of the proto-martyr St Stephen, was the occasion of propagating the gospel throughout Palestine. The apostles alone ventured to remain at Jerusalem. The rest of the disciples dispersed themselves into the several parts of Judæa, Galilee, and Samaria; and wherever they went, they successfully preached the doctrine of Christ.

While the apostles and others were thus diligently employed, in propagating the gospel, Saul of Tarsus was persecuting the infant church. But in the midst of his career, he was suddenly converted to the faith of Christ, and commissioned as his apostle to the Gentiles. Independently of the miraculous gifts with which this extraordinary man was endowed, his natural talents were of the highest order, and he had made considerable attainments both in Hebrew and Grecian learning. He possessed also a spirit of indefatigable labour, and of invincible fortitude and patience, which admirably qualified him for the arduous office to which he was called. To the eminent abilities and exertions of this great apostle must accordingly be attributed much of the unparalleled success of the gospel at its first publication.

About this time, the churches throughout Judæa, Galilee, and Samaria enjoyed an interval of repose from the persecution of the Jews, and were in consequence considerably strengthened and enlarged. At this favourable conjuncture, Saint Peter leaving Jerusalem, where, with the rest of the apostles, he had hitherto remained, travelled through all quarters of Palestine, confirming the disciples, and particu-

* Milner's Church History, chap. i.

larly visited Lydda, Saron, and Joppa, the inhabitants of which places almost universally received the gospel.*

Hitherto Christianity had been preached to the Jews alone; but the time was now arrived for the full discovery of the divine purpose to extend the knowledge of it to the Gentiles. This important event took place at Cæsarea, the residence of the Roman governor, about seven years after the ascension of our Lord. During the transactions which have been just related, some further circumstances took place respecting the extension of Christianity. When the disciples, who were driven from Jerusalem on the death of St. Stephen, had passed through Judæa and Samaria, they travelled as far as Phœnicie, Cyprus, and Antioch, as yet confining their labours to the Jews. At length, however, some of them, on their arrival at Antioch, addressed themselves to the Greek† inhabitants of that city, and a great number of them were in consequence converted to the faith. Intelligence of this event being communicated to the church at Jerusalem, the apostles immediately sent Barnabas, to confirm the work of their conversion; who, finding so promising a field for apostolical labours, went to Tarsus, and brought back with him the converted Saul. At Antioch they continued a year, forming and establishing the first Christian church among the heathen; and in this city the disciples were first denominated *Christians*.

The subsequent history in the acts of the apostles is almost exclusively confined to the travels of St. Paul and his fellow-labourers, which are so universally known, that it would be superfluous to enter into any minute detail of them. It may be sufficient to observe in the words of the apostle himself, that "from Jerusalem, and round about unto Illyricum, he fully preached the gospel of Christ." This comprehensive circuit included Syria, Phœnicia, the rich and populous provinces of Asia Minor, and of Macedonia and Greece; in which extensive districts, the cities of Antioch, Lystra, and Derbe, of Thessalonica and Philippi, of Athens, Corinth, and Ephesus, particularly witnessed his zeal and activity in the christian cause. Nor were these the boundaries of his minis-

* Acts ix. 35.

† I. e. Heathens. See the various reading.

try. Rome itself, and, according to Clement and others,* the countries west of Italy, including Spain, and possibly the shores of Gaul and Britain, were visited by this great apostle, till his various labours in the service of Christ were at length terminated by his martyrdom near Rome in the year 64 or 65.

Of the travels of the rest of the apostles, and of the further propagation of Christianity during the remainder of the first century, but very short and imperfect accounts remain. St. Peter was more particularly successful amongst his countrymen the Jews. The last historical notice in scripture of this zealous apostle presents him to us at Antioch. After this, he was probably engaged in preaching chiefly to the Jews of the dispersion in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia Proper, and Bithynia, to whom his first Epistle is addressed; and about the year 63, he is supposed to have left those provinces, and to have proceeded to Rome;† where he is reported to have received the crown of martyrdom in the same year with his illustrious fellow-apostle St. Paul.

St. John is said to have continued in Palestine till near the commencement of the Jewish war, (A. D. 66,) at which eventful period he quitted that devoted country, and travelled into Asia. He fixed his residence at Ephesus; which celebrated city and the neighbouring territory were the great scene of his ministry during the remainder of his long extended life.

St. Matthew, according to Socrates,‡ preached in the Asiatic Ethiopia. Egypt, according to Eusebius and St. Jerome, was visited by St. Mark, who founded a church at Alexandria. The extensive field which is assigned to St. Thomas by Origen and Sophronius is Parthia, Media, Carmania, Bactriana, and the neighbouring nations. Socrates records St. Andrew to have preached in Scythia, and St. Bartholomew in India.

Besides the districts which are thus assigned by ecclesiastical tradition to these apostles, there are others, in which Christian churches were unquestionably planted, and which

* Wells's Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament, vol. ii. p. 296.

† Euseb. Hist. Eccl. lib. iii.

‡ Hist. Eccl. lib. i. c. 19.

are incidentally mentioned in scripture; as Cyrene and its neighbourhood, and the whole northern coast of Africa; Cyprus, Crete, and the islands of the Aegean sea. It is, however, impossible to trace with accuracy the travels of the apostles and their various fellow-labourers in the great work of propagating Christianity throughout the world.

Yet it is evident from the narrative of St. Luke, from the epistles of St. Paul¹ and St. Peter, from the testimony of ecclesiastical writers, and occasionally even of heathen authors themselves,* that the gospel was preached in almost every quarter of the Roman empire, and even far beyond its boundaries, within the space of thirty years after our Lord's ascension; and that in most of those parts great numbers were “daily added to the church.”†

* See particularly Tacit. Annal. lib. xv. C. Plin. Trajano Imp. lib. x. Ep. 97. with Paley's remarks on those passages, Evid. vol. ii. p. 234.

† Col. i. 6, 23. The extraordinary progress of Christianity during the first century is admirably described by Bishop Pearson, in his exposition of the creed, Art. *Christ*; and by Dr. Paley.—Evidences, vol. ii. p. 220—227.

“Et horum tamen opera,” observes the learned Grotius, “dogmas illud ‘intra annos triginta, aut circiter, non tantum per omnes Romani imperii partes, sed ad Parthos quoque et Indos pervenit.’” De Verit. § 21.

The following eloquent description of the rapid progress of Christianity, notwithstanding the various difficulties which opposed it, by the masterly hand of Erasmus, is too interesting to be omitted.

“Sola veritas Evangelica intra paucos annos cunctas totius orbis regiones occupavit, persuasit, ac vicevit: Græcos ac barbaros, doctos et indoctos, plebeios ac reges ad se pertrahens. Tam efficax erat hujus veritatis pharmascum, ut tot hominum milia, relictis patriis legibus, relicta majorum religione, relictis voluptatibus ac vitiis, quibus ab incunabulis assueverant, novam ac peregrinam doctrinam amplectentur, et ex diversis linguis, diversis institutis, in humilium quandam philosophiam consentirent; praesertim quum nulla etas magis fuerit instructa, vel eruditio facundissimeque præsidio, vel monarcharum potentia; quumque mundus omnibus suis præsidiis pugnaret adversus inermem Evangelii veritatem, tamen efficere non potuit, quin ea primum occupata Græcia, Neronis urbem et aulam invaderet, moxque per omnes Romani imperii provincias sese spargeret usque ad Gudes et Indos, usque ad Afros et Scythas,

Et penitus tote divisos orbe Britannos.

Hæ gentes, linguis, legibus, ritibus, moribus, institutis, diis, religione, forma, plurimum inter se disoidiebant. Mox ea tanta discordia facti concordes eandem cantionem canere coeperunt, Jesum Christum unicum orbis Dominum Servatorem, laudibus vehentes.” D. Eras. Rot. in *Paraphrasi in Evangelium Lucæ*.

Before we pursue the history of its progress during the subsequent ages, it may not however, be irrelevant to the design of this brief sketch of the subject, to advert to the *causes* of the rapid extension of the gospel which has been just exhibited, and to the *effects* which it produced in the world. Various have been the attempts of Antichristian writers, to account for the extraordinary propagation of Christianity at this period, from the operation of causes merely human. One ingenious and laboured effort of this kind was particularly made by a late celebrated historian*, whose unhappy prejudices against the religion of Christ led him to attribute its rapid success to certain causes, which he represented as being wholly unconnected with any divine interposition.

It cannot be denied, that the wisdom of Providence had ordained the introduction of Christianity at a period, when the state of the world was peculiarly favourable to its successful propagation; and to these we have already briefly adverted. Yet, notwithstanding the moral necessities of mankind, and the extent, union, and peace of the Roman empire, Christianity had to contend with difficulties, which no mere human support could have enabled it to surmount. It was directly opposed to the most inveterate prejudices of the Jews, and to the prevailing principles, customs, and inclinations of the Gentiles. Its mysterious and humiliating doctrines were calculated to offend the pride of the philosopher; the simplicity of its worship but ill accorded with the multiplied superstitions of the vulgar; and the purity and strictness of its moral precepts were alike irreconcileable to the vicious dispositions and practices of all. In addition to these difficulties, Christianity had to encounter, both among Jews and Gentiles, the machinations of interested priests, and the jealous and oppressive policy of princes and magistrates; and actually sustained a series of persecutions from its first introduction to its establishment as the religion of the Roman empire, which were alone

* Hist. of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. i. chap. 15. For satisfactory replies to the reasonings and insinuations of the sceptical historian, see the bishop of Llandaff's Apology for Christianity, and the Tracts of Lord Hailes and Mr. Milner.

sufficient to have overwhelmed and extinguished a system not founded in truth, and supported only by human wisdom and power.

That Christianity, as is universally acknowledged, should triumph over these accumulated difficulties, and within the first century after its introduction, become widely diffused, not only in rude and barbarous countries, but among the most civilized and polished nations in the world, that is under circumstances which must have proved fatal to the most artful imposture, is a fact unparalleled in the history of mankind, and can only be satisfactorily accounted for, on the ground of its divine origin, and of some supernatural interposition in its favour. And such interposition, according to the express promise of their divine master, actually accompanied the ministry of the apostles; "They went forth and preached every where, the Lord working with them, and confirming "the word with signs following *." The various miraculous gifts which they publicly exercised, and communicated to others, irresistibly engaged the attention of mankind, and indisputably confirmed the divine origin and truth of their doctrine. But, besides these more extraordinary and sensible attestations to their ministry, there were both in their instructions themselves, and in the manner in which they were conveyed, and in their general dispositions and conduct, as real, though not as striking marks of divine agency and guidance. They displayed in the most simple, yet forcible manner, the intrinsic excellence of Christianity, the perfection of its morality, the purity and strength of its motives, the awful nature of its punishments, and the sublimity of its rewards. They were, above all, *examples* in their own persons of the truths which they laboured to inculcate upon others, exhibiting in their uniform practice the sublimest virtues of our holy religion.

Nor was the result of their endeavours to instruct and reform mankind, less eminently successful than might justly be expected from the operation of such powerful causes. The change which was gradually effected in the moral condition of the world by the labours of the first preachers of Christianity,

* Mark xvi. 20.

is universally allowed to have been in the highest degree, beneficial and important. The state of superstition and vice, in which both Jews and Gentiles were involved previous to the introduction of Christianity, has been already mentioned; but a striking difference immediately appears, wherever either were converted to that heavenly religion. The accounts which may be derived from the Acts of the Apostles, and from the Epistles of St. Paul, confirmed as they are incidentally by the testimony of an impartial witness *, exhibit the most pleasing and satisfactory view of the pure and elevated principles, dispositions, and manners of the primitive Christians. The influence of Christianity was, it is true, at first confined to individuals, and chiefly to the middle and lower classes of society. But as the numbers of the disciples are uniformly represented to have borne, at an early period, no inconsiderable proportion to the rest of the people, and were every where daily increasing, the beneficial consequences of their principles and conduct were felt in *public* as well as in private life. Many immoral and cruel practices were discontinued, and at length abolished; the condition of the lower orders of the people was gradually ameliorated, and the general state of the Roman empire became in the course of a few centuries visibly and essentially improved †.

But to resume our account of the progress of Christianity. During the second century the boundaries of the Christian church were considerably enlarged. It is, indeed, by no means easy to determine, with any degree of certainty, the different countries into which the gospel was first introduced in this age. Justin the martyr, who wrote about the year 106 after the ascension of our Lord, speaks of its extensive propagation in

* See the letter of Pliny already referred to; in which the blamelessness and purity of character, which distinguished the first disciples of Christ are distinctly acknowledged. The ancient Apologists, also, of the Church, constantly appeal to their virtuous conduct, and to the beneficial effects of Christianity, as an evidence in their favour; with a confidence which nothing but a consciousness of its truth could have inspired.

† See on the subject of the beneficial influence of Christianity, Paley's Evidences, vol. ii. chap. 7. and the bishop of London's late Essay. See also Mr. Nares' Sermon on the Translation of the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages, note 17.

these remarkable words : "There is not a nation, either of "Greek or Barbarian, or of any other name, even of those who "wander in tribes, and live in tents, amongst whom prayers "and thanksgivings are not offered to the Father and Creator "of the universe by the name of the crucified Jesus*." These expressions of the eloquent Father may be admitted to be somewhat general and declamatory ; yet it is obvious, that his description must, in a considerable degree, have corresponded with the truth. Undoubted testimonies remain of the existence of Christianity in this century in Germany, Spain, Gaul, and Britain. It is possible, as we have already seen, that the light of the gospel might have dawned on the Transalpine Gaul, before the conclusion of the apostolic age ; but the establishment of Christian churches in that part of Europe cannot be satisfactorily ascertained before the second century †. At that period, Pothinus, in concert with Irenaeus and others from Asia, laboured so successfully in Gaul, that churches were founded at Lyons and Vienne. From Gaul, Christianity appears to have passed into that part of Germany which was subject to the Romans, and from thence into our own country. By Tertullian also it is related, that the Moors and Gaetulians of Africa, several nations inhabiting the borders of Spain, various provinces of France, and parts of Britain inaccessible to the Romans, and also the Samaritans, Daci, Germans, and Scythians, received the gospel in this age‡. Towards the end of the century, Pantænus, a philosopher of Alexandria, is said by Eusebius || to have preached in India, and to have found Christians in that country. But although there is reason to believe that India had already partially

* *Dial. cum Tryph.*

† Mosheim supposes, that some preachers in the first ages might have laboured in Gaul, but with little success. And with this opinion Tillement nearly agrees. See Mosheim, *Comment. de Rebus Christianis ante Constantianum*, sect. 3. The late reception of Christianity in Gaul is argued from Sulp. Sev. lib. ii. cap. 82. "Ac tum primum inter Gallias martyria visa ; "serius trans Alpes religione Dei suscepta." There were the martyrs of Lyons.

‡ *Ad Jud. c. 7.*

|| *Hist. Eccl. lib. v. cap. 10*

received the light of Christianity, it is more probably supposed, that the labours of Pantenus were directed to certain Jews of Arabia Felix, who had been previously instructed by St. Bartholomew the apostle*.

The same causes, which produced the extraordinary and rapid success of Christianity in the first century, contributed to its progress in the second. The gift of tongues was, indeed, beginning to be withdrawn from preachers of the gospel; but other miraculous powers were undoubtedly continued during this century; though, as the number of Christian Churches increased, they were gradually diminished. In addition to these divine and supernatural causes of the propagation of Christianity, one of a more ordinary nature may be mentioned, as having contributed materially to this important effect. This was the *translation of the New Testament* into different languages, more especially into the Latin, which was now more universally known than any other. Of the Latin versions, that which has been distinguished by the name of the Italic†, was the most celebrated, and was followed by the Syriac, the Egyptian, and the Ethiopic, the dates of which cannot, however, be accurately ascertained.

In the third century, the progress of Christianity in the world was very considerable, though, with respect to the particular countries into which it was introduced, the same degree of uncertainty prevails as was noticed in the second. The celebrated Origen, having been invited from Alexandria by an Arabian prince, succeeded in converting a tribe of wandering Arabs to the Christian faith‡. The fierce and warlike nation of the Goths, who, inhabiting the countries of Moesia and Thrace, made perpetual incursions into the neighbouring provinces; and some likewise of the adjoining tribes of Sarmatia, received the knowledge of the gospel by means of several bishops, who were either sent from Asia, or had become their

* See Mosheim, cent. ii. part i. Other ecclesiastical writers, however, interpret this account of Eusebius as literally referring to India, particularly Jortin and Milner.

† The origin of this determination is uncertain. See, however, some observations upon it in the Christian Observer for May 1807, p. 282.

‡ Euseb. Hist. Eccl. lib. iv. cap. 19. p. 221.

captives. These venerable teachers, by the miraculous powers which they exercised, and by the sanctity of their lives, became the instruments of converting great numbers, and, in process of time, of softening and civilizing this rude and barbarous people.

In France during the reign of the Emperor Decius*, and in the midst of his persecution, the Christian churches, which had hitherto been chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of Lyons and Vienne, were considerably increased. By the labours of many pious and zealous men, amongst whom Saturinus, the first Bishop of Toulouse was particularly distinguished, churches were founded at Paris, Tours, Arles, Narbonne, and in several other places. From these sources, the knowledge of the gospel spread in a short time through the whole country. In the course of this century, Christianity flourished in Germany, particularly in those parts of it which border upon France. Maternus, Clemens, and others, founded, in particular, the churches of Cologne, Treves, and Metz. No positive account has been transmitted respecting the progress of Christianity in the British Isles during the third century. The historians of Scotland contend, indeed, that the gospel then first visited that country, and there is reason to believe that their account may be true.†

In this century, the clemency and mildness of several of the Roman emperors, and the encouragement which some of them gave to Christianity, tended materially to augment its influence; and though the number of miracles was considerably diminished, some extraordinary powers were still continued to the Church. The piety and charity of the Christian disciples continued also to excite the notice and admiration of the heathen; and the zealous labours of Origen and others in the translation and dispersion of the New Testament, and in the composition of different works in the defence and illustration of Christianity, contributed to increase the number of Christians, and to extend the boundaries of the Church.

* A. D. 250.

† See Usher and Stillingfleet, *Antiq. et Orig. Eccl. Brit.*

Hitherto Christianity had been established and propagated in the world, not only independently of all human contrivance and support, but in opposition to every species of worldly authority. During the long course of three hundred years, the Church had been exposed to the power and malice of its numerous and formidable enemies. It had sustained the fiery trial of ten persecutions, and the various efforts which had been made to extinguish or depress it. But, instead of sinking under the weight of these calamities, the numbers of the disciples were every where multiplied, and the limits of Christianity were progressively enlarged. Early, however, in *the fourth century* a different scene began to be presented. About the year 312, Constantine the Great, having defeated the tyrant Maxentius, granted to the Christians full liberty to live according to their own institutions; and soon afterwards himself embraced the Christian religion. Various reasons might concur in producing this important event. The Christians were, at this period, the most powerful, though not the most numerous party. Arnobius*, who wrote immediately before Constantine's accession to the imperial throne, speaks of the whole world as filled with the doctrine of Christ, of an innumerable body of Christians in distant provinces, and of their progressive increase in all countries. The evident tendency of Christianity to promote the stability of government, by enforcing the obedience of the people, and the general practice of virtue, doubtless also contributed to increase this favourable impression on the mind of Constantine. And, what is more to his honour, it is probable, that, in process of time, he acquired more extensive views of the excellence and importance of the Christian religion, and gradually arrived at an entire conviction of its divine origin. About the year 324, when, in consequence of the defeat and death of Licinius, he remained sole lord of the Roman empire, Constantine openly avowed his opposition to Paganism. From that period, he earnestly exhorted all his subjects to embrace the Gospel; and, at length, towards the close of his reign, zealously employed the resources of his genius, the authority of his laws, and the influ-

* Arnob. in Gentes, lib. i.

ence of his liberality, to complete the destruction of the Pagan superstitions, and to establish Christianity in every part of the empire.

The sons of Constantine imitated the zeal of their father, as did all his successors in this century, with the exception of the apostate Julian, whose insidious attempts to restore the rites of Paganism occasioned a short interruption to the triumphant progress of Christianity. These were, however, speedily counterbalanced by the renewed efforts of Jovian, and the succeeding emperors, to the time of Theodosius the Great.* The activity and determination of this illustrious prince were exerted in the most effectual manner, in the extirpation of the Pagan idolatry and superstition, and in the establishment and advancement of Christianity; so that towards the close of this century the religion of the Gentiles seemed to be fast tending towards neglect and extinction.† The severe edicts, and the violent means which were otherwise employed to effect this important purpose, must unquestionably be condemned. But it must be remembered, that Christianity cannot be justly chargeable with the errors of its friends, and that the wise and tolerant maxims which are now so generally acknowledged, were not then sufficiently known, or were erroneously deemed inapplicable to the gross superstition of the Gentiles. But if such were the zeal of Constantine and his successors in the cause of Christianity, we cannot be surprised at its successful extension amongst many barbarous and uncivilized nations.

During this century, the province of Armenia, which had probably been, in some measure, visited with the light of Christianity at its first rise, became completely illuminated. This change was chiefly produced by the labours of Gregory, commonly called the *Enlightener*. In Persia also, which is supposed to have contained many Christians even in the first and second centuries, the Gospel was during the present more extensively propagated.

* A. D. 379.

† The language of St. Jerome strongly conveys this idea. “ Solitudinem patitur et in urbe gentilitas. Dii quondam nationum, cum bubonibus et noctuis, in solis culminibus remanserunt.” Jer. ad Lect. Ep. 57.

Towards the middle of this century*, Frumentius an inhabitant of Egypt, carried the knowledge of Christianity to a people of Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, whose capital was Auxumis. He baptized their king, together with several persons of the highest rank in his court; and, returning into Egypt, was consecrated by St. Athanasius the first Bishop of that country, where he afterwards preached with great success. The Church thus founded in Abyssinia continues to this day, and still considers herself as a daughter of Alexandria.

Christianity was introduced into the province of Iberia, between the Euxine and the Caspian seas, now called Georgia, by means of a female captive, during the reign of Constantine, whose pious, and, as it is asserted,† miraculous endowments so deeply impressed the king and queen, that they abandoned idolatry, and sent to Constantinople for proper persons to instruct them and their subjects in the knowledge of the Christian religion.

Soon after the death of Constantine, his son Constantius sent an embassy to a people called Homerite, supposed to have been the ancient Sabaeans, and the posterity of Abraham by Keturah, dwelling in Arabia Felix. One of the principal ambassadors was Theophilus, an Indian, who in his youth had been sent as an hostage to Constantine from the inhabitants of the island Diu, and settling at Rome led a monastic life, and obtained great reputation for sanctity. By this missionary the Gospel was preached to the Homerite; the king and many of the people were converted, and Christianity was established in their country. After this, Theophilus went to Diu, and in his way passed through many regions of India, where the Gospel was already received, and where he rectified some irregularities in practice. Both Theophilus, however, and these Indian Christians, were Arians.§

During the reign of the Emperor Valens, a large body of the Goths, who had remained attached to their ancient superstitions, notwithstanding the previous conversion of some of

* A. D. 333.

+ By Rufinus, and after him by Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret. See Jortin, *Eccl. Remarks*, vol. ii. 79.

§ Jortin, vol. ii.

their countrymen, were permitted by that prince to pass the Danube, and to inhabit Dacia, Moesia, and Thrace, on condition of living subject to the Roman laws, and of embracing Christianity: this condition was accordingly accepted by their king Fritigem. The celebrated Ulphilas, Bishop of those Goths who dwelt in Moesia, contributed greatly to their improvement, by *translating the four Gospels into the Gothic language.*

Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Christian Bishops in the European provinces of the empire, great numbers of Pagans still remained. In Gaul, however, the labours of the venerable Martin of Tours were so successful in the destruction of idolatry and superstition, and the propagation of Christianity, that he justly acquired the honourable title of *the Apostle of the Gauls.*

The authority and the examples of Constantine and his imperial successors probably tended greatly to the progress of the Christian religion during this century. But it is, at the same time, undeniable, that the *indefatigable zeal of the Bishops*, and other pious men, the *sanctity of their lives*, the *intrinsic excellence of Christianity*, the *various translations* of the sacred writings, and the supernatural powers which, though greatly diminished, probably still existed, in some measure, in the Church, must be allowed to have most materially contributed to this extraordinary success.*

* The Author has expressed himself doubtfully on the subject of the continuance of miraculous powers in the fourth century. For, although he can by no means assent to the opinions of those who maintain, that at this period miracles had entirely ceased, he has no hesitation in saying, that after the second century, but especially after the era of Constantine, the accounts of miracles, which are transmitted to us by ecclesiastical historians and others, must be received with caution, and the evidence, which they adduce in their support, be examined with care. Some of these accounts may be safely admitted to be true, while many others must be entirely rejected. In general it may be observed, that the circumstances attending these relations, and the nature of the objects in support of which miracles are stated to have been wrought, are sufficient to direct a discerning and impartial reader in his judgment respecting them. This is the medium which is pursued by Mosheim, and by the learned Author of the "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," neither of whom will be suspected of any tendency to credulity or enthusiasm.

At the beginning of the *fifth century* the Roman empire was divided into two distinct sovereignties, under the dominion of Arcadius in the East, and of Honorius in the West.—The confusions and calamities which about this period attended the incursions of the Goths, the temporary possession of Italy by Odoacer, and the subsequent establishment of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths, were undoubtedly prejudicial to the progress of Christianity.

The zeal of the Christian emperors, more especially of those who reigned in the East, was, notwithstanding, successfully exerted in extirpating the remains of the Gentile superstitions, and the Church continued daily to gain ground on the idolatrous nations in the empire. In the East, the inhabitants of Mount Libanus and Antilibanus were induced, by the persuasions of Simeon the Styliste, to embrace the Christian religion. By his influence, also, it was introduced into a certain district of the Arabiana.

About the middle of this century, the Indians on the coast of Malabar were converted to Christianity by the Syrian Mar-Thomas, a Nestorian, who has been confounded by the Portuguese with the Apostle St. Thomas*. Some ecclesiastical writers, indeed, place the arrival of this missionary in India during the *seventh century*. But it is, perhaps, more correct to refer this latter event to the confirmation of the Church already in a flourishing state, by the labours of two other Syrians, Mar-Sapor and Mar-Perosis, during that century†. To these instances of the progress of Christianity in the East, may be added the conversion of a considerable number of Jews in the island of Crete, who had been previously deceived by the pretensions of the impostor Moses Cretensis. In the West, the German nations, who had destroyed that division of the

* See Asiatic Researches, vol. vii. Account of the St. Thomas Christians, on the coast of Malabar, by F. Wede, Esq. These Christians will again be noticed in a subsequent part of this work.

+ It is probable, however, either that the Christians on the coast of Malabar, or some others in the peninsula, were converted at an earlier period than is here assigned: as ecclesiastical history reports, that St. Bartholomew and Pantenes preached there, and that at the Council of Nice, in the year 325, a Bishop from India was amongst the number which composed that memorable synod.

empire, gradually embraced the religion of the conquered people. Some of them had been converted to the Christian faith before their incursions upon the empire; and such, amongst others, was the case of the Goths. It is, however, uncertain at what time, and by whose labours, the Vandals, Sueves, and Alans were evangelized. The Burgundians, who inhabited the banks of the Rhine, and who passed from thence into Gaul, received the Gospel, hoping to be preserved by its divine Author from the ravages of the Huns. And, in general, these fierce and barbarous nations were induced to embrace the Christian religion by the desire of living in greater security amidst a people who, for the most part, professed it; and from a persuasion that the doctrine of the majority must be the best.

It was on similar principles that Clovis, king of the Salii, a nation of the Franks, whose kingdom he founded in Gaul, became a convert to Christianity, after a battle with the Alemanni in the year 496, in which he had implored the assistance of Christ. This prince, proving victorious, was baptized at Rheims by Remigius, Bishop of that city; and the example of the king was immediately followed by the baptism of three thousand of his subjects. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that there was probably but little of conviction or sincerity in either. In Britain, Christianity was almost extinguished by the predatory incursions of the Scots and Picts, and, afterwards, by the persecutions of the Saxons. The Christian faith was, however, planted in Ireland by Palladius, and after him by Succathus, an inhabitant of Scotland, whose name was changed to Patrick by Celestine the Roman Pontiff, from whom both these missions had proceeded. The latter of these pious and zealous preachers, who has been styled *the Apostle of the Irish*, arrived in Ireland in the year 432, and was so successful in his labours, that great numbers of the barbarous natives were converted to Christianity; and in the year 472, he founded the Archbishopric of Armagh.

The sixth century was distinguished by some further advances of Christianity both in the East and West. The Bishops of Constantinople, under the influence and protection

of the Greek emperors, succeeded in converting some barbarous nations, inhabiting the coasts of the Euxine sea, amongst whom were the Abasgi, whose country lay between the shores of that sea and Mount Caucasus. The Heruli, who dwelt beyond the Danube, the Alani, Lani, and Zani, together with other uncivilized nations whose precise situation cannot now be accurately ascertained, were converted about the same time, during the reign of Justinian. In the West, Remigius, Bishop of Rheims, was remarkably successful in Gaul, where the example of Clovis continued to be followed by great numbers of his subjects.

In Britain, the progress of Christianity was accelerated during this century by several favourable circumstances. By the pious efforts of Bertha, wife of Ethelbert, King of Kent, one of the most considerable of the Saxon monarchs, the mind of the King became gradually well disposed towards the Christian religion. At this auspicious period, A.D. 596, the Roman Pontiff, Gregory the Great, sent into Britain forty Benedictine monks, at the head of whom he placed Augustin, prior of the monastery of St. Andrew at Rome. In conjunction with the queen, this zealous missionary succeeded in converting Ethelbert, together with the greater part of the inhabitants of Kent, and laid anew the foundations of the British Church.

In Scotland, the labours of Columban, an Irish monk, were attended with success; and in Germany, the Bohemians, the Thuringians, and the Boii, are said to have abandoned their ancient superstitions, and to have embraced the Christian religion. But this is a fact which is by no means undisputed.

Italy, about the middle of this century, sustained an entire revolution, by the destruction of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Narses, the general of Justinian. But the imperial authority was again overthrown two years afterwards by the Lombards, who, with several other German nations, issued from Pannonia, and erected a new kingdom at Ticinum. During several years, the Christians in Italy were severely persecuted by these new invaders. But in the year 587, Authasius, the third monarch of the Lombards, embraced

Christianity as professed by the Arians, and his successor Agilulf adopted the tenets of the Nicene Catholics.

The cause, which principally contributed to the conversion of so many barbarous nations, was unquestionably *the authority of their princes*, rather than the force of argument or conviction. This appears from the little effect which was produced by the change of their religion on the conduct of the barbarians. It must, indeed, be confessed, that the knowledge which they at first obtained of the doctrine of Christ was extremely superficial and imperfect. In some it may, perhaps, reasonably be presumed, that the principles of Christianity were more deeply rooted, and were productive of salutary effects. But it is to be feared, that the majority were Christians only in name. It should, however, at the same time be remembered, that even their slight acquaintance with our holy religion was productive of *some beneficial change*, and that a foundation was laid in their nominal subjection to Christianity for their gradual civilization, and moral improvement.

In the next century, Christianity was propagated with much zeal and success by the Nestorians, who dwelt in Syria, Persia, and India, among the fierce and barbarous nations who lived in the remotest borders and deserts of Asia. By the labours of this sect, the knowledge of the Gospel was, about the year 637, extended to the remote empire of China, the northern parts of which are said to have abounded with Christians before this century*.

In the West, Augustin laboured to enlarge the boundaries of the Church; and by his efforts, and those of his brethren, the six Anglo-Saxon kings, who had hitherto remained in their Pagan state, were converted, and Christianity was at length universally embraced throughout Britain. Many of the British, Scotch, and Irish ecclesiastics travelled among the Batavian, Belgic, and German nations, and propagated Christianity among them. In these labours, Columban, an Irish monk, St. Gal, one of his companions, St. Kilian, from Scotland, and the celebrated Willebrod, an Anglo-Saxon,

* In proof of this assertion, Mosheim and his learned translator refer to various authors.

with eleven of his countrymen, particularly distinguished themselves; Columban, among the Suevi, the Boii, the Franks, and other German nations; St. Gai, among the Helvetii, in the neighbourhood of the lakes of Zurich and Constance; St. Kilian, among the eastern Franks near Wurzburg; and Willebrod, among the Frieslanders, great numbers of whom embraced the Christian faith, in consequence of the pious exertions of these laborious missionaries. Willebrod was ordained Bishop of Wilseburg, now Utrecht, by the Roman Prelate, and laboured in his diocese till his death; while his associates spread the light of divine truth through Westphalia and the neighbouring countries. During this century, according to some authors, Bavaria received the Gospel, by the ministry of Robert, Bishop of Worms.

But amidst these numerous accessions to the Christian Church in the West, a formidable enemy suddenly appeared in the East, by whose successful tyranny Christianity began to be depressed, and at length became totally extinguished in several of its most extensive provinces. This was the celebrated Arabian impostor, Mohammed; who about the year 612, amidst the corruptions and dissensions of the Eastern Church, undertook the bold project of subverting the Christian religion and the Roman power; and who within the space of twenty years actually succeeded, by artifice, and by the force of arms, in imposing both his doctrine and his authority on multitudes in Arabia and several adjacent countries. After the death of Mohammed, in the year 632, his followers, animated by a spirit of fanatical zeal and fury, and assisted by the Nestorian Christians, extended their conquests to Persia, Mesopotamia, Chaldæa, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and the whole extent of the northern coast of Africa, as far as the Atlantic ocean. In the year 714*, the Saracens crossed the sea which separates Spain from Africa, defeated the army of the Spanish Goths, overturned the empire of the Visigoths, and took possession of all the maritime coasts of Gaul, from the Pyrenean mountains to the Rhone; whence they made frequent incursions, and committed the most destructive ra-

* To avoid breaking the thread of the narration, the Author has here pursued the history of the Saracenic conquests through the following century.

vages in the neighbouring countries. The rapid progress of these formidable invaders was, at length, checked by the celebrated Charles Martel, who gained a signal victory over them near Tours, in the year 732. During these destructive incursions of the Saracens, Christianity, in those countries which were the seat of their devastations, was necessarily obstructed in its progress, and in some places it was even altogether extirpated. These, however, were not the only calamities which the Church suffered during these disastrous times. About the middle of the eighth century, the Turks, the descendants of a tribe of Tartars, rushed from the inaccessible wilds of Mount Caucasus, overran Colchis, Iberia, and Albania, pursued their rapid course from thence into Armenia, and, after having subdued the Saracens, turned their victorious arms against the Greeks; whom, in process of time, they reduced under their dominion. During the last twenty years of this century, the provinces of Asia Minor, which had been the splendid scene of the first Christian triumphs, were ravaged by the impious arms of the Caliphs, and the inhabitants oppressed in the most barbarous manner.

While, however, the success of the Mohammedan arms was thus subjecting so large a part of the Eastern empire, and obscuring, as far as their influence extended, the glory of the Christian Church, the Nestorians of Chaldea carried the faith of the Gospel, such as they professed, to the Scythians, or Tartars, who were seated within the limits of Mount Imaus*.

In Europe, several unenlightened nations were, during *the eighth century*, brought to the knowledge of Christianity. The Germans, who, with the exception of the Bavarians, the East Frieslanders, and a few other nations, had hitherto resisted every attempt to instruct them, were at length converted to the faith of Christ, by Winfrid, an English Benedictine monk, and afterwards known by the name of Boniface. By the indefatigable exertions of this celebrated missionary, the Christian religion was successfully propagated throughout

* This expression comprehends Turkistan and Mongul, the Usbeck, Kalmuck, and Nagaian Tartary, which were peopled by the Bactrians, Bogdians, Gandari, Sace, and Massagetes.

Friesland, Hesse, Thuringia, and other districts of Germany. During the same period, Corbinian, a French Benedictine monk, laboured assiduously amongst the Bavarians. Rumold, a native either of England or Ireland, travelled into Lower Germany and Brabant, and diffused the truths of Christianity in the neighbourhood of Mechlin: Firmin, a Gaul by birth, preached in Alsace, Bavaria, and Switzerland. Liefuvyn, a Briton, laboured with the most ardent zeal, though with but little success, to convert the Belgæ and other neighbouring nations; whilst Willebrod, and others, persevered in the work which they had so happily begun in the preceding century. To the account of the accessions to the Christian Church during this century, must finally be added the conversion of the Saxons, a numerous and formidable people, who inhabited a considerable part of Germany, and of the Huns in Pannonia, by the warlike zeal of Charlemagne. The violent methods, which were used by this great prince for the accomplishment of his design, destroy both the merit and genuineness of his success, although the ultimate effect of it undoubtedly tended to the propagation of Christianity.

We are now advancing into those dark and superstitious ages, in which the light of Christianity could scarcely be distinguished, even in the countries which already nominally possessed it. About the middle, however, of the ninth century, Cyril and Methodius, two Greek monks, were the instruments of converting the Moesians, Bulgarians, and Chazari, to the Christian faith. Their labours were afterwards extended to the Bohemians and Moravians, at the request of the princes of those nations, who, with many of their subjects, submitted to the rite of baptism.

About the year 867, under the reign of the emperor Basilius the Macedonian, the Sclavonians, Arentani, and others, inhabitants of Dalmatia, sent an embassy to Constantinople, declaring their resolution of submitting to the Grecian empire, and of embracing the Christian religion; and requesting to be supplied with suitable teachers. Their request was granted, and those provinces were included within the pale of the Church.

The fierce and barbarous nation of the Russians, inha-

bitants of the Ukraine, embraced the Gospel under the reign of the same emperor. The observations, however, which were made at the close of the sixth century, respecting the nature of such conversions as have been just related, must constantly be borne in mind. In the case of numbers of individuals, the profession of Christianity was, no doubt, sincere; but as to the great body of the people, it was probably merely formal.

In the course of this century, Christianity began to be preached in the frozen regions of Scandinavia*, and on the shores of the Baltic, which had hitherto been involved in the grossest Pagan darkness. In the year 826, Harold, king of Jutland, being expelled from his dominions, implored the protection of the emperor Lewis, the son and successor of Charlemagne. That prince promised him his assistance, on condition that he would embrace Christianity, and permit the ministers of that religion to preach in his dominions. To this the Danish prince consented. He was accordingly baptized, and returned to his own country, attended by two eminently pious ecclesiastics, Auscarius and Aubert, monks of Corbie. These venerable missionaries laboured with remarkable success during two years, in converting the rude inhabitants of Cimbria and Jutland. On the death of his companion, the zealous and indefatigable Auscarius went into Sweden, A.D. 828; where his exertions were also crowned with success. After having been raised, in the year 831, to the Archbishopric of Hamburg, and of the whole North, to which charge the superintendance of the Church of Bremen was afterwards added, this admirable Christian missionary spent the remainder of his life in travelling frequently amongst the Danes, Cimbrians, and Swedes, to form new Churches, to confirm and establish those which had been already planted, and otherwise to promote the cause of Christianity. He continued in the midst of these arduous and dangerous enterprises till his death in the year 865. Rembert, his successor in the superintendance of the Church of Bremen, began, towards the close of this century, to

* This term commonly includes the three kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

preach to the inhabitants of Brandenburgh, and made some progress towards their conversion.

Whilst these accessions to the Christian Church were making in the north of Europe, the Saracens who were already masters of nearly the whole of Asia, extended their conquests to the extremities of India, and subjected the greatest part of Africa, as then known, to their dominion. Sardinia also, and Sicily, submitted to their yoke; and towards the conclusion of the century, they spread terror even to the very gates of Rome. These desolating incursions not only obstructed the propagation of Christianity, but produced in great numbers of Christians a deplorable apostacy from the faith.

The European Christians suffered almost equally from the ravages of the Pagan Normans from the coasts of the Baltic; who not only infested the shores and islands of the German Ocean, but at length broke into Germany, Britain, Friesland, Gaul, Spain, and Italy, and forcibly seated themselves in various provinces of those kingdoms. By degrees, however, these savage invaders became civilized by their settlement among Christian nations, and were gradually persuaded to embrace the religion of the Gospel.

In the tenth century, the Christian Church presented a deplorable scene of ignorance, superstition, and immorality.—Amidst the darkness, however, which universally prevailed, some rays of light occasionally appear. The Nestorians of Chaldæa, whose zeal, notwithstanding their errors, is deserving of commendation, extended the knowledge of Christianity beyond Mount Imaus, to Tartary, properly so called, whose inhabitants had hitherto remained ignorant and uncivilized.—The same successful missionaries afterwards introduced it amongst the powerful nation of the Turks, or Tartars, which was denominated Karit, and bordered on the northern part of China. The Hungarians and Avari had received some imperfect ideas of Christianity during the reign of Charlemagne; but on his decease, they relapsed into idolatry, and the Christian religion was almost extinguished amongst them.

Towards the middle of this century, two Turkish chiefs, Bologudes and Gylas, whose territories lay on the banks of the Danube, made a public profession of Christianity, and were

baptized at Constantinople. Of these the former soon apostatized; the other steadily persevered, received instruction from Hierotheus, a Bishop who had accompanied him from Constantinople, and encouraged the labours of that Bishop among his subjects. Sarolta, the daughter of Gylas, being afterwards married to Geysa, the chief of the Hungarian nation, he was by her persuaded to embrace Christianity. Geysa, however, still retained a predilection for his ancient superstitions, and was only prevented from apostatizing by the zeal and authority of Adalbert, Archbishop of Prague, who visited Hungary towards the conclusion of this century. But however imperfect might be the conversion of the king, the most salutary consequences followed the reception of the Gospel by his subjects. Humanity, peace, and civilization, began to flourish amongst a fierce and barbarous people; and under the patronage of Stephen, the son of Geysa, Christianity became completely established in Hungary.

The inhabitants of Poland were, during this century, blessed with the knowledge of Christianity. Some Poles, travelling into Bohemia and Moravia, were struck with the preaching of the Gospel, and, on their return, earnestly recommended it to the attention of their countrymen. The report at length reaching the ears of Mieislaus, the Duke of Poland, he was induced to divorce his seven wives, and married Dambrouca, the daughter of Boleslaus, Duke of Bohemia. He was baptized in the year 965, and by the zealous efforts of the Duke and Duchess, their subjects were either persuaded or obliged, by degrees, to abandon their idolatry, and to profess the religion of Christ.

The conversions which had taken place in Russia during the preceding century were neither sincere nor permanent. But in the year 961, Wolodomir, having married Anne, sister of the Greek Emperor, Basilius the Second, was prevailed upon by that princess to receive the Christian faith. He was accordingly baptized in the year 987. The Russians followed without compulsion or reluctance, the example of their prince; and from that time Russia received a Christian establishment, and considered herself as a daughter of the Greek Church.

If we turn our attention towards Scandinavia, we find, that

Christianity, which had been so successfully introduced during the preceding century, had met with a severe check in Denmark under the reign of Gormo the Third, who laboured to extirpate it entirely. At length, however, he was compelled by Henry the First, called the *Fowler*, the predecessor of Otho the Great, to permit the profession and propagation of Christianity in his dominions; and under the protection of the Emperor, Unni, then *Archbishop of Hamburgh*, with some other ecclesiastics, came into Denmark, and formed many Christian Churches in that kingdom. On the death of Gormo, his successor Harold, being defeated by Otho the Great, A. D. 949, by the command of his conqueror, though not unwillingly, embraced the Gospel, and zealously supported and propagated it amongst his subjects during his reign. Suen-Otho, however, his son and successor, entirely renounced the Christian name, and persecuted his Christian subjects in the most cruel manner. At length, being driven from his throne, and forced into exile amongst the Scots, he was led to reflect on his Christian education, and to repent of his apostasy; and being restored to his kingdom, spent the remainder of his life in the most sincere and earnest endeavours to promote the cause of Christianity in his dominions. In Sweden, an almost entire extinction of the Gospel had taken place. Unni, animated by his success in Denmark, determined therefore on attempting a revival of it in that country. His pious exertions were rendered prosperous, and he had the happiness of confirming the Gospel in Sweden, and of planting it even in the remoter parts of that northern region.

It was during this century that Norway first received the Christian faith. Several attempts were previously made in the early part of it, which were altogether unsuccessful. The barbarous Norwegians resisted both the exhortations of the English missionaries, and the more forcible endeavours of their princes, to convert them from their idolatry, till the year 945; when Haco, King of Norway, who had been driven from his throne, was restored by Harold, King of Denmark; and having been converted by that prince during his exile, publicly recommended Christianity to his subjects. The impression, however, which was thus made upon their minds, was but

slight; nor were they entirely persuaded to become Christians till the reign of his successor Olaus. At length Swein, King of Denmark, having conquered Norway, obliged his subjects universally to renounce idolatry, and profess the Gospel.— Amongst the missionaries whose labours were rendered successful in this work, Gutheald, an English priest, was the most eminent both in merit and authority. From Norway, the salutary light of Christianity spread into the Orkney Islands, which were then subject to that country, and penetrated, in some degree, even into the remote regions of Iceland and Greenland. So that in this century the triumph of Christianity was complete throughout Scandinavia.

In Germany, the exertions of the Emperor Otho contributed in a singular manner to promote the interests of Christianity, and to establish it on the most firm foundations throughout the empire. At the earnest request of the Rugi, a remarkably barbarous people, who inhabited the country of Pomerania, between the Oder and the Wipper, and the isle of Rugen in the Baltic, that zealous prince sent Adalbert amongst them, to revive the knowledge of Christianity, which had formerly existed, but was then extinguished. The mission, however, was unsuccessful. But Adalbert, being afterwards appointed the first Archbishop of Magdeburgh, was successful in converting great numbers of the Sclavonians.

Throughout this century, the Saracens in Asia and Africa successfully propagated the doctrines of Mohammed, and multitudes even of Christians were the victims of their delusions. The Turks, also, received the religion of the Arabian impostor; and, turning their arms against the Saracens, began to lay the foundations of that powerful empire which they afterwards established.

In the West, Christianity was persecuted by the barbarous efforts of the unconverted Normans, Sarmatians, Sclavonians, Bohemians, and Hungarians; while the Arabs in Spain, Italy, and the neighbouring islands, oppressed and plundered its followers.

The zeal of the Nestorian Christians continued to be conspicuous in the eleventh century. In Tartary and the adjacent countries they succeeded in converting great numbers to

the profession of Christianity. In the provinces of Casgar, Nuacheta, Turkistan, Genda, and Tangut, metropolitan prelates, with many inferior bishops, were established; from which it evidently appears, that Christianity must have flourished to a considerable extent in those countries which are now the seat of Mohammedism and idolatry.

The light which had been diffused during the preceding centuries amongst the Hungarians, Danes, Poles, and Russians, was considerably increased and extended during the present by the zealous endeavours of their princes, and of the missionaries who laboured amongst them. An ineffectual attempt was made to convert the Sclavonians as a nation, (great numbers of individuals having embraced Christianity during the preceding century,) the Obotriti, whose capital was Mecklenburg, the Venedi, who dwelt on the banks of the Vistula and the Prussians. But these barbarous nations continued, in a great measure, Pagan throughout this century. Boleslaus, King of Poland, attempted to force his subjects into a profession of Christianity, and some of his attendants used the more evangelical methods of admonition and instruction. In a benevolent undertaking, however, of this kind, Boniface and eighteen other persons were barbarously massacred by this fierce and intractable people. The Prussians, indeed, seem to have been among the last of the European nations who submitted to the yoke of Christianity. In Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, the labours of English missionaries were particularly distinguished in this century.

Christianity had now been preached during three centuries in Scandinavia, and the effects which it produced on the manners of the rough and uncultivated inhabitants of those northern regions were in the highest degree beneficial. "That restless people," Mr. Hume observes, "seem about this time to have learned the use of tillage; which thenceforth kept them at home, and freed the other nations of Europe from the devastations spread over them by those piratical invaders. This proved one great cause of the settlement and improvement of the southern nations.*" This observation of the celebrated historian represents, with his usual perspicuity, the

* Hume, vol. i. chap. 5.

advantages which resulted from the civilization of the North, but it is silent as to the *true cause* of that important change. To the propagation of Christianity it must unquestionably be chiefly referred. It was the influence of this divine religion which gradually softened the manners of those barbarous nations, induced them to abandon their former piratical habits, and to cultivate the arts of industry and peace. Christianity, be it remembered, while it conveys to individuals the most important knowledge, and imparts to them the richest blessings, diffuses the salutary precepts of order, tranquillity, and happiness, throughout society and the world at large.

During this century, the island of Sicily was recovered from the Saracens. But in part of Asia, and in Spain, the Christians were severely oppressed both by the Saracens and the Turks; great numbers were, in the mean time, seduced by flatteries and delusive offers into apostasy from the faith. In Hungary, Denmark, the lower parts of Germany, and in other European nations, the Christians were, also, much harassed and persecuted by the idolatrous Pagans; whose violence was, however, at length effectually restrained by the powerful interference of the Christian princes.

It was at the close of this century* that the first of those romantic expeditions, distinguished by the name of Crusades, was undertaken. Whatever motives of a religious nature might have actuated their promoters, there can be no hesitation in determining, that they contributed neither to the support nor advancement of Christianity. “Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis—” But the consideration of these enthusiastic undertakings belongs not to our present subject.

The propagation of the Gospel was successfully continued in the twelfth century, chiefly in the north of Europe. Boleslaus, Duke of Poland, having taken Stetin, the capital of Pomerania, by storm and laid waste the surrounding country, compelled the vanquished inhabitants to submit at discretion; and imposed upon them, as a condition of peace, their reception of Christianity. The conqueror sent Otho, Bishop of Bamberg, in the year 1124, to instruct his new subjects in the

* A. D. 1096.

doctrines of the Gospel. Many of them, among whom were the Duke and Duchess, and their attendants, were converted by his exhortations; but great numbers of the idolatrous Pomeranians resisted his utmost efforts, and obstinately adhered to the superstitions of their ancestors. In a second visit in the year 1126, the venerable Bishop was more successful, and Christianity was established in Pomerania on a solid foundation.

In the year 1168, Waldemar, King of Denmark who was foremost among the northern princes of this century by his zeal in the propagation and advancement of Christianity, having subdued the island of Rugen, which lies in the neighbourhood of Pomerania, obliged its rude and piratical inhabitants to listen to the instructions of the missionaries who accompanied his army. Among these, Absalom, Archbishop of Lunden, a man of superior talents and virtue, was eminently distinguished; and by his exertions, Christianity was firmly seated in this island, which had hitherto baffled every attempt to enlighten it.

The Finlanders, whose character resembled that of the inhabitants of Rugen, and who infested Sweden with their predatory incursions, received the Gospel in a similar manner. Eric, King of Sweden, having totally defeated these barbarians, sent Henry, Archbishop of Upsal, to evangelize them. His success was so great, that he is called *the Apostle of the Finlanders*; yet he was at length assassinated by some of these refractory people, on account of a heavy penance which he had imposed on a person of great authority.

In Livonia, the propagation of Christianity was carried on towards the close of this century with a violence and cruelty altogether abhorrent from the mild and benevolent spirit of our holy religion. The labours of Mainard, the first missionary who attempted the conversion of that barbarous people, having proved unsuccessful, the Roman Pontiff, Urban the Third, who had consecrated him Bishop of the Livonians, declared a crusade against them, which was zealously carried on by that ecclesiastic, and by his successors, Berthold and Albert. These warlike apostles, at the head of great bodies of troops raised in Saxony, successively entered Livonia, and

compelled the wretched inhabitants to receive Christian baptism.

The Sclavonians, notwithstanding some partial conversions among them, had hitherto as a nation shewn a remarkable aversion to Christianity. This excited the zeal of the neighbouring princes, and of certain missionaries, who united their efforts to conquer their prejudices, and to convert them to the Christian faith. The most successful of these teachers was Vicelinus, a man of singular learning and piety, who was, at length, appointed Bishop of Oldenborg, which see was afterwards transferred to Lubec. This excellent man spent the last thirty years of his life in the instruction of the Sclavonians, amidst great difficulties and dangers; and his benevolent labours were conducted with so much wisdom, that they were attended with a success which could scarcely have been expected amongst that untractable people.

The revolution, which, at the beginning of this century, took place in Asiatic Tartary, on the borders of Cathay*, by the successful enterprise of the celebrated Nestorian, Prester John, proved for many years highly beneficial to the Christian cause. Towards the close of it, however, the victorious arms of Genghis Khan overturned the kingdom which he had established, and Christianity in consequence lost much of its credit and authority. It continued gradually to decline, until at length it sunk entirely under the weight of oppression; and was succeeded partly by the errors of Mohammedism, and partly by the superstitions of Paganism. In Syria and Palestine, the Christians were, during the whole of this century, engaged in contests with the Mohammedans. Scenes of persecution and cruelty were exhibited on both sides, and Christianity suffered almost equally from her enemies and her friends.

Notwithstanding the victories of the successors of Genghis Khan, by which they had subdued a great part of Asia, and had involved in great calamities the Christian inhabitants of China, India, and Persia, it appears, from undoubted authorities that both in China, and in the northern parts of Asia, the

* Cathay was situated on the north west border of China.

Nestorians continued to have a flourishing Church, and a great number of adherents in the thirteenth century. Even in the court of the Mogul emperors there were many who professed Christianity; but the ensnaring influence of the religion of Mohammed gradually undermined it, and left scarcely a vestige of Christianity amongst them. In consequence of the incursions which were made by the Tartars into Europe in the year 1241, several embassies were sent by the Popes Innocent the Fourth and Nicholas the Third and Fourth, which were the means of converting many of the Tartars to the Christian faith, and of engaging considerable numbers of the Nestorians to adopt the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Rome. Several Churches were also erected in different parts of China and Tartary; and, in order to facilitate the propagation of Christianity, a translation was made by Johannes a Monte Corvino, the ambassador of Nicholas the Fourth, of the New Testament and the Psalms, into the language of Tartary. The affairs, however, of the Christians in the East during this century, in consequence of the conquests of the Tartars, and of the unfortunate issue of the several Crusades which were undertaken in the course of it, and which were *the last* of those infatuated expeditions, were, upon the whole, in a very deplorable condition. The kingdom of Jerusalem, which had been established at the close of the eleventh century, being entirely overthrown, many of the Latins remained still in Syria, and retiring into the dark and solitary recesses of Mount Libanus, lived there in a wild and savage manner, and gradually lost all traces both of religion and civilization. The descendants of these unhappy Europeans, called Derusi, or Drusi, still inhabit the same uncultivated wilds, and retain nothing of Christianity but the name.

In some of the northern parts of Europe, the religion of the Gospel had not yet triumphed over the fierceness and superstitions of Paganism. The Prussians still retained the idolatrous worship of their ancestors, nor was any impression made on the minds of this people by the various missionaries who had been sent amongst them. Their obstinacy at length induced Conrad, Duke of Massovia, to have recourse to more

forcible methods of converting them. For this purpose, he applied in the year 1230 to the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary, who, after their expulsion from Palestine, had settled at Venice, and engaged them to undertake the conquest and conversion of the Prussians. They accordingly arrived in Prussia, and, after an obstinate contest of fifty years, they subdued its resolute inhabitants, and established their own dominion and the profession of Christianity amongst them. The Knights pursued the same unchristian methods in the neighbouring countries, and particularly in Lithuania, the inhabitants of which provinces were thus constrained to profess a feigned submission to the Gospel.

In Spain, Christianity gradually gained ground. The kings of Castile, Leon, Navarre, and Arragon, waged perpetual war with the Saracen princes, who still retained the kingdoms of Valentia, Granada, and Mercia, together with the province of Andalusia. This contest was carried on with such signal success, that the Saracen dominion declined daily, and was reduced within narrow bounds; while the pale of the church was extended on every side. Among the princes who contributed to this happy revolution, James the First, of Arragon, was particularly distinguished by his zealous efforts in the advancement of Christianity, and the conversion of his Arabian subjects after his recovery of Valentia, in the year 1236.

In the fourteenth century, the cause of Christianity greatly declined in the East. The profession of it was, indeed, still retained in the contracted empire of the Greeks, of which Constantinople was the metropolis. But in Asia, the Turks and Tartars, who extended their dominions with astonishing rapidity, destroyed, wherever they went, the fruits of the labours of the Christian missionaries during the preceding century, and substituted the imposture of Mohammed for the religion of Christ. In China, Christianity seemed to be almost totally extirpated by the jealousy of the reigning powers; while the celebrated Tamerlane, after having subdued the greatest part of Asia, and triumphed over Bajazet, the Emperor of the Turks, and even filled Europe with the terror of his arms, persecuted all who bore the Christian name with the most barbarous severity, and compelled multitudes, by his cruelties, to

sopstatize from the faith. Attempts were made in this century to renew the Crusades, but without effect. It is obvious however, that, had they even succeeded, they were but ill calculated to revive Christianity in the East.

The boundaries of Christianity had, in the mean time, been gradually extending in Europe. Jagello, Duke of Lithuania, was almost the only prince who retained the Pagan worship of his ancestors. At length, in the year 1386, having become a competitor for the crown of Poland, and his idolatry being the only obstacle to his success, he embraced the Christian faith, and persuaded his subjects to follow his example. The Teutonic Knights continued their persecution of the Pagan Prussians and Livonians, and completed in this century the violent work which they had commenced during the preceding. Great numbers of the Jews in several parts of Europe, more particularly in France and Germany, were in a similar manner compelled to make a profession of Christianity. And in Spain, a plan was formed by the Christian princes for the expulsion of the Saracens, which afforded a prospect of at length uniting that whole country in the faith of Christ.

The succeeding century accordingly witnessed the entire overthrow of the Saracen dominion in Spain, by the conquest of Granada, in the year 1492, by Ferdinand the Catholic. Shortly after this important revolution, that monarch published a sentence of banishment against the Jews in his dominions, great numbers of whom, to avoid this severe decree, feigned an assent to the Christian religion. The Saracens, who remained in Spain after the destruction of their empire, resisted both the exhortations, and the more violent methods of proselytism, which were afterwards recommended by the celebrated Cardinal Ximencs, and persevered in their attachment to the Arabian impostor.

The people of Samogitia, in the neighbourhood of Courland and Lithuania, remained Pagan till the fifteenth century; when Uladislaus, King of Poland, demolished their idols, founded some churches among them, and afterwards sent some priests to instruct them. But his success in their conversion was by no means considerable.

The maritime enterprises of the Portuguese towards the

close of this century, and, above all, the discovery of the islands and continent of America by Columbus, in the year 1492, opened, however, a new and extensive field for the exertion of Christian benevolence.

The first attempt of this kind was made by the Portugueze, amongst the Africans of the kingdom of Congo; who together with their king, were suddenly converted to the Romish faith in the year 1491; in what manner, and with what effect, it is not difficult to determine.

After this singular revolution in Africa, Pope Alexander the Sixth, who had arrogantly divided the continent of America between the Spaniards and the Portugueze, earnestly exhorted these two nations to propagate the Gospel amongst the inhabitants of those immense regions. A great number of Franciscans and Dominicans were in consequence sent out to America and its islands; who, with the assistance of the cruel invaders of those countries, speedily converted numbers of the wretched natives, to the nominal profession of a corrupt and debased form of Christianity.

But the decline of the Christian religion in the East during this century, unhappily more than counterbalanced these accessions in the West. Asiatic Tartary, Mogul, Tangut, and the adjacent provinces, where Christianity had long flourished, were now become the seats of superstition, which reigned triumphant in its most degrading forms. Except in China, where the Nestorians still preserved some faint remains of their former glory, scarcely any traces of Christianity existed in those immense tracts of country; and even these did not survive the century.

A new source of calamity to the Christian Church, both in Europe and Asia, was opened, by the destruction of the Grecian empire, and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, under Mohammed the Second, in the year 1453. By this disastrous event, besides the provinces which had been already subdued by the Ottoman arms, Epirus and Greece fell under the dominion of the Crescent, and Christianity became gradually* buried under the resistless torrent of Mohammedan

* There are still, however, considerable remains of Christianity, in the Turkish dominions, both in Europe and Asia. In the former, it is calculated

ignorance and barbarism. In Constantinople and the neighbouring cities, in Thessalonica, Philippi, and Corinth, where Christianity had once so eminently flourished, most of the Churches were converted into mosques, and the Christians were forced at length to retain their religion in secret and in silence. Yet even this tremendous ruin, the just consequence of the corrupt state of the Grecian Church, was eventually, by the providence of the supreme Governor of the world, rendered subservient to the most important and beneficial purposes. The emigration of learned men from the East was one of the principal means of reviving the study of literature in Europe, and the remarkable concurrent discovery of the art of printing in the year 1440, contributed both to the production and the success of that memorable revolution, which in the succeeding century changed the face of the Christian world.

This great event was *the Reformation* from the errors and superstitions of the Romish Church, which commenced in Saxony by the magnanimous exertions of the justly celebrated Martin Luther, and which forms the most prominent feature in the history of *the sixteenth century*. Europe at this time, with very few exceptions, was converted to the public profession of Christianity, though scarcely any thing short of the ruin which had overwhelmed the Eastern Church could be more deplorable than the state of the Western, at the commencement of this period. The thick darkness which had gradually overspread it was beginning to be dispelled, by the revival of literature and philosophy during the preceding century; but at the glorious era of the Reformation, the pure light of moral and religious truth shone forth with renovated lustre, and produced the most important effects on the general state of Europe. The profession of Christianity, which now pervaded almost every part of that quarter of the world, necessarily precluded any further propagation of it,

^t at two thirds of the inhabitants are Christians; and in Constantinople itself there are above twenty Christian churches, and above thirty in Thessalonica. Philadelphia, now called Ala-Shahir, has no fewer than twelve. The whole island of Chio is governed by Christians, and some islands of the Archipelago are inhabited by Christians only.

and restrained its European history to that of the contests between the Reformers and the Church of Rome.

For the extension, therefore, of the pale of the visible Church during this century, we must chiefly look to the newly discovered regions of America. The Spaniards and Portuguese, if we may give credit to their historians, exerted themselves with the utmost vigour and success in propagating the Gospel amongst the barbarous nations of the new world. It cannot, indeed, be disputed, that they communicated some faint and imperfect knowledge of Christianity to the inhabitants of America, to those parts of Africa to which they carried their invading arms, and to the islands and maritime provinces of Asia, which they subjected to their dominion. It is certain, also, that considerable numbers of these unhappy people, who had hitherto been enslaved by the most abject superstition, apparently embraced the religion of Christ. But, when it is considered, that these nominal conversions were obtained by the most violent and cruel methods, and that their acquaintance with Christianity consisted only of a blind veneration for their instructors, and the performance of a few unmeaning ceremonies, we are tempted, with some of the most pious and intelligent even of their own writers, rather to lament that the Gospel should ever have been thus propagated; and to regard both the labours of these false apostles, and their converts, with a mixture of indignation and pity.

The progress of the Reformation having given an effectual check to the ambition of the Roman Pontiffs, and even deprived them of a great part of their spiritual dominion in Europe, they began to direct their attention to other quarters of the world; and, to indemnify themselves for these losses, they became more solicitous than they had ever yet been to propagate Christianity in Pagan countries. In the execution of this design, the renowned society of Jesuits, which was established by Ignatius Loyola in the year 1540, seemed particularly calculated to assist the Court of Rome. A certain proportion of their order, who were to be at the absolute disposal of the Roman Pontiff, were accordingly, from its commencement, directed to be formed for the work of pro-

pagating Christianity amongst unenlightened nations. Great numbers of this important society were in consequence employed in the conversion of the African, American, and Indian heathens. But both the credit and the real success of their labours were lessened and obscured by *the corrupt motives*, which too evidently appeared to actuate these zealous missionaries, and by *the unchristian means* which they adopted to accomplish their purpose.

The example of the Jesuits excited the emulation of the Dominicans and Franciscans, and of several other religious orders; but it may be justly doubted, whether the interests of pure and undefiled Christianity were not rather injured than promoted by their labours.

Amongst the members of the society of Jesuits who were thus engaged in the propagation of the Gospel, Francis Xavier, who acquired the honourable title of *the Apostle of the Indians*, obtained the most distinguished reputation. In the year 1522, this great man, who possessed many of the requisites of a successful missionary, set sail for the Portuguese settlements in India; and in a short time spread the knowledge of Christianity, as it is professed by the Church of Rome, in many parts of the Continent, and in several of the islands of that remote region. From thence, in the year 1529, he passed into Japan, and there laid, with incredible activity, the foundations of the Church, which flourished during so many years in that island and its dependencies. His indefatigable zeal prompted him to attempt the conversion of the vast empire of China; and, with this intention, he embarked for that country, but died in sight of the object of his voyage, in the year 1552. After his death, other members of his order penetrated into China. The chief of these was Matthew Ricci, an Italian, who rendered himself so acceptable to the Chinese Emperor and his nobles by his mathematical knowledge, that he obtained for himself and his associates the liberty of explaining to the people the doctrines of the Gospel. Ricci may therefore be considered as the founder of the Christian Church, which, notwithstanding the vicissitudes it has undergone, still subsists in China*.

* See Barrow's *Travels in China*.

The dominions of the Protestant princes being confined within the limits of Europe, the Churches under their protection could contribute but little towards the propagation of the Gospel in those distant regions which have been just mentioned. It is certain, however, that in the year 1556, fourteen Protestant missionaries were sent from Geneva to convert the Americans, although it is neither known by whom this design was promoted, nor with what success it was attended. The English also, who, towards the close of this century, sent colonies into the northern parts of America, gradually extended their religion amongst that rude and uncivilized people. It may be added, that about this time the Swedes exerted themselves in converting to Christianity many of the inhabitants of Finland and Lapland, of whom considerable numbers had hitherto retained the extravagant superstitions of their Pagan ancestors.

The vigorous attempts which were made during this century to support the grandeur of the Papal See, by the propagation of Christianity in distant nations, were renewed during *the next**, and were attended with considerable success. In the year 1622, Gregory the Fifteenth, by the advice of his confessor, Narni, founded at Rome the celebrated College “*De propagandâ fide,*” and endowed it with ample revenues. The College consisted of thirteen cardinals, two priests, and one secretary, and was designed to propagate and maintain the religion of the Church of Rome in every quarter of the globe. The funds of this society were so greatly augmented by the munificence of Urban the Eighth, and the liberality of other benefactors, that it became adequate to the most splendid and extensive undertakings. The objects to which its attention was directed, were the support of missionaries in various parts of the world; the publication of books to facilitate the study of foreign languages; the translation of the Scriptures, and other pious writings, into various tongues; the establishment of seminaries for the education of young men destined to act as missionaries; the erection of houses for the reception of young Pagans yearly sent to Rome, who, on their return to their native countries, were to become the

* i. e. the seventeenth.

instructors of their unenlightened brethren; and the support of charitable institutions for the relief of those who might suffer on account of their zeal in the service of the Church of Rome. Such were the arduous and complicated schemes of this celebrated College. To this, however, another of a similar kind was added in the year 1627, by Pope Urban the Eighth, which owed its origin to the piety and munificence of John Baptist Viles, a Spanish nobleman. The same spirit of pious beneficence was communicated to France about the year 1663, and produced several other establishments of this nature; particularly the "Congregation of Priests of foreign missions," and the "Parisian Seminary for the missions abroad;" the one for the actual sending forth of missionaries, the other for the education of fit persons for that important work. A third society in France was denominated, "the Congregation of the holy Sacrament," and was under the direction of the Pope, and the College De propaganda at Rome.

From these various institutions a great number of missionaries were sent forth during the seventeenth century to different parts of the world, who converted multitudes to the outward profession of Christianity, and subjection to the Church of Rome. The religious orders who chiefly distinguished themselves in these missions were the Jesuits, the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Capuchins; who, though engaged in one great, common design, mutually opposed and accused each other. Of these, the Jesuits are justly considered as having employed the most unwarrantable methods in the propagation of Christianity*. They were accustomed to explain the doctrines of Paganism in such a manner, as to soften and diminish, at least in appearance, their opposition to the truths of the Gospel; and wherever the faintest resemblance could be traced between them, they endeavoured to persuade their disciples of the coincidence of the two religions. They permitted their proselytes, also, to re-

* A curious account of these corrupt practices of the Jesuits is contained in a letter of Mr. Maigret, quoted by Milner in his History of the Propagation of Christianity, from a work entitled, "Popery against Christianity," under the signature of Parthenopæus Hereticus.

tain such of their ancient rites and customs as were not glaringly inconsistent with Christian worship; and thus laboured to effect a *coalition* between *Paganism* and *Christianity*. To these artifices they added an unwearied assiduity in conciliating the favour and confidence of the priests, and civil governors of the people, to whom they were sent, and that by means wholly unworthy of the character of Christian ambassadors to the heathen. It should be mentioned, to the honour of the other religious orders who were engaged in similar undertakings, that they uniformly disdained this worldly policy of the Jesuits; and, wherever they went, preached the peculiar, exclusive, and unaccommodating doctrines of Christianity with Apostolic boldness and simplicity.

By the labours of these various missionaries, the knowledge of Christianity was disseminated, during this century, through the greatest part of Asia. The Jesuits and others communicated some rays of divine truth, though mixed with much error and superstition, to those parts of India which had been possessed by the Portuguese previous to their expulsion by the Dutch. The most celebrated of the missions which were established in that remote region was that of Madura, which was undertaken by Robert de Nobili, an Italian Jesuit. The plan which he adopted for the conversion of the Indians is a singular specimen of that worldly and temporizing policy, which has so justly brought reproach on the missions of his society. He assumed the appearance of a Brahmin, who had come from a far distant country, and by his austerities, and other artifices, persuaded many native Brahmins to receive him as a member of their order, and to submit to his instructions. By their influence and example, great numbers of the people were induced to become his disciples, and the mission continued in a flourishing condition till the year 1744; when, with others in the kingdoms of Carnate and Marava, which the Jesuits had established, it was formally suppressed by Benedict the Fourteenth, who expressed his disapprobation of the methods which they had practised for the conversion of the heathen.*

* For a full account of this famous mission, of which the Jesuits particularly boast, see the "Lettres Curieuses et Edifiantes écrites des Missions étrangères."

Christianity was, during this century, first conveyed to the kingdoms of Siam, Tonquin, and Cochin-China, by a mission of the Jesuits, under the direction of Alexander of Rhodes, a native of Avignon; whose instructions were received with uncommon docility by an immense number of the inhabitants of those countries. The mission continued to be successful in the kingdom of Siam till the year 1688, when the violent death of the king and his chief minister, who favoured it, obliged the missionaries to return home.

At the commencement of this century, a numerous society of Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, and Capuchins, proceeded to China with a view to enlighten that vast empire with the knowledge of the Gospel. Though differing in other points, these discordant missionaries agree in ascertaining the wonderful success which attended their labours. The Jesuits especially, by their literary and scientific attainments, acquired great influence with two successive Chinese emperors, which they directed to the furtherance of their great and important design; and had their integrity been as great as their talents and activity, they would have acquired immortal renown by their exertions in the cause of Christianity in this immense region.*— But they pursued in China the same compromising plan which has been already mentioned, and which they did not hesitate to defend, by resorting to the plea of necessity; alleging, that certain evils and inconveniences may be lawfully submitted to for the attainment of important and salutary purposes.

The ministerial labours of the Romish missionaries, particularly of the Jesuits, were eminently successful, about the same period, in the islands of Japan, notwithstanding the jealousy and opposition of the native priests and nobles, and the still more fatal disputes of the missionaries amongst themselves.— The success, however, of the Gospel in Japan was, unhappily, but of short duration. In the year 1615, the hopes of its ministers were suddenly blasted, by the publication of a persecuting edict of the emperor, occasioned, as it is generally agreed, by the discovery of certain seditious designs of the

* Lett. Cur. et Edif. tom. viii. The progress of this mission, and the charges urged against the conduct of the Jesuits, are sufficiently detailed in Mosheim, cent. 17. vol. v.

where, by their insinuating manners, and the natural ascendancy of talents, they succeeded in forming a republic composed of Indians, from which every European was cautiously excluded. In order to prevent more effectually all communication between the Indians and Europeans, the Spanish language was prohibited throughout the extent of this new empire; and the natives were accustomed to regard the Jesuits not only as their instructors, but as their sovereigns, and to look upon all other Europeans as their mortal enemies. Such was the state of things till the year 1752, when the mystery of this singular government was disclosed, by the attempts of the courts of Spain and Portugal to execute a treaty respecting the limits of their several dominions; which being resisted by the Jesuits, and a war ensuing between the Spaniards and Portuguese and the Indians, the real views of the Jesuits became apparent, and an effectual check was given to their ambition.

The cause of Christianity was more wisely and successfully promoted in those parts of America, in which the English had formed settlements during this century; and, notwithstanding the various obstacles which it had to encounter, it made in a short time some considerable progress. The Independents, who retired to America on account of their dissent from the Established Church, claim the honour of beginning this important work. Several families of Independents, which had been settled in Holland, removed to America* in the year 1620; and there laid the foundation of a new state. The success which attended this first emigration induced great numbers of the Puritans to follow the example in the year 1629.—Between the years 1631 and 1634, fresh emigrants arrived, amongst whom were the Puritans Mayhew, Sheppard, and Elliot; men who were eminently qualified by their piety, zeal, and fortitude, for the arduous work of converting the savage natives. In this they were all remarkably laborious and successful; but more particularly the latter, who learned their language, into which he translated the Bible, and other instructive books, collected the wandering Indians together, and formed them into regular societies; instructed them in a man-

* To that part of America which was afterwards called New Plymouth.

ner suited to their dull apprehensions ; and by his zeal, ingenuity, and indefatigable industry, merited, and obtained at his death, the title of *the Apostle of the North American Indians* *.

In the American provinces which were taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, under the command of Count Maurice of Nassau, zealous efforts were made for the conversion of the natives by their new masters, and with much success ; but the recovery of those territories by the Portuguese, in the year 1644, obscured the pleasing prospect, which was beginning to open upon them. In the Dutch colony of Surinam, no attempt has been made to instruct the neighbouring Indians in the knowledge of Christianity, except by the charitable and self-denying labours of the Moravian missionaries†.

The eighteenth century was distinguished by very considerable efforts in the great work of propagating the Gospel. The Popish and Protestant missionaries manifested equal zeal in disseminating its doctrines in Asia, Africa, and America. In the early part of the century, the Jesuits converted great numbers to the profession of the Romish faith, in the East Indies, particularly in the kingdoms of Carnate, Madura, and Marava, on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Tonquin, in the Chinese empire, and in certain provinces of America. It is, however, to be feared, that the greater number of those whom the Romish missionaries have persuaded to renounce Paganism, are Christians only, so far as external profession and the observance of certain religious ceremonies extend ; and that, with very little of the true spirit of Christianity, they retain their ancient superstitions under a different form.

The converts which were made by the Protestant missionaries during this century, though far less numerous, were, in general, much more solid and sincere. In the year 1706, Frederic the Fourth, King of Denmark, with equal wisdom, piety, and munificence, established a mission for the conversion of the Indians on the coast of Coromandel, which has been

* It was the unexpected success which had attended these pious labours, that first excited the attention of the Parliament and people of England, and gave rise to the Society, for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which has been before mentioned.

† See p. 393.

eminently successful. The first missionary from this noble institution was Bartholomew Ziegenbalgius, a man of considerable learning and eminent piety*, who applied himself with so much zeal to the study of the language of the country, that in a few years he obtained so perfect a knowledge of it as to be able to converse fluently with the natives. His addresses to them, and his conferences with the Brahmins, were attended with so much success, that a Christian Church was founded in the second year of his ministry, which has been gradually increasing to the present time. During his residence in India, he maintained a correspondence with several European sovereigns; and on his return to Europe in the year 1714, on the affairs of his mission, he was honoured with an audience by King George the First; and was invited to attend a sitting of the Bishops in the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to whose patronage the Danish mission had been some time previously recommended †. The grand work to which the King and the Bishops directed his attention, was a translation of the Scriptures into the Tamel language; and so diligent was this eminent missionary in his studies, that before the year 1719 he had completed the great work, and had, also, composed a Grammar and Dictionary of the same tongue, which are still extant. With this zealous missionary was associated Henry Plutscho, and John Ernest Grundlerus. The first station in which they were established was Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, which was continued to be the chief seat of the Danish mission. Ziegenbalgius finished his mortal course in India at the early age of thirty-six years; but a constant succession of zealous and pious men has been continued, by whose ministry Christianity has been extended to many different parts of India; and although the number of converts which have been made, is far short of that of which the Romish missionaries boast, it must be remembered, that Protestant teachers are not accustomed to consider any as such, until some satisfactory proofs are given of the extent of their knowledge, and of the sincerity of their practice of the Chris-

* Dr. Buchanan dates his arrival in India, in October, 1705. See his *Memoir*, p. 69.

† By the Rev. Anthony William Boehm, Chaplain to Prince George of Denmark.

tian religion. Besides the patronage and assistance which the venerable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge thus afforded to the Danish mission at Tranquebar, and which has ever since been continued, in the year 1728 it sent out missionaries at its own expence to Madras ; who were followed, in 1737, by others to Cuddalore, Negapatam, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, and in 1766, to Tirutschinapally : by whose indefatigable labour, above all by those of the apostolic Swartz, Christian congregations have been formed in those places, and in many others in their neighbourhood. The same excellent society also supports a missionary at Malacca.

Amongst the Protestant Churches which have distinguished themselves, by their zeal in the propagation of Christianity, that of the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravians, is entitled to hold a very high rank. It is well known, that this body of Christians have long since purged themselves from the corrupt practices which were once justly objected against them *, and are now in general distinguished by the peculiar simplicity and purity of their moral and religious conduct. During a long course of years they have supported missions in various parts of the world ; and, in ardent zeal for the conversion of the heathen, in patience under the most difficult and trying circumstances, in perseverance amidst the most unpromising appearances, they have never, perhaps, been surpassed by any denomination of Christians. The church of the United Brethren supports twenty-nine different missions, in which one hundred and sixty missionaries are employed. Their principal stations are in Greenland, on the coast of Labrador, in Canada, and amongst the North American Indians ; in the islands of Jamaica, Antigua, St. Christopher's, Tobago ; amongst the Indians and free Negroes, in Bambey, near Surinam ; amongst the Hottentots at Bayian's Kloof, near the Cape of Good Hope ; and at Sarepta, near Astracan. Various missions are established in these remote parts of the world, and in many of them they have been signally successful †.

* See Mosheim, Vol. VI. p. 23. note.

† In confirmation of this assertion, see Bartow's Travels in Southern Africa, where a very interesting account is given of the Moravina mission at Bayian's Kloof, on the banks of Zonder End River.

The discoveries which were made by the late celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, and others, during the eighteenth century, opened a vast field for the propagation of Christianity, which has not, however, hitherto been cultivated to any great extent. In the year 1795, a society was formed amongst various classes of English Dissenters, to which large sums were subscribed, and under the auspices of which a mission was undertaken to the island of Otaheite; which, though by no means with a success answering the sanguine expectations of its supporters, continues to exist. The same society has directed its efforts to southern Africa, and to Canada, where its missions have been attended with considerable success.* Six of its missionaries, also, were sent to Tranquebar in the year 1805, of whom three remained to learn the Tamil tongue, two settled in Ceylon, and a third was on his way to that island. These missionaries have since been followed by several others from the same society, who, with the rest of their brethren, are now labouring in different parts of India.†

Amongst the regions to which Christianity has been carried during this century, must also be mentioned the colony of New South Wales; where, however, it has been as yet almost entirely confined to the exiled European inhabitants of that remote settlement.

In the year 1793, a missionary society was instituted by the English Baptists, the attention of which has been hitherto directed to Bengal. The seat of this mission is fixed at the Danish factory of Serampore, and its labours have within the last two years been unexpectedly successful.

Towards the close of this century, several other societies were instituted in Scotland, for the purpose of sending missionaries to Pagan countries, the principal of which are at Edinburgh and Glasgow. They had not, however, effected the establishment of any mission till the year 1803; when the Rev. Henry Brunton and Mr. Patterson left Edinburgh, under the patronage of the Missionary Society in that city, with the view of attempting a settlement in the neighbourhood of

* See the Reports of this Society, particularly that of the year, 1807.

† At Vizigapatnam, and Madras; in Travancore, and at Surat.

Astracan. The former of these missionaries had already distinguished himself by his services in Africa, which he was obliged to quit on account of his health, after having made considerable progress in the Soosoo language. At St. Petersburgh, Mr. Brunton and his companion met with a very favourable reception from the Russian government, and were furnished with letters to the governors of the different provinces in their way to Astracan. On the eighth of July they arrived at Sarepta, the colony of the United Brethren, and proceeded in a few days to Astracan. Although this city was considered as a favourable situation for endeavouring to extend the Gospel among the Pagans and Mohammedans, Mr. Brunton wished to find a situation contiguous both to Persia and Turkey, whilst it should be rendered secure by being under the Russian government, where missionaries might learn with facility the languages of these countries, and from which they might go forth to preach the Gospel. Accordingly, he proceeded under the protection of the Russian government from Astracan on the tenth of August, for the purpose of selecting an eligible spot for his permanent residence. He pitched at length upon a Tartar village, called Karass, situated near the source of the river Cubane, on the frontier of the Russian empire, properly in the Circassian country, at an equal distance from the Euxine and Caspian seas, and being within a few days' journey of Persia and Bokkaria, and within fifty miles of Turkey. The missionaries enjoy the protection of a Russian garrison in the fort of this village. In this station Mr. Brunton has been joined by several other missionaries, and is proceeding with remarkable zeal and success. Besides endeavouring to instruct the natives of the country, and the strangers who visit them, in the Christian religion, the missionaries have purchased many native youths, slaves to the Circassians and Cubane Tartars, and have formed a school for their instruction, in which they are taught the Turkish and English languages. Mr. Brunton has written and printed a tract in Arabic against Mohammedism, and dispersed it with success, together with some Arabic New Testaments. He has also made considerable progress in translating the Scriptures into the native

language. The latest accounts which have been received of this interesting mission state that the settlement is healthy; that the baptized natives conduct themselves in a manner becoming their profession; that their young people are very promising, several of them being able to read both Turkish and English; that the prejudices of the surrounding natives are not so violent as formerly, and that even some of the Effendis are become friendly, and seem to wish well to their cause. The Russian government has made them a grant of land, and annexed to the grant certain important privileges.*

At the commencement of *the present century*, a society was instituted in London by members of the Established Church for missions to Africa and the East. From the want of any offers from our own countrymen, this respectable society was induced to resort to Germany for missionaries to carry its designs into execution. They engaged several pious young men, who were in a course of education at an institution at Berlin for that purpose, to place themselves under their protection. Of these, two, after having received Lutheran ordination, embarked in the year 1804 for the colony at Sierra Leone, on the western coast of Africa, where they have hitherto been chiefly employed in performing the public offices of religion in that settlement, in perfecting their knowledge of the native languages, and in instructing a considerable number of native children. One of them had, however, made some excursions amongst the Soosoos, for the purpose of ascertaining their dispositions, and of fixing on some spot for a missionary station. The other missionaries, also Germans, have since sailed for Sierra Leone, to join their brethren in that colony.

In North America, during the present century, a very unusual degree of zeal has been excited for the propagation of Christianity. A missionary society has been established in the province of New Connecticut, consisting chiefly, if not wholly, of Independents, who form there what is called *the Standing Order*. The object, at which they have principally aimed, has been to introduce the knowledge of Christianity

* See the *Proceedings of the Edinburgh Mission*.

into those back settlements, where, as yet, no religious institutions have been formed, and where the inhabitants in general are grossly ignorant. In an account of their proceedings lately published by this society, it appears that very considerable success had attended the labours of their missionaries. The districts in which they had been chiefly employed were the western and northern counties of the state of New York, the northern parts of Vermont, the north-west part of Pennsylvania, and the recent settlement called New Connecticut. The readiness and cordiality with which numbers in these regions have embraced the great truths of the Gospel, and the happy effects which seem to have been produced on their conduct, leave little room to doubt that the divine blessing has attended the labours of these missionaries.

By letters received in October, 1805, from the Rev. John Sergeant, missionary to the new Stockbridge Indians near Oneida, it appears, that a very pleasing occurrence had lately taken place in that quarter. About a third part of the Oneida tribe of Indians, who had been avowed Pagans, had united themselves to Mr. Sergeant's congregation. The Indians also of the Delaware nation, who are numerous, and are considered as the head of the other tribes, "unanimously" "agreed to accept and take hold with both hands" of the offer made to them of introducing among them "civilization and the Christian religion." They said, they were ready to receive both a minister and a schoolmaster.

Christianity is likely to flourish amongst the Mohawk Indians, by the active exertions of Mr. Norton, one of their chiefs*, who, during a residence of some months in England in the years 1805 and 1806, translated the Gospel of St. John into that language, the printing of which was aided by "the British and Foreign Bible Society," and intended on his return to complete the New Testament, for the printing of which he has taken out a press to America.

In the island of Ceylon, Christianity, which had been established and cherished by the Dutch, had been much neglected after the English took possession of it, till the arrival

* The Indian name of this chief is Teyoninhokarawin.

of the Honourable Frederick North. He interested himself greatly in the diffusion of our holy religion; and, under his auspices, schools were established in each parish of the four districts, into which the British possessions are divided; in which the youth are instructed in reading and writing their own language, and in the principles of Christianity. There are two or three Clergymen in each of the principal districts, by whom divine service for Protestants is performed on Sundays, and one native preacher is stationed in each of the lesser districts: some of these latter are men of principle and ability, and extremely useful. At Columbo, also, there is a flourishing academy, divided into three schools, Cingalese, Malabar, and European: the children are taught the English as well as the native languages in the most perfect manner. The Cingalese are sons of their chiefs; and as they will be well grounded in Christian principles, their influence and example are likely to be productive of the most happy consequences*.

* See Letter of a Clergyman in Ceylon, 1801. Appendix to the Third Report of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East.

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMOIRS
OF THE
LIFE AND WRITINGS OF DR. HURD,
LATE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

CONGREVE, in the county of Stafford, gave birth to the Rev. Dr. Hurd, Lord Bishop of Worcester. He was the second son of a most respectable farmer*, in that village, and

* The following account of his family forms part of a letter from Dr. Hurd to Dr. Warburton, and represents his filial regard in a most amiable and advantageous point of view.

" I believe I never told you how happy I am in an excellent father and mother, very plain people you may be sure, for they are farmers, but of a turn of mind that might have honored any rank and any education. With very tolerable, but in no degree affluent circumstances, their generosity was such, they never regarded any expence that was in their power, and almost out of it, in whatever concerned the welfare of their children. We are three brothers of us. The eldest settled very reputably in their own way, and the youngest in the Birmingham trade. For myself, a poor scholar, as you know, I am ashamed to own to you how solicitous they always were to furnish me with all the opportunities of the best and most liberal education. My case in so many particulars resembles that which the Roman poet describes as his own, that with Pope's wit I could apply almost every circumstance of it. And if ever I were to wish in earnest to be a poet, it would be for the sake of doing justice to so uncommon a virtue. I should be a wretch if I did not conclude, as he does,

— si Natura juberet
A certis annis sevum remeare peractum,
Atque alios legere ad fastum quoscunque parentes,
Optaret sibi quique: meis contentus, onustos
Fuscibus et sellis nolim mihi sumere: demens
Judicio vulgi, sanus fortasse tuo.—

" In a word, when they had fixed us in such a rank of life as they

his more early years were necessarily past, in the observance of those humble, but not unpleasing occupations, which usually attend an agricultural life. He received the first principles of education from a man, well known in the religious world, as the editor of the Sacred Classics, Anthony Blackwall, master of an academy at Market-Bosworth, in the county of Leicester. He was afterwards placed under the care of the Rev. William Budworth, of Breedwood, of whom he retained the most grateful remembrance in the dedication of his *Horace* to Sir Edward Lyttleton. We are not sufficiently informed of the plan of education, Mr. Blackwall, or Mr. Budworth adopted towards their pupil, but from the distinguished eminence that pupil afterwards obtained, it may be fairly presumed, that it partook not of a system too prevalent at that time, and which was so well calculated to cramp the powers and fetter the exertions of youthful genius.

From hence he was removed at the usual age to Emanuel College, Cambridge. Here he formed an intimate friendship with Mr. Mason, and other distinguished characters, and devoted himself to those calm enjoyments, which the cultivation of letters never fails to create; and in exercising those talents, which afterwards shone with such distinguished lustre. Here it was that he first formed that kind of friendship for Dr. Warburton, which is always entertained by liberal readers, for an author whose sentiments they approve, or whose talents they admire. He gives the history of the progress of this attachment in a letter dated Dec. 30, 1756.

"In the first years of my residence in the University, when I was labouring through the usual courses of logic, mathematics, and philosophy, I heard little of your name and writings; and the little I did hear, was not likely to encourage a young man, that was under direction, to enquire farther af-

designed, and believed would satisfy us, they very wisely left the business of the world to such as wanted it more, or liked it better. They considered what age and declining health seemed to demand of them, reserving to themselves only such a support as their few and little wants made them think sufficient. I should beg pardon for troubling you with this humble history; but the subjects of it are so much and so tenderly in my thoughts at present, that if I writ at all, I could hardly help writing about them."

ter either. In the mean time, I grew up into the use of a little common sense; my commerce with the people of the place was enlarged; still the clamours increased against you, and the appearance of your second volume opened many mouths. I was then Bachelor of Arts; and having no immediate business on my hands, I was led by a spirit of perverseness to see what there was in these decried volumes, that had given such offence.

"To say the truth, there had been so much apparent bigotry and insolence in the invectives I had heard, though echoed, as was said, from men of note amongst us, that I wished, perhaps out of pure spite, to find them ill-founded, and I doubt I was half determined in your favour, before I knew any thing of the merits of the case.

"The effect of all this was, that I took the Divine Legation down with me into the country, where I was going to spend the summer of, I think, 1740, with my friends. I there read the three volumes at my leisure, and with the impression I shall never forget: I returned to college the winter following, not so properly your convert, as all over spleen and prejudice against your defamers. From that time, I think, I am to date my friendship with you. There was something in your mind still more than in the matter of your book, that struck me. In a word, I grew a constant reader of you. I enquired after your other works. I got the Alliance into my hands; and met with the Essay on Portents and Prodigies; which last I liked the better and still like it, because I understood it was abused by those who owed you no good will. Things were in this train, when the comment on Pope appeared; that comment and the* connexion I chanced then to have with Sir Edward Littleton, made me a poor critic; and in that condition you found me. I became on a sudden your acquaintance, and am now happy in being your friend."

Such is Mr. Hurd's interesting account of the dawn of that friendship which subsisted, increasing and undivided to the last: a friendship scarcely to be paralleled among men of letters, if we except the examples of Pliny and Tacitus, Boileau and Racine, Rucellai and Trissino.

* Mr. Hurd was Sir Edward Littleton's Tutor when at college.

Mr. Hurd continued rising gradually in his College, when the rectory of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire, becoming vacant, was presented to him by the fellows of Emanuel, and he therefore retired to that sequestered village, without forming a hope, or indulging a wish, for future promotion. Ambition, "that last infirmity of noble minds" appears to have had few charms for him, and he would probably have been as happy and contented in the humble possession of this rectory, as he was afterwards in receiving the homage of an extensive diocese.

Previous to this he had devoted many hours to the writing an English Commentary and Notes upon Horace's Epistle to the Pisoes*. The result of his labours was published in an octavo pamphlet in 1749. The text was printed from the edition of Dr. Bentley, with a few occasional deviations in those passages which appeared to Mr. Hurd, not exactly to correspond with the sense, the taste, or manner of the poet. These variations not being numerous, where any liberty of that nature was taken, the critic did not neglect to mark it with an appropriate note; for the rest, the apology of Heinsius formed the basis of Mr. Hurd's "Nobis viri doct: ignoscet, si hæc fusius: præsertim si cogitent, veri critici esse, non literulam alibi ejicere, alibi innocentem syllabam et quæ nunquam male merita de patria fuerit, per jocum & ludum trucidare & configere; verum recte de autoribus & rebus judicare, quod et solidæ & absolutæ eruditio est."

This edition was accompanied by an introduction on epistolary writing, copious notes, and a commentary: the commentary was distinguished by a new consideration of the subject, and by a fancied discovery of a systematic plan, which Mr. Hurd supposed to have been adopted by Horace. Mr. Hurd was not satisfied with the idea, which Scaliger and Heinsius in common with many other critics had entertained, that the *Arts Poetica* was a collection, though not a system, of criticisms on poetry in general. This dissatisfaction originated in an idea, which he had formed, that the proper and sole purpose of the author, was not to abridge the Greek critics, nor to amuse himself with composing a short critical system, for the

* The first literary effort of Mr. Hurd, was a poem inserted in the Cambridge Verses, on the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. He proceeded A. B. 1738. A. M. 1742

general use of poets, but simply to criticize the *Roman Drama*.

To this idea we have to remark, first, that the title will not by any means admit such a position; secondly, that the text will not warrant any inference of that nature; and thirdly, that by admitting such an inference, we must admit also, that Horace has most violently outraged one of his own fundamental principles; for no one can be said to be clear and perspicuous in design, who suffers eighteen centuries to elapse before that design is comprehended and explained. With respect to the system on which Horace is supposed to have erected his superstructure, we cannot do better than suffer his learned commentator to explain it himself.

"The subject of this piece being, as I suppose, *one*, viz *The State of the Roman Drama*, and common sense requiring even in the freest forms of composition, some kind of *method*, the intelligent reader will not be surprized to find the poet presenting his subject in a regular well-ordered plan, which for the more exact description of it, I distinguish into three parts :

I. The first of them (from l. 1 to 89,) is preparatory to the main subject of the epistle, containing rules and reflections on poetry, but principally with an eye to the following parts, by which means it serves as an useful introduction to the poet's design, and opens with an air of ease and negligence, essential to the epistolary form.

II. The main body of the Epistle (from l. 89 to 295) is laid out in regulating the Roman stage; but chiefly in giving rules for tragedy, not only as that was the sublimer species of the drama, but as it should seem less cultivated and understood.

III. The last part (from l. 295 to the end) exhorts to correctness in writing, yet still with an eye, principally, to the dramatic species, and is taken up partly in removing the causes that prevented it, and partly in directing to the use of such means, as might serve to promote it. Such is the general plan of the Epistle : in order to enter fully into it, it will be necessary to trace the poet, attentively, through the elegant connections of his own method."

To these distinctions we must merely allow the praise of

ingenuity; there can be traced no legitimate order in the Poem itself; and Horace is by no means the first, nor is he the last critic, who has framed rules which he felt little or no inclination to follow himself; and neither the idea of Heinsius, that licentious transposition disgraced the text, nor the supposed system of Mr. Hurd, can at all effect the truth of Scaliger's bold observation, that the conduct of the poem is altogether vicious.

Independent of this, however, Mr. Hurd displayed in this edition of the epistle to the Pisoës extensive erudition, and a taste elegant, and refined; his illustrations of the various maxims of Horace are such, as bespeak an intimate acquaintance with polite literature, and with those arts by which they could be farther elucidated and confirmed.

Where there is so much to admire and approve, it may appear invidious to remark occasional blemishes: such blemishes however do occur; for it is, perhaps, too overstrained to suppose, that the Sampson Agonistes of Milton is the least popular, and the most neglected of all that great poet's works, *because it is the most artificial and highly finished.* We must also object to Mr. Hurd's predilection for the Grecian Chorus—we are well aware, that it has been admitted upon the French stage; that Milton made use of it in his fine tragedy, and that Mason also adopted this classical monster into his tragedies of Caractacus and Elfrida. There are no vices in composition, any more than in morals, that are not authorized by the sanction of great names; but in this instance, were not a single representation of Othello or of Hamlet enough to set aside a host of authorities, the voice of nature will doubtless do so by prompting a murderer to shun a witness, and a young virgin to tremble with bashful apprehension, rather than freely confess her love, before an organized crowd of rigid moralists—the chorus is an incumbrance that can boast neither nature, nor amusement, nor use; It is an excrescence upon the forehead of Melpomene, which our Dramatic Physicians have done wisely in removing by amputation.

We are the more surprised at this predilection for the Grecian Chorus, as in subsequent notes there are passages which would have led us to suppose Mr. Hurd was not

to be guided by an implicit regard for authority. "Our Shakspeare (says he) was, I think, the first that broke through this bondage of classical superstition, (alluding to his fondness for domestic scenes,) and he owed this felicity, as he did some others, to the want of what is called a learned education—thus uninfluenced by the weight of early prepossession, he struck at once into the road of nature and common sense."

We are also inclined to dissent from Mr. Hurd's solution of the cause of the pleasure which we derive from Tragic representations: we have no right however to presume to dissent from his opinion, without first stating what his opinion is upon this intricate subject. He sums up his remarks in the following manner:—"Though the impressions of the Theatre are, in their immediate effect, painful to us, yet they must, on the whole, afford an extreme pleasure, and that in proportion to the degree of the first painful impression. For not only our attention is rouzed, but our moral interests are gratified; we reflect with joy that they are so, and we reflect too that the sorrows which call them forth, and give this exercise to our humanity, are but fictitious: we are occupied, in a word, by a great event; we are melted into tears by a distressful one, the heart is relieved by this burst of sorrow, is cheered and animated by the finest moral feelings, exults in the consciousness of its own sensibility, and finds in conclusion that the whole is but an illusion.

"The sum is, that we are not so properly delighted by the passions, as through them; they give occasion to the most pleasing movements and gratifications: the art of the poet indeed consists in giving pain—but nature and reflection fly to our relief, and though they do not convert our pain into joy, they have an equivalent effect in producing an exquisite joy out of our preceding sorrows."

This subject has much engaged the attention of Philosophers. To the hypothesis of the Abbe du Bois, that the cause arises from a constitutional dislike which the mind has to a state of inactivity, may be opposed the fact, that Sylla could direct a massacre with appetite, and yet weep at the representation of a tragedy. Monsieur Fontenelle, in his *Reflexions sur la Poetique* (sect. 36,) observes that pain and

pleasure, which are two such entirely opposite sentiments, do not so much differ in their cause : Pleasure so much excited as to be excessive, becomes pain, and pain moderated by sympathy, partakes of the nature of pleasure : and Mr. Hume, coinciding in a degree in such effect, considers, that the eloquence of the Poet, combined with the natural force of an Actor's manner, is the cause of such energetic sentiment and feeling.

This question, however, is at length for ever killed to repose by a single observation of Lord Kaims—"Sympathy," says that great man and excellent moralist, "is attractive and attaches us to an object in distress, notwithstanding the opposition of self love, which would prompt us to fly from it, and by this curious mechanism it is, that persons of any degree of sensibility are attracted by affliction still more than by joy."

Mr. Hurd's observations upon Seneca are ingenious, but we cannot coincide in the opinion, that the errors of that Poet's *Tragedy of Hippolytus* arose solely from an imitation of Euripides. There is something more positive in the faults of Seneca, than this would seem to infer ; the morals of that declamatory dramatist are nearly unexceptionable, but the dialogue and conduct of his dramatic fable entitles him to retain but a very inferior rank, among the legitimate votaries of the buskin.

Delicate wit and refined satire were utterly unknown even to the polite Cicero,—we believe Horace first knew

"Inurbanum lepido seponere dicto."

The causes of that vulgar and disgusting raillery, which disgraced the Roman senate and bar, are well stated in Mr. Hurd's note to line 273, and his observations upon that subject, as well as on the 317th verse, are well worthy of particular attention. The distinction he points out between Sophocles and Euripides is, we believe, original, at all events it is undoubtedly just.—"Sophocles," says he, "pointed his characters, such as from attending to numerous instances of the same kind he would conclude they ought to be ; Euripides ; such as a narrower sphere of observation had persuaded him they were."

At the close of this year, viz. 1749, Mr. Caryl, of Jesus College, having obtained a prebend of the Duke of Newcastle, his preachership at Whitehall was necessarily vacated, and

Mr. Warburton applied to the Bishop of London in behalf of Mr. Hurd.

“ My Lord,

“ Presuming on your Lordship’s favour, and even friendship, I desire to prefer one of the following requests:

“ Mr. Caryl, a Fellow of Jesus, whom I have long intimately known, and for whose excellent character I can answer, has lately got of the Duke of Newcastle, a small prebend of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, which vacates his fellowship. He has been some time a preacher at Whitehall; and if it be not contrary to the practice or to the institution, the mediocrity of his circumstances in a married life (for I need not tell your Lordship, that old residents in College rarely quit their fellowships but for a wife, and oftentimes quit them on small temptations besides) this, my Lord, makes him desirous, as he shall live in the University, to continue his preachership: and his character is such, that what he wishes, his friends cannot but be solicitous to help him to obtain. But neither he nor they would ask for any thing so improper as the going against uniform practice and institution. If this should unfortunately be the case, then my Lord, give me leave to bespeak your favour for another friend, so willing I am to be obliged to your Lordship.

“ It is for Mr. R. Hurd, Fellow of Emanuel College, of which there is, at this present, no Whitehall preacher. I do myself the honour to call him my intimate friend, for he is one of the best scholars in the kingdom, and of parts and genius equal to his learning, and a moral character that adorns both.—These I know are the best recommendations to your Lordship; nor has your Lordship suffered me to think so meanly of myself as not to believe, that what I so much interest myself in (as in the service of my friends) will have some weight with your Lordship.

“ I am, &c. W. W.”

About the same period, Mr. Hurd sat himself down with the greatest earnestness to the study of the Bible, and wrote to his friend to furnish him with a method to pursue, in order to gain the best and completest knowledge of it—in answer he received the following letter:

"I HAVE the favour of your obliging letter of the 14th past to thank you for.

"Nothing can be juster than all you say of the real value of that loss which the Republic of Letters has sustained by Dr. Middleton's death. He was just what you think him, and no more. I do not think his parts appear any where to more advantage than in a long letter* I received from him many years ago, on the subject of Tully's sentiments, and on the principle of the Divine Legation. I will send it to you for your entertainment as soon as I can find it amongst my papers. But say nothing of it to any one, for a reason I will tell you hereafter.

"You rejoice me much in what you tell me of your purpose to set upon a thorough study of the Bible. For it is such as you who must do what is wanting, and so much wanting, to the better understanding of 't. And you have, besides your great parts, all the previous knowledge required to study it to the purpose; I mean, a complete knowledge of profane antiquity, and of the science of ethics, both private and public: of the latter of which branches the most considerable part for this purpose is the chapter of laws. Of which, under its theologic consideration (to mention it by the way) I know of nothing so complete and masterly as the first book of Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity."

"I wish I was better able than I am to give you my thoughts of the method to be pursued in this study. But you may serve yourself of the following hints.

"I think you should begin with those two great master-pieces of erudition, Morinus's "Exercitations" and Capellus's "Critica Sacra," in the order I name them: I need not say in the best editions. You will see, by this recommendation, of what party I am with regard to the authentic text; being persuaded, that, had it not been for the Septuagint, the Hebrew Bible would have been as unintelligible as any cypher is without its key, by which nothing could be learned; or rather, since the invention of the Hebrew points, a complete nose of wax, to be turned every way, and made say every thing. Which partly arises from the beggarly scantiness of the language, partly because no more remains of the tongue than is contained in one single book of no great bigness, but principally from there having been no vowel-points affixed till many ages after it was become a dead language. This impenetrable darkness was a fit scene for mysteries; and out of this they rose in abundance: first by the cultivation of Cabalistic Jews of old; in these latter times by Cocceius in Holland, and by Hutchinson amongst us; which now is growing into a fashionable madness. On which account I have thought it not amiss to

* It may be found in the last volume of Bishop Warburton's Works, in 4to. p. 961, with the Bishop's answer. H.

plan out a dissertation in the last volume of the Divine Legation, to shew that this mystery in Hebrew roots is foreign to the genius of the tongue, which has an entire conformity to other barbarous languages—to the nature of Moses's dispensation—to the nature of the religions of those times—to the end of God's dispensations—no foundation in the reason and nature of things—and is expressly confuted by many express assertions of Christ and his Apostles. To give you only a sample of the last. The Hutchinsonians pretend that the reason of all the institutions in the Mosaic Law is to be found out in the mysteries of the Hebrew roots: in consequence of which they exclaim against those as most impious, who affirm any thing in the Law was instituted in compliance to the people's infirmities. And yet Jesus in a capital point, that of Polygamy, says it was indulged to the Jews for the hardness of their hearts. Again, the Hutchinsonians say, that the very vitality of all Revealed Religion is lodged in these mysteries: and yet St Paul says, speaking of the old law, that the *letter killeth*.—But I have rambled from my subject.

"When you have read Morinus and Capellus, I should think it would be worth your while to peruse P. Simon's "Critical History of the Old Testament"—then Le Clerc's "Sentiments of the Divines of Holland," Simon's answer to it—Le Clerc's "Defence of the Sentiments," and Simon's reply to that. After this I should advise you to read Maimonides's famous book called "Ductor Dubitantium." It contains the method of the wisest and most learned Jew that ever was of interpreting Scripture: the last part of which work you will find is the ground-work of Spencer's admirable book "de Legibus Hebraeorum," with which you may conclude your previous reading. And then begin with the Bible, the Polyglott, and the "Sacred Critics," as they are called, always before you. This is a collection of many excellent critical commentators on the text, amongst which Grotius may be found entire. Besides these, I know no modern critic you will want to see, except it be Le Clerc. And of all the ancient commentators you need be little solicitous, except it be of St. Jerom, who has many excellent things; and is the only Father that can be called a Critic on the sacred writings, or who has followed a just or reasonable method of criticising.—You perceive what I have said relates only to the Old Testament, and is enough, I presume, at present."

In the early part of the year 1753, this edition of Horace was republished, with notes and a commentary on Horace's fine Epistle to Augustus: these were accompanied by two dissertations, one on the province of Dramatic Poetry, the other on Poetical Imitation. Of the Epistle to Augustus it is not too much to say, that it is one of the finest efforts of that great

poet ; and as he had written a criticism on the poetry of the Romans in general, it was not unnatural, that he would attempt to qualify the harshness in which he had indulged against the minor by a vindication of the nobler poets. The Epistle to Augustus may therefore be justly considered a sequel to that of the Pisoës. The commentary bears evident marks of a superior talent for illustration and the notes are equal, and in some respects superior to those upon the *Ars Poetica*. An observation, however, upon the personal character of the poet in general, we cannot honestly overpass ; “ nothing is more insisted on by those, who take upon themselves the patronage and recommendation of any art, than that it tends to raise in the professor of it all those virtues, which contribute most to his own proper enjoyment, and render him most agreeable to others ; now this it seems may be urged on the side of poetry with a peculiar force, for not only the study of this art hath a direct tendency to produce a neglect or disregard for worldly honours and emoluments, but he whom the benign aspect of the Muse hath glanced upon and destined for her peculiar service, is by constitution, which is ever the best security, forfeited against the attacks of them.”

Now we cannot admit this—we think the poet even more solicitous to purchase worldly honours than any other description or order of men whatever, if we except only the soldier and the statesman ; if he is negligent of his own private fortune, he will seldom hesitate to purchase a patron by his flattery, and to catch a fleeting applause by his artifice. So far, therefore, from considering these *virtues* as Mr. Hurd is disposed to do, we rather imagine that such negligence and such contempt opens the door to idleness and consequently to vice; for his negligence is not compensated by a noble self-denial, nor his contempt distinguished by a high and independent spirit : it is surely more honourable in the artist to sublimate by his pencil or his chissel than in the poet to receive the wages of flattery and corruption.

We can consent neither to suffer the following estimate of Mr. Addison as a critic to pass without observation :

“ His taste was truly elegant, but he had neither that vigour of understanding nor chastised philosophical spirit, which are

so essential to this character, and which we find in hardly any of the ancients beside Aristotle, and but in a very few of the moderns. For what concerns his criticism on Milton in particular, there was this accidental benefit arising from it, that it occasioned an admirable poet to be read and his excellencies to be observed. But for the merit of the work itself, if there be any thing just in the plan, it was because Aristotle and Bossu had taken the same route before him, and as to his own proper observations, they are for the most part so general and indeterminate as to afford but little instruction to the reader, and are not unfrequently altogether frivolous."

We have never been at a loss to account for the contempt which certain critics have affected to cast upon the critical labours of Addison. Addison is not the first man who has been despised by those, whom he directed to climb by the easiest road to the summit of the mountain. Addison, who, as has been frequently observed, first brought learning and philosophy from the schools, in the true spirit of criticism delighted more in the discovery of a single beauty than a thousand faults; with every power to please and be pleased, he disdained the petty labours of verbal criticism, and the haughty dulness of pedantic importance. With respect to his observations upon the *Paradise Lost*, we must presume to differ from Mr. Hurd and many other critics of far less authority, and to hazard an opinion, that they are so far from being general, indeterminate, and frivolous, that they are mostly particular, determinate and of sufficient importance to have commanded a higher respect even from the friend of Dr. Warburton? At the time we make this observation, we are free to confess, that perhaps so ardent an admirer of the Bishop of Gloucester could feel the full charm of Addison's amenity no more than the lover of high seasoned ragouts can relish the flavour of milk and honey.

THE FIRST CRITICAL DISSERTATION is on the idea of universal poetry. There is nothing peculiarly striking in this dissertation—the language is easy and the thoughts natural, but he adds nothing to our previous knowledge, and his criticism upon the verse of Milton is not such as might have been expected from one who undoubtedly had formed his taste upon the best models.

"Our epic compositions are found most pleasing, when cloathed in rhyme,—Milton, it will be said, is an exception ; but if we set aside some learned persons, who have suffered themselves to be too easily prejudiced by their admiration of the Greek and Latin languages, and still more perhaps by the prevailing notion of the Monkish or Gothic original of rhymed verse, all other readers, if left to themselves, would, I dare say, be more delighted with this poet, if, besides his various pause and measured quantity, he had enriched his numbers with rhyme : so that his love of liberty, the ruling passion of his heart, perhaps transported him too far, when he chose to follow the example set him by one or two writers of prime note, (to use his own eulogium) rather than comply with the regular and prevailing practice of his favoured Italy."

To the powers of his own language no one was more sensibly alive than this great poet, and that he did not choose blank verse from any difficulty (as has been supposed) that he experienced from the shackles of rhyme, may be fairly presumed from the specimens he has given us of that kind of metre in some of his minor poems. It was doubtless the result of a firm conviction that blank verse was more adapted to the grandeur of his subject and the sublimity of his genius. That rhyme would have been better seasoned to the palate of the common reader, we have no hesitation to allow, but the opinion of the multitude, as it could add nothing solid to his fame, by a parity of reasoning, could administer little to his enjoyment.

The *provinces of the Drama* are considered under four distinct heads, viz. 1. On the Provinces of Tragedy and Comedy.—2. On the Genius of Comedy—3. On Mons. Fontenelle's notion of Comedy ; and 4. On the Province of Farce. This division adds to the perspicuity of the subject though the observations on Mons. Fontenelle forming a separate chapter somewhat infringes upon the unity of the plan.

"The purpose of the Drama, &c." says Mr. Hurd, is universally to represent human life in the way of action; but such representation is made for separate and distinct ends; it is further distinguished into different species, which we know by the names of Tragedy, Comedy, and Farce.

By TRAGEDY, then, I mean that species of dramatic re-

presentation, whose end is to excite the passions of pity and terror, and perhaps some others nearly allied to them.

By COMEDY, that which proposeth, for the ends of its representation, "the sensation of pleasure arising from a view of the truth of characters, more especially their specific differences."

By FARCE I understand that species of the Drama "whose sole aim and tendency is to excite laughter."

Having thus proposed the subject, it remained to state the essential points of difference between Tragedy and Comedy, and to give the several attributes common to each of them.

He then proceeds to a consideration of the *genius* of Comedy: we think the observations in this chapter the most philosophical: in the opinions of Mons. Fontenelle and himself, there appears to have been a wide difference; and upon a subject so generally interesting, even minute variations in opinion are important, and those of Mons. Fontenelle more particularly so, since his name alone was sufficient to give weight and currency to any opinions he might be disposed to form. His system is thus briefly explained from his *Preface Generale*.

"The subject of dramatic representation is some event or action of human life, which can be considered only in two views, as being that of either public or private persons. The end of such representation is to please, which it doth, either by engaging the attention or by removing the passions.

"The former is done by representing to us such events as are great, noble, or unexpected; the latter by such as are dreadful or pitiable, tender or pleasant; of these several spheres of pleasure, he forms what he calls a dramatic scale, the extremes of which he admits to be altogether inconsistent, no art being sufficient to bring together the grand, the noble, or the terrible, into the same piece with the pleasant or ridiculous.—The impressions of these objects are perfectly opposed to each other, so that a tragedy which takes for its subject a noble or terrible event, can by no means admit the pleasant; and comedy, which represents a pleasant action, can never admit the terrible or the noble. But it is otherwise with the immediate species of this scale—the singular, the pitiable, the tender, which fill up the interval between the noble and ridi-

culous, are equally consistent with tragedy and comedy; an uncommon stroke of fortune may as well befall a peasant as a prince.—And two lovers of an inferior condition may have as lively a passion for each other; and when some unlucky event separates them, may deserve our pity as much as those of the highest fortune. These situations then are equally suited to both dramas, they will be only modified in each a little differently. From hence, I conclude, there may be dramatic representations which are neither perfectly tragedies, nor perfectly comedies, but yet partake of the nature of each, and that in different proportions. There might be a species of tragedy for instance, which should unite the tender with the noble in any degree, or even subsist entirely by means of the tender; and of comedy, which should associate the tender with the pleasant, or even retain the tender throughout to a certain degree, to the entire exclusion of the pleasant. As to his laying the scene of his comedy in Greece, he thinks this practice sufficiently justified by the practice of the French writers, who make no scruple to lay their scene abroad, as in Spain or England. And lastly, for what concerns the introduction of great personages into the drama, he observes, that by ordinary life, which he supposes the proper subject of comedy, he understands as well, that of Emperors and Princes at times when they are only men, as of inferior persons; and it is very evident, that what passes in the ordinary life, so understood of the greatest men, is truly comic."

There are a few points in which Mr. Hurd is himself mistaken; but he contends successfully against this theory of Mons. Fontenelle, and while he does so, it is with the ease of a gentleman, and the politeness of an accomplished scholar. The observations on the *province of farce* are not entitled to any very marked praise, and we cannot forbear to hint, that Mr. Hurd draws too nice a distinction between comedy and farce, when, chiefly at the instance* of Dr. Warburton, he says, that the Tartuff and Misanthrope of Moliere are the *only* comedies of that author which are unmixed with farce.

* "Prior-Park, January 5th, 1751-2..

"I now persecute you with my letters. But this is written at

Mr. Hurd has closed his observations on the drama with a fine passage from Mons. de Fontenelle, a passage that may with equal propriety be applied to many of those speculations which have from time to time amused the leisure of the learned, without their use being obvious to the careless, or even to the scientific enquirer :

“ Ces sortes de speculations ne donnent point de genie à ceux qui en manquent ; elles n'aident beaucoup ceux qui en ont ; et le plus souvent même les gens de genie sont incapables d'être aidées par les speculations—a quoi donc sont elles bonnes ? A faire remonter jusqu'aux premières idées du beau quelques gens qui aiment la raisonnement, et se plaisent à reduire sous l'empire de la philosophie les choses qui en paroissent le plus independantes, et que l'on croit communément abandonnées à la bizarrerie des Gouts.”

The next dissertation that demands our attention, is that On Poetical Imitation. Mr. Hurd had submitted the plan of this dissertation to Dr. Warburton some time previous to its publication; the succeeding letter will evince that great critic's opinion of it :

“ THE finishing stroke to Julian has kept me till now from discharging my debt for the favour of your last.

“ Your plan for the discourse on imitation, I tell you without

the desire of Mr. Charles Yorke, who is now with me, to make his best compliments to you, and let you know how sincerely he esteems you. We read over together last night your discourse on the Drama. You cannot conceive how greatly taken he is with it. He esteems it a master-piece; and when I told him you intended to improve it, he said you might enlarge it, but he could not see how you could much improve it. But he made two observations, which he desired me to communicate to you ; the first in p. 79—“ Add to “ this that when the *imagined end*, ” &c. he thinks this paragraph obscure, and that the obscurity arises from your using *imagined end* for *action* : p. 95, last part—he thinks you should illustrate the fault, you there detect, of mixing Comedy and Farce, by the example of Moliere or Ben Jonson, or both, who have mixed Farce more or less in almost all their best Comedies ; but those Comedies are better or worse, according to the less or greater quantity of Farce. Moliere has some quite free, as the Tartuff and Misanthrope ; if Jonson has any free, it is the Alchemist ; Mr. Yorke thinks, the Volpone ; I think not.—Sir Pol's Tortoise is farcical.”

compliment, is admirable. And I long to see you fill up the canvass. Don't let me languish in expectation. In the edition of Mr. Pope's works I have borrowed from you, and spoke my sentiments of your comment. But of this piece (was it composed) I should have much more use. But it will stand me in stead in his life, which I shall not publish with the first edition of his works.

"Rejoice with me that I have done with Julian, and am returned to my old indolence, which state I will keep in as long as I can. But now the third volume of the D. L. begins to look me in the face, and I have promised, you will find, a second volume of Julian. But I make my promises like a young courtier; and keep my countenance when I break them, like an old one. The B. L. has sent me his Pastoral Charge. It is a very primitive discourse, and what is more, a very good one. The second earthquake has much frightened that colluvies of filth, the court and city. Pray God it may reform them. But we seem a people devoted to destruction.

"Have you seen Lord Halifax's book of Maxims. He was the ablest man of business in his time. You will not find the depth of Rochefoucault? nor his malignity. Licence enough, as to Religion. They are many of them very solid, and I persuade myself were made occasionally, as the affairs of those times occurred, while he was in business. And we lose half their worth by not knowing the occasions. Several of them are the commonest thoughts, or most obvious truths, prettily turned; some, still lower, pay us with jingling of sound for sense.

"Bishop Berkeley, of Ireland, has published a thing of a very different sort, but much in the same form, which he calls *Queries*, very well worth attending to by the Irish nation. He is indeed a great man, and the only visionary I ever knew that was."

The object of Mr. Hurd in his dissertation was directed to the two following questions—

First.—Whether that conformity in phrase or sentiment between two writers of different times, which we call *imitation*, may not with probability enough, for the most part be accounted for from general causes, arising from the exercise of our natural faculties on such objects as lie in common to all observers.

Secondly.—Whether in the case of confessed imitations any certain and necessary conclusion holds to the disadvantage of the natural genius of the imitator.

The first question is naturally answered in the affirmative; the second required a greater depth of investigation; and as much attention, and, perhaps, even more than Mr. Hurd has

thought proper to pay to it.—The result, however, is not so obvious, for after all, opinion will always waver in defining the exact distinction between coincidence and imitation, and in fixing the precise degree of merit which the imitator shall be allowed to possess.

Mr. Hurd was a professed advocate for assigning due merit to perfect imitation, and considered an affectation of originality the unlocking the sluices for the admission of all kinds of abuses. To confirm this argument the more strongly, he instances the case of Sir William Davenant, who, as he truly observes, with every advantage of art and nature, that could be required to adorn the true poet, was ruined by this single error.

In 1755 appeared an *Essay On the Delicacy of Friendship*, a pamphlet that gave infinite satisfaction to Dr. Warburton, as we may learn from the following letter:

“ *Prior-Park, December 21st, 1755.* ”

“ Just now Mr. Allen has shewn me a pamphlet,* which, he says, was sent to him by the post; though I had seen the title, without knowing what to make of it, in the newspapers. I have read it, and you may judge with what sentiments. Though I have no *data* to judge from what quarter it comes, yet I am as sure of the author as if I had seen it written: for I know but of one man from whose heart or whose pen so fine a piece of irony could come. Therefore, if I be mistaken, do not undeceive me; for the pleasure of thinking from whence it comes to me is as great as the gift. In the mean time I say to every body else (even to Mr. Allen, who however on the first reading, told me that the keen softness, the politeness, and the delicacy, he thought, could come but from one hand) what I say to you, that I have had no data to judge of the author; that I saw it first by accident after the publication; and that I am sure Mr. Jortin will do me the justice to think I had no hand in it, because I am sure he does not think I am able; in which he is not out.

“ I will be frank with you; next to the pleasure of seeing myself so finely praised, is the satisfaction I take in seeing Jortin mortified. I know to what degree it will do it. He deserves to be mortified on this occasion: it will do him good, and this is the worst I wish him. There was but one thing that I in good earnest resented for its baseness, and grieved at for its meanness. It is where, speaking of *Lebanus* (I think in the Sixth Dissertation,

* Entitled, *On the Delicacy of Friendship. A Seventh Dissertation addressed to the Author of the Sixth. H.*

I am sure in one of the six), he evidently insinuates that Julian was murdered by some Christians amongst his own soldiers. You know I have a large note in my Julian to refute this calumny: and at the conclusion of it it is that I refer the determination to Jortin in that compliment, that the author of the Seventh Dissertation makes so fine an use of. And this is the *determination* that this amiable-minded man thinks fit to make upon the occasion. Seriously, I think I have in this elegant railing more than full satisfaction for all that torrent of ribaldry that has gone over me (*and yet here I am*, as Justice Shallow says in the Play), since first I commenced author. I have told you my pleasure in seeing this piece; I will not say one word of my gratitude to the author; and only one word of my wonder, that so finished a thing was composed and printed almost as soon as Jortin's heavy book could get into people's hands."

But however great might be the satisfaction of Warburton, that of Mr. Hurd was soon lost in the reflection that he had wounded the feelings of such a man as Jortin; so little pleased was he upon reflection, that it was his most earnest wish that this essay should be suppressed; and though we shall have cause hereafter to revert to it, we shall at this moment no longer disturb its repose.

In the month of November of the same year, Mr. Hurd had the misfortune to lose his father.—A letter written by him on that event is truly indicative of that amiable and affectionate tenderness which so peculiarly marked his character.

"I have to tell you that it has pleased God to release my poor father from his great misery.—You will guess the rest, when I acquaint you that his case was cancerous. All his family have great reason to be thankful for his deliverance, and yet I find myself not so prepared for the stroke as I had thought; I blame myself now for having left him, though when I was with him, as I could not hide my own uneasiness, I saw it only added to his; I know not what to say.—He was the best of men in all relations, and had a generosity of mind that was amazing in his rank of life. In his long and great affliction he shewed a temper which philosophers only talk of. If he had any foible, it was, perhaps, his too great fondness for the unworthiest of his sons. My mother is better than could be expected from her melancholy attendance, yet her health has suffered by it. I have many letters to write, but

would not omit communicating what so tenderly concerns me to my best friend."

In the dissertation on poetical imitation appeared the following passage: "There exists coincidences of a *certain kind and certain degree* which cannot fail to convict a writer of imitation." Mr. Hurd informs us in a subsequent work upon an analogous subject, that Mr. Mason, with whom he had formed a strict intimacy at Cambridge, was curious to know what these coincidences were, and thought that an attempt to point them out would furnish an useful supplement to what he had already written.—In consequence of this opinion of his friend, Mr. Hurd published, in 1758, *A Dissertation on the Marks of Imitation*. We do not hesitate to affirm, that this dissertation is conceived in the true spirit of poetry; that it is clothed in the most beautiful dress, and that it is marked by the nicest shades of discrimination. He accounts for what has been styled learned allusions of Shakspeare, in a manner at once sufficiently natural to wipe away entirely that surprize which it has been the affectation of some to create.

"I observe," says he, "that even Shakspeare himself abounds in learned allusions; how he came by them is not so difficult to be answered as some have imagined. They who are in such astonishment at the learning of Shakspeare, besides that they certainly carry the notion of his illiteracy too far, forget that the pagan imagery was familiar to all the poets of his time; that abundance of this sort of learning was to be picked up from almost every English book he could take into his hands; that many of the best writers in Greek and Latin had been translated into English; that his conversation lay among the most learned, that is, the most paganised poets of his age; but above all, that if he had never looked into books or conversed with bookish men, he might have learned almost all the secrets of paganism, (so far I mean as a poet had any use of them) from the masks of Ben Jonson, contrived by that poet with so pedantic an exactness, that one is ready to take them for lectures and illustrations on the ancient learning, rather than exercises of modern wit."

He closes his remarks upon this subject of imitation, in the following beautiful and impressive manner.

"I might indulge in other reflections, and detain you still further with examples taken from his works. But we have lain, as the poet speaks, on these primrose beds too long, it is time that you now rise to your own nobler inventions, and that I return myself to those less pleasing, perhaps, but more useful studies, from which your friendly solicitations have called me; such as these amusements are, however, I cannot repent me of them, since they have been innocent at least, and even ingenuous; and what I am fondest to recollect, have helped to enliven those many years of friendship we have passed together in this place. I see indeed, with regret, the approach of that time, which threatens to take me both from it and you. But, however fortune may dispose of me, she cannot throw me to a distance, to which your affection, and good wishes at least, will not follow me, and for the rest, "be no unpleasing melancholy mine." The coming years of my life will not, I foresee, in many respects, be what the past has been to me, but till they take me from myself, I must always bear about me the agreeable remembrance of our friendship."

In return for the compliment Mr. Hurd had paid Mr. Mason in addressing these remarks to him, that elegant poet and accomplished man inscribed to his friend an elegy which he wrote in 1759.

In 1758, appeared "*Remarks on Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion, with Dialogues on Heathen Idolatry and the Christian Religion.*

The History of this Essay is thus given by Dr. Warburton, in a letter to his friend.

"As to Hume, I had laid it aside ever since you were here: I will now however finish my skeleton, it will be hardly that. If then you think any thing can be made of it, and will give yourself the trouble, we may perhaps between us do a little good, which I dare say we shall both think worth a little pains. If I have any force in the first rude beating out of the mass, you are best able to give it the elegance of form and splendour of polish—this will answer my purpose to labour together in a joint work to do a little good. I will tell you

fairly, it is no more the thing it should be, and will be, if you undertake it, than the Dantzic iron at the forge, is to the gilt and painted ware at Birmingham. It will make no more than a Pamphlet ; but you shall take your time and make it your summer's amusement, if you will—I propose it to bear something like this title, *Remarks on Mr. Hume's late Essay, called the Natural History of Religion, by a gentleman of Cambridge, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. W—*. I propose the address should be with the dryness and reserve of a stranger, who likes the method of the letters on Bolingbroke's Philosophy, and follows it here against the same sort of writer, inculcating the same impiety and naturalism, and employing the same kind of arguments. The address will remove it from me ; the author, a gentleman of Cambridge, from you ; and the secrecy in printing, from both."

The alterations made in this work by Mr. Hurd were few and slight, and the only parts which can be esteemed his, are a short introduction and conclusion, written merely to give colour to the proposed fiction.

There is something disingenuous in this studious affectation of concealment—one of the authors however (Dr. Hurd) was soon discovered, and received a reprimand, perhaps not undeserved, from Hume, who, stung with the manner and spirit, and chagrined at the talent the remarks indicated, sought to revenge his cause, by endeavouring to stigmatize them as being written with all the illiberal petulance, arrogance, and scurility, which distinguished the Warburtonian school.

The criticism is not at an immeasurable distance from the fact; but the arguments in opposition to his theory, the historian was never able to refute.

In 1759, Mr. Hurd published *His Moral and Political Dialogues* : they were purported to be the substance of several conversations between divers eminent persons of the past and present age, digested by the parties themselves, and then first published from the original MSS. with critical and explanatory notes by the editor. The motives which induced him to appear in the character of editor, rather than that of author, of these dialogues having ceased, he republished them in 1764, and added a preface on the manner of writing dialogue. Upon

Mr. Hurd's general ideas on the subject of dialogue writing, we must beg leave to make one remark, and that not an unimportant one; we wish, in his unequivocal approbation of introducing real personages, as speakers in this minor kind of Drama, he had qualified it with observations upon the delicacy which ought to be observed in the indulgence of the liberty, (perhaps an unpardonable one) which is thus taken with exalted names, and upon the general danger of the plan itself. We can conceive nothing more repugnant to the feelings of the illustrious dead, (if indeed they are permitted to take any concern in their posthumous reputation) than their being thus obliged to submit to the necessity of having the sentiments of others passed upon the world as their own, and thus appearing to sanction inconsistency or error.

The subject of the first dialogue is on *Sincerity in the Commerce of the World*. The speakers are Dr. Henry Moore and Edmund Waller, esq. The arguments of Mr. Waller all tend to confirm the position.—That sincerity or a scrupulous regard to truth, in all our conversation and behaviour, how specious soever it may be in theory, is a thing impossible in practice; that there is no living in this world on these terms, and that a man of business must either quit the scene, or learn to temper the strictness of that discipline with some seasonable accommodations, of all which, Mr. Waller presumes to offer his own experience as the shortest and most convincing demonstration.

In order to prove the truth of these sentiments, Mr. Waller proceeds to give a minute statement of the motives by which he was actuated in all the more important actions of his life, and closes his remarks upon this subject in the following manner.

“Whoever in succeeding times shall form himself on the plan here given, shall meet with safety, credit, applause, and if he chuses, honour and fortune in the world, which may be promised indeed, but will never be obtained by any other method.”

Now though we think that multitudes of examples might be brought, which would *seem* to confirm this inference, we by no means consent to inculcate such doctrine; we will allow

that there are peculiar situations in which great statesmen are sometimes placed, where *accommodation* of the nature here described may not only be tolerated, but be absolutely and imperiously necessary. If for instance, Brutus and his party could have accommodated themselves to the idea of removing that tyranny by policy, which they endeavoured to do by assassination, the calamities that afterwards assailed the distracted empire might no doubt have been spared; and in our times, could Roland so far have tempered his severer virtues with a laudable degree of pliancy, Robespierre would in vain have sighed for an opportunity to have left one of the finest countries in the world weeping and desolate. But in domestic life, a sentiment of this nature, if it were indulged and above all assumed as meritorious in our moral code, would pave the way to such a state of dissimulation, that we are surprized and somewhat indignant, that Mr. Hurd should not have combated the opinions of Mr. Waller with more cogent and more numerous strictures on the part of Dr. Moore.

The second of these dialogues is upon the subject of *retirement* between Mr. Cowley and Mr. Spratt.

This dialogue, we are informed, was founded on a short passage in Mr. Spratt's life of Cowley, in which he observes that, in his long dependance on the Lord St. Alban's, there never happened any manner of difference between them except a little at last, because he would leave his service.

In this dialogue, Mr. Hurd delivers his own sentiments in the character of Mr. Cowley. Of this dialogue we think it not too much to say, that it has all the elegance and eloquence that is found so fascinating in the Ciceronian dialogue. The dangers, pleasures, and advantages of retirement, are well contrasted with the charms, the vices, and inconveniences of polished society. With respect to the greater share of philosophic truth, which may distinguish one part of the argument from the other, there will always, as long as men continue to be guided by the impulse of their passions, be two distinct opinions—for ourselves we may be permitted to say, that the pleasures of retirement are solid, are innocent, and of easy purchase; those

mixed society are frequently unstable, generally expensive,

and not always innocent. To the lover of nature we will not promise a splendid equipage ; but to him, who is loud in the praise, or active in the pursuit of courtly honours, we would address ourselves in the language of the experienced Spenser.

Full little knowest thou that hast not tried,
 What Hell it is, in suing long to bide ;
 To loose good days, that might be better spent,
 To waste long nights in pensive discontent ;
 To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow ;
 To feed on hope, to give with fear and sorrow,
 To have thy Prince's grace, yet want his Peers ;
 To have thy askings, yet wait many years :
 To fret thy soul, with crosses and with cares,
 To eat thy heart through comfortless despairs ;
 To faun, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to roane ;
 To spend, to give, to want, to be undone.

The third and fourth Dialogues are upon *the Age of Queen Elizabeth*. The Dramatis Personæ, Mr. Digby, Dr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Addison.

These dialogues have all the ease and grace of Mr. Addison himself. The first turns upon the *manners of the age*, and the second upon *the government of that great sovereign*. Dr. Arbuthnot extols the Age of Elizabeth, while Mr. Addison endeavours to temper his admiration by comparing it with the taste, the habits, and the government of his own. Mr. Addison is made to keep tolerably true to his predilection for whatever was elegant in manners, or amiable in morals.

The cause of the admiration of Dr. Arbuthnot, for Elizabeth, was, "that she came to the crown with all possible disadvantages, which yet by the prudence and vigour of her counsels she entirely overcame ; that she triumphed over the greatest foreign and domestic dangers : that she humbled the most formidable power in Europe by her arms ; and composed or checked, at least, by the firmness of her administration, two of the most implacable and fiery factions at home ; that she kept down the rebellious spirit of Ireland, and eluded the constant intrigues of her restless neighbours, the Scots ; that she fixed our religious establishment on solid grounds, and countenanced or conducted the Protestant cause abroad ; that she made her civil authority respected by her subjects, and raised the military glory of the nation, both by sea and land, to the

greatest height ; that she employed the ablest servants, and enacted the wisest laws, by all which means it came to pass, that she lived in a constant good understanding with her parliaments, was idolized by her people, and admired and envied by all the rest of the world."

The character of Elizabeth has been much misunderstood, and her virtues considerably over-rated ; our own opinion relative to her domestic and public history would appear somewhat singular, unless we accompanied it with arguments which might contribute to its support, and to do so, would infringe too much upon our limits, without adding a commensurate value to the Memoirs of the Bishop of Worcester. Mr. Hurd's character of this celebrated queen is drawn with considerable fidelity, truth, and discrimination ; there are some points in her character however, which he has undervalued, and the motives of some of her public actions, in certain cases, do not appear to be attributed to their right source ; this, however, is no censure, for were we to give our own ideas upon those particular points, they would not improbably be open to similar objection in the opinion of others.

The subject of the fifth and sixth dialogue is the *Constitution of the English government*, in a conversation between Sir John Maynard, Mr. Somers, and Bishop Burnet.

These two Dialogues are written with a perfect knowledge of the English constitution ; a steady regard for the best interests of the prerogative is well tempered by a firm persuasion of the benefits arising from civil and political liberty.

From a letter in the collection so often quoted, it will be seen that previous to the entering upon the subject of these two Dialogues, Mr. Hurd had requested the opinion of Dr. W. as to what works were the most faithful to consult relative to the period of the latter years of Charles I. and during the Presbyterian administration.

" I forgot whether I mentioned, in my last, Walker's *History of Independency*. It is written in a rambling way, and with a vindictive Presbyterian spirit, full of bitterness ; but it gives you an admirable idea of the character of the times, parties, and persons. There is little or nothing in that enormous collection of Thurloe worth notice. Rushworth is full of curiosities ; Nelson

is worth turning over. *Whitlock*, that has been so much cried up, is a meagre diary, wrote by a poor spirited, self-interested and self-conceited lawyer of eminence; but full of facts. In *May's* admirable History you have, as I told you, the History of Parliament while the *Presbyterians* continued uppermost. If you would know the facts of Fairfax and his *Independent* army, till the reduction of Oxford and the King, you will find them in Sprigge's *Anglia rediviva*. But you must not expect to find in this Parliament-Historian, the moderation, sense, and composition of the other. But it is worth reading. And Walker tells us it was not Fairfax's Chaplain Sprigge, but Colonel Fiennes, who composed it. There is, at the end, a curious list of all Oliver's commanders, even to the subalterns."

To these hints were afterwards superadded others.

"As to old Maynard, perhaps you may understand him best by comparison. He and Whitlock were both Lawyers of family, and in the Long Parliament; both of the Presbyterian faction; both learned and eminent in their profession; moderate, sage, and steady. So far they agreed. In this they differed; Maynard had strong parts, with a serious modesty; Whitlock was weak and vain; and, by these defects only, more self-interested. A sense of honour made Maynard stick to the Presbyterian faction, and to fall *with* them; but, as he had much phlegm and caution, not, like Hollis and Stapleton, to fall *for* them. So that he was never marked out by the Independents for their first sacrifices. On the contrary, Whitlock forsook his party in distress; but, as he had the other's moderation, it was by slow and gentle degrees; and so, as it happened, decently. But his weakness and vanity, which exposed him to the gross flattery of the Independent leaders, had at least an equal share in this with his selfishness, which made him follow their power. From this time, he was with every party that was uppermost; so that by the time the King came in, he was grown so contemptible, rather than obnoxious (for he never abused his interest), that he was only fit to be forgot; though he had had the early friendship of Hyde. While Maynard, by adhering steadily, but not violently, to the party he set out with, was reverenced by all; and had he not been more intent on the affairs of his profession, than on public business, might have become considerable by station. He went through the whole reign of Charles and James II. with the same steady pace, and the same adherence to his party: but by his party I rather mean Presbytery for the sake of civil liberty, than to civil liberty for the sake of Presbytery. He lived, you know, to see the Revolution, and made that fine reply to the Prince of Orange's compliment—from whence you might take occasion to lay the scene in

the evening of that day. It is natural to suppose two or three of his intimates of the young Lawyers came that evening to compliment him on the credit he had done their profession at that audience."

The two last Dialogues are between Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Locke, on *The Uses of Foreign Travel*; in which Lord Shaftesbury is made to maintain the advantages, and Mr. Locke, the errors and dangers likely to arise from a custom at that period so prevalent, of considering foreign travel an essential part of a gentleman's education.

The following letter, from Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, informs us that it was the intention of the latter to have written a dialogue *On the Effect of Transferring Supremacy in Religious Matters*; an intention, which, however, he did not carry into effect.

"I heartily condole with you on your father's declining condition; I know a little what attends the distresses of filial piety; but the calamity is much softened when the loss is by gradual decay of nature in good mature age. Pray, inform Mrs. Hurd (*Mr. Hurd's mother*) of my great regard for her, and how much I feel all your distresses on this melancholy occasion.

"You do right to call your thoughts from it all you can; and perhaps this is one of the best circumstances of *lettered life*, that we have *refuge* from the sense of human miseries, as well as support under them.

"I greatly approve of your design of a dialogue on the effect of transferring supremacy in religious matters. A thousand curious hints will arise to you as you proceed in contemplation of the subject. One now, for instance, occurs to me; could any thing be more absurd than that, when the Roman yoke was thrown off, they should govern the new Church erected in opposition to it, by the laws of the old? The pretence was, that this was only by way of interim, till a body of ecclesiastical laws could be formed. But whoever considers that the *canon laws* proceeded from, and had perpetual reference to an absolute spiritual monarch, and were formed upon the genius, and did acknowledge the authority of the civil laws, the issue of civil despotism; I say, whoever considers this,

will be inclined to think, that the crown contrived this interim from the use the canon law was of to the extension of the prerogative.

"However, it is certain, that the succeeding monarchs, Elizabeth, James, and Charles, prevented our ever having a body of new ecclesiastical laws, from a sense of this utility in the old ones; and a consciousness, if ever they should submit a body of new laws to the legislature, the parliament would form them altogether upon the services of a free Church and State; this I take to be the true solution of this mysterious affair, that wears a face of so much absurdity and scandalous neglect.

"Bracton and Fortescue, the two most learned and almost the only learned of the ancient lawyers, are both express, not only to our free and limited government, but they deduce the original of civil power from the people. You will not fail of meeting with some good things in Selden's fine Dissertations on *Fleta*."

"*Prior Park, August 31, 1755.*"

Dr. Warburton continues these hints in a subsequent letter, dated October 27, 1755.

"*Bedford-Row, October 27th, 1755.*"

"I HEARTILY condole with you in your distress, but am glad you are got from the scene of it.

"The politics that encountered you on your coming to Cambridge, plainly shew your wise men are much more intent on themselves than the public; otherwise they would not, at such a crisis as this, when all is at stake (which will always be the case in every pitiful squabble with France), busy themselves with who was in or out.

"Take these hints while they remain in my memory—Under the Norman and Plantagenet lines, the prerogative rose or fell just as the Pope or the Barons ruled at court. But the principle of civil liberty was always in vigour.—The Barons were a licentious race in their private lives. The Bishops threw them out a bait, which they were too wise to catch at. Subsequent marriage, by the Imperial Laws, as well as Canons, legitimated bastards as to succession: the Common Law kept them eternally in their state of bastardy. The Barons' castles were full of bastards; the very name was honourable. At a Parliament under Henry III. "rogamus
"verunt omnes Episcopi, ut consentirent quod nati ante matrimonium
"nium essent legitimi—et omnes Comites et Barones una voce

"responderunt quod nolunt Leges Angliae mutari." See Coke-Littleton, L. 3, C. 6, Sect. 40. This famous answer has been quoted a thousand and thousand times, and yet nobody seems to have understood the management. The Bishops, as partisans of the Pope, were for subjecting England to the Imperial and Papal laws, and therefore began with a circumstance most to the taste of the Barons. The Barons smelt the contrivance; and rejected a proposition most agreeable to them, for fear of the consequence, the introduction of the Imperial Laws, whose very genius and essence was arbitrary despotic power. Their answer shews it, "Nolumus Leges Angliae mutari"—they had nothing to object to the Reform, but they were afraid for the constitution.

"After the Reformation, the Protestant *Divines*, as appears by the Homilies composed by the wisest and most disinterested men, such as Cranmer and Latimer, preached up Non-resistance very strongly; but it was only to oppose to Popery. The case was this: the Pope threatened to excommunicate and depose Edward; he did put his threats in execution against Elizabeth. This was esteemed such a stretch of power, and so odious, that the Jesuits contrived all means to soften it.—One was by searching into the origin of civil power, which they brought rightly (though for wicked purposes) from the people; as Mariana and others.—To combat this, and to save the person of the Sovereign, the Protestant Divines preached up Divine Right.—Hooker, superior to every thing, followed the truth.—But it is remarkable that this *Non-resistance* that at the Reformation was employed to keep out Popery, was, at the Revolution, employed to bring it in—so eternally is truth sacrificed to politics.

"My dear friend, take care of your health; and believe me, &c."

These Dialogues procured Mr. Hurd a most extensive fame, and led to the most important consequences; for, many years afterwards, the king pointing to one of them, (most probably one of those on the English constitution) declared that they were the cause of Dr. Hurd's being made a bishop; "for," continued his Majesty, "I never saw him till he came to kiss hands."

Three years after he published, in 12mo. his *Letters on Chivalry and Romance*. The author has divided his sentiments upon these subjects in the following manner:—In the first letter he proposes the subject; in the 2d he traces the origin; and in the 3d accounts for the characteristics of chivalry. In the 4th he compares Gothic with Heroic manners; the

5th is taken up with noting their differences ; and the 6th in supporting an opinion that Gothic manners were more poetical than the Heroic. In the 7th letter he states their effect upon the minds of Spenser, of Shakspeare, and of Milton. In the 8th, he explains and justifies the method of the Fairy Queen ; and in the 9th, gives a short history of Italian poetry, with some observations on Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*; the 10th is occupied in the consideration and vindication of what is termed the fairy mode of writing ; in the 11th, he investigates the cause, why Gothic poetry has fallen so much into disrepute ; and in the 12th, traces the progressive steps of its decline and fall.

The elegance of language, and the propriety of sentiment, the felicity of illustration, and the beauty of imagery employed in this work, may be inferred from the happy manner in which he enters upon the subject.

"I look upon chivalry," says he, "as on some mighty river, which the fabling of the poets has made immortal. It may have sprung up amidst rude rocks and blind deserts, but the noise and rapidity of its course, the extent of country it adorns, and the towns and palaces it ennobles, may lead a traveller out of his way, and invite him to take a view of those dark caverns

"unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per Sylvam volvitur amnis."

The similarity of manners between the heroic ages, before the era in which Homer wrote, and the chivalrous ages, we believe was first observed by one of the writers of the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres*. This hint gave occasion to Dr. Hurd, to make a few observations, and to state a few circumstances in which this similarity might be more particularly observed. We lament that he did not pursue this investigation still farther ; it is a subject highly curious in itself, and an elaborate investigation of it might have tended to remove many difficulties, and to explain many allusions which are at present but little understood. The cause of this similarity is stated to be, "that the political state of Greece, in the earlier periods of its history, was similar in

many respects to that of Europe, as broken by the feudal system into an infinite number of petty independent governments." And this no doubt is the just reason, for though empires rise and republics fall, nature is still the same : the seasons revisit us with regularity, delicious flowers still regale him who climbs Mount Etna, and Attica produces olives, even under the tyranny of the Turk ; and though centuries have revolved, and innumerable revolutions insulted the world, Man, placed in similar situations of civilization or barbarism, retains the same mode of satisfying his wants and gratifying his passions, however remote the era, or immense the distance.

Though these letters are in general so beautiful, there are points on which we are not fully disposed to agree with Mr. Hurd : for instance ; we cannot perceive that great and wide difference between the genius of Ariosto and Spenser, which Mr. Hurd supposes ; nor can we be brought to think that Milton relinquished the design of writing an epic poem on his favourite Arthur from a reluctance to follow a route which Spenser had strewed with such beautiful flowers. At the same time, we may be permitted to doubt the effect to the extent that Mr. Hurd imagines was the consequence of Boileau's applying the word "Clinquant" to Tasso. For though we are well aware of the effect of an epithet well seasoned and well timed, the admiration which has followed the Gerusalemme Liberata from the Adriatic to the Baltic, evidently proves, that neither the sneers of Voltaire, the clinquant of Boileau, nor the tinsel of Akenside, have materially affected the fame of this highly qualified poet.

Since we are upon Italian poetry, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of noticing a passage in one of Dr. Hurd's letters to his friend, in which he draws a parallel between Petrarch and Rousseau.

" Were ever two men so like each other, as the citizen of Rome and the citizen of Geneva? Great elegance of mind and sensibility of temper in our two citizens. The same pride of virtue and love of liberty in each ; but these principles are easily overpowered by the ruling passion, viz : an immoderate vanity and self-importance. One sees in both the same inconstancy and restlessness of humour; the same caprice, and spleen,

and delicacy; both ingenious and eloquent in a high degree; both impelled by an equal enthusiasm, though directed towards different objects; Petrarch's towards the glory of the Roman name; Rousseau's towards his idol of a state of Nature. Both querulous, impatient, unhappy; the one religious indeed, and the other *esprit fort*: but may not Petrarch's Spite to Babylon be considered, in his time, as a species of free-thinking? Both susceptible of high passions in love and friendship; but of the two the Italian more constant and less umbregeous. In a word, both mad, but Rousseau's madness of a darker vein; Petrarch's the finer and more amiable phrenzy."

We dismiss the subject of the letters on chivalry and romance with the remark, that of all the works of Dr. Hurd, as they have been the most admired in the present age, so do they stand the best chance of being known to every future one.

About this time raged the celebrated controversy respecting the authenticity of Ossian's poems. The two friends, however, took no active part. Warburton was induced to give credit to Macpherson, when he received the following letter from Mr. Hurd, in consequence of which, he immediately changed his opinion.

"Thurcaston, December 25th, 1761.

"THOUGH I troubled your Lordship with a Letter not long since, yet you will perhaps excuse my appearing before you, at this time, with my Christmas salutations: a good old custom, which shews our forefathers made a right use of the *best tidings* that ever came from Heaven; I mean, to increase *good-will towards men*.

"Your Lordship will take a guess, from the sermonic cast of this sentence, at my late employment. Though I am not likely to be called upon in this way, I know not what led me to try my hand at a popular sermon or two: I say *popular*, because the subjects and manner of handling are such, but not of the sort that are proper for my Leicestershire *people*. To what purpose I have taken this trouble, your Lordship may one day understand. For you, who are my example and guide in these exercises, must also be my judge. If you blame, I may learn to write better: if you approve, I shall require no other *Theatre*. But when does your Lordship think to instruct us on this head, in the address to your Clergy? Certainly, the common way of sermonizing is most wretched: neither sense, nor eloquence; reason, nor pathos. Even our better models are very defective. I have lately turned

over Dr. Clarke's large collection, for the use of my parish ; and yet, with much altering, and many additions, I have been able to pick out no more than eight or ten that I could think passable for that purpose. He is clear and happy enough in the explication of Scripture ; but miserably cold and lifeless ; no invention, no dignity, no force ; utterly incapable of enlarging on a plain thought, or of striking out new ones : in short, much less of a genius than I had supposed him.

" 'Tis well you have not my doings before you, while I am taking this liberty with my betters. But, as I said, your Lordship shall one day have it in your power to revenge this flippancy upon me.

" Your Lordship has furnished me with a good part of my winter's entertainment, I mean by the books you recommended to me. I have read the Political Memoirs of *Abbé St. Pierre*. I am much taken with the old man : honest and sensible ; full of his projects, and very fond of them ; an immortal enemy to the glory of Louis the XIVth. I suppose, in part, from the memory of his disgrace in the Academy, which no Frenchman could ever forget ; in short, like our Burnet, of some importance to himself, and a great talker. These, I think, are the outlines of his character. I love him for his generous sentiments, which in a Churchman of his communion are the more commendable, and indeed make amends for the Lay-bigotry of M. Crevier.

" I have by accident got a sight of this mighty *Fingal*. I believe I mentioned my suspicions of the *Fragments* : they are ten-fold greater of this epic poem. To say nothing of the want of *external evidence*, or, which looks still worse, his shuffling over in such a manner the little evidence he pretends to give us, every page appears to me to afford *internal evidence* of forgery. His very citations of parallel passages bear against him. In poems of such rude antiquity, there might be some flashes of genius. But here they are continual, and cloathed in very classical expressions. Besides, no images, no sentiments, but what are matched in other writers, or may be accounted for from usages still subsisting, or well known from the story of other nations. In short, nothing but what the enlightened editor can well explain himself. Above all, what are we to think of a long epic poem, disposed in form, into six books, with a *beginning, middle, and end*, and enlivened, in the classic taste, with episodes ? Still this is nothing. What are we to think of a work of this length, preserved and handed down to us entire, by *oral tradition*, for 1400 years, without a charm, or so much as a various reading, I should rather say, speaking ? Put all this together, and if *Fingal* be not a forgery, convict ; all I have to say is, that the Sophists have a fine time of it ; they may write, and lie on, with perfect security. And yet has this prodigy of North Britain set the world agape. Mr. Gray believes in it ; and without doubt this Scotsman may persuade us, by the same arts, that *Fingal* is an original poem, as another em-

ployed to prove that Milton was a plagiary. But let James Macpherson beware the consequence. *Truth will out*, they say, and then—

"Qui Bavum non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi."

"My dear Lord, excuse this rhapsody, which I write *currente calamo*; and let me hear that your Lordship, Mrs. Warburton, and the dear boy, are perfectly well. I think to write by this post to Mr. Allen."

In the same year that he published the letters on chivalry and romance, he was presented to the sinecure Rectory of Folkton by Lord Northington, at that time Lord Chancellor, upon which he received a letter from Dr. Warburton, in which (as was not unusual with him) he blends the serious with the playful.

My dear Rector of Folkton,

This shall be only to remind you of what you may forget.

Imprimis. Your first-fruits.

Item. Should you not write a letter of thanks to the Chancellor, into whose favour you seem to have much crept.

Item. Should you not write to the Bishop of London, to thank him for his recommendation to his brothers.

Item. Should you not write a letter of thanks to the Archbishop of York.

These you will say, are like a taylor's items of stay-tape and canvass, but remember a coat cannot be made without them. I say nothing to you of the public; you are too much of a philosopher to turn your eyes downwards on the dissensions of the great; and I cannot dwell upon the subject with any satisfaction. I am afraid we are at the eve of much disturbance, and ready to exchange a war abroad for one at home, less murderous but more calumniating.

We have long prayed to be delivered from our enemies; I wish the Archbishop could hit upon an efficacious *Form of Prayer* to be delivered from ourselves. God bless you! and preserve the peace at Thurcaston, and in all its borders.

November 24, 1762.

In the retired village of Thurcaston, Mr. Mason had conceived that Mr. Hurd was far removed from every species of

promotion, as the following beautiful compliment to his friend will indicate:— — HURD,

—“ who graced by every liberal art
That best might shine among the learned train ;
Yet more excelled in morals and in heart;
Whose equal mind could see vain fortune shower
Her flimsy favours on the fawning crew,
While in low Thurcaston’s sequestered bower,
They fix’d him distant from promotion’s view.”

His presentation to the Rectory of Folkton sufficiently superseded all idea of this sort, and the publication of the letters on Chivalry and Romance so much added to his fame and increased the admiration and love of Warburton, that he advanced him to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester immediately upon the death of Dr. Geekie. The first intelligence of this advancement was conveyed in the succeeding epistle.

“ Prior-Park, July 28th, 1767.

“ MY DEAR MR. ARCHDEACON,

“ For such the public papers (which mention, with one consent, the death of Dr. Geekie) invite me to call you; though Pearson’s silence I can account for by nothing but by his being absent from London, or sick. However, a post or two, I suppose, will free me from all uncertainty, and make me happy in giving every public testimony of my love to the best of friends.

“ Toup has sent me his *Epistola Critica*, addressed to me. You will be pleased with his conclusion: “ Atque hic finem facio
“ Epistolæ prolixiori: in quā siquid, currente rotâ, inconsultè aut
“ intemperantur nimis, qui mos nostrorum hominum est, in Bent-
“ leium nostrum dixi, id omne pio indicto velim: Bentleium
“ inquam, Britanniaæ nostræ decus immortale: à cuius præ-
“ ceptis, si quid in Græcis video, me plus profecisse quā ab om-
“ nibus omnium ætatum Criticis, gratus agnosco: quem nemo
“ vituperare ausit, nisi *fungus*; nemo non laudet, nisi *Momus*.”

In this situation Mr. Hurd had every opportunity of improving the favourable impression of his illustrious patron; and so much was their mutual friendship increased by such intercourse, that Warburton, whose exalted mind towered above that jealous envy which in all ages has too much marked the literary character, associated him in the Preachership of the Honourable Society of Lincoln’s Inn.

About this period Mr. Hurd took the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and in 1770 lost one of the earliest and most admi-

rable of his friends, the Honourable Charles Yorke, one of the sons of the celebrated Earl of Hardwicke ; the melancholy fate of whom, at once bears witness to the intensity of his feelings and the niggity of his honour.

Upon the meeting of Parliament on the 9th of January in that year, and on the motion for an address to the throne, Lord Chatham delivered a speech highly offensive to the Ministers of the day ; Lord Camden (Lord Chancellor) in the course of the debate condemned, in the most pointed manner, the proceedings of the Commons, and divided with Lord Chatham. The consequence was, his immediate resignation of the great Seal. The Seal was offered to the acceptance of many, but no one competent to the arduous duties of the office was found to accept it. After some little hesitation, the King sent to Mr. Yorke (Attorney General) and earnestly solicited his acceptance of it. Mr. Yorke had previously given a promise to Lord Hardwicke, his brother, that he would on no account whatever listen to the offers of the court. The persuasions of the King were, however, so urgent and so flattering, that he at length yielded, and a patent, creating him Lord Morden, was ordered to be instantly prepared.

The news of this acceptance on the part of Mr. Yorke reached his brother in the course of the day, and so indignant was that Nobleman at the apostacy of Mr. Yorke, that, upon his calling upon him to explain the motives of his conduct, he was refused admittance. Stung with remorse at the apparent want of energy and consistency he had displayed, he returned home, and, in the agony of the moment, put a period to his existence.

To lose those whom we love, esteem, and admire, is at all times one of those trials which most afflict the condition of humanity ; but to lose them in a manner which, while it adds to regret, lessens admiration, is still more painful to our feelings and to our nature.

The fate of Mr. Yorke was deplored by a large circle of friends, and by none more than by him who had partaken of his bounty, and profited by his friendship.

In 1772, Dr. Hurd published a volume of Sermons in consequence of a clause in the deed of trust for founding the lecture of the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Sermons are twelve in number, and entitled "An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church; and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome." The following abstract will inform those who have not the leisure or the inclination to read the volume itself, of the matter and manner in which this subject of prophecy is conducted.

The question with respect to prophecy is simply this, whether the predictions in the Old and New Testament do not appear to have been so far fulfilled, as to afford a reasonable conviction, that they came not by the will of Man, but from the Spirit of God? With this general question he introduces his sentiments on *false ideas of prophecy*.

The second discourse is upon the true idea of prophecy, and the third is occupied in drawing conclusions therefrom.

The fourth states the general argument from prophecy.

The fifth enters into the subject of prophecies respecting the person, the character, and office of the Messiah; which is denominated "the first coming of Christ."

The sixth rests upon the second coming of Christ.

The seventh contains prophecies concerning Antichrist; and the eighth the prejudices against that doctrine.

In the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, Dr. Hurd treats of the style and method of the Apocalypse, and of the prophetic characters of Antichrist.

The twelfth and last is occupied with an inquiry into the uses of investigating this important subject.

These sermons were much and deservedly admired: the dedication secured to him the friendship of the English Cicero, William, Earl of Mansfield, who exerted his influence some little time after, with success, in order to procure him the appointment of preceptor to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York; an appointment which appears to have given great satisfaction to the kingdom at large.

During this year he appeared in a new character, viz. as editor of select works of Abraham Cowley.

To the *design* of this collection we are decidedly friendly; and it would be well for the reputation of many of our voluminous poets, did they possess a friend to whom the task of se-

lection might be safely entrusted. Many a lover of rich metals will not descend to the separation of unrefined minerals; and with respect to poetry, the observation is still more in point, and many a poet, therefore, has lost all claim to the notice of posterity from the very means by which he sought to procure it.

Having said thus much with respect to the plan of publishing a selection, rather than a complete edition of Mr. Cowley's works, we are reluctantly obliged to confess, that Dr. Murd appears by no means to advantage in the execution. Besides leaving out many poems, which would have done honour to the name of Cowley, he has admitted some which bear neither the stamp of genius, nor the marks of learning. It is, however, as an annotator, our censure is more particularly directed, and it will create some surprize, that the author of the *Dissertations on Imitation* should have found it so difficult to illustrate his own remarks.

We give the following instances, and we are much mistaken if any of them exceed that coincidence of expression, which may frequently be the result of writing upon similar subjects. In some there is no similarity, and in others it is so trifling, as to be absolutely unworthy of remark.

I. And worlds applaud, that must not yet be found.

Pope's *Essay on Crit.* ver. 194.

We've lost in him arts, that not yet are found.

Cowley on the death of Mr. Hervey, St. 13.

2. If dearest friend, it my good fate might be,
I enjoy at once a quiet life and thee;
If we for happiness could leisure find,
And wandering time into a method bind.

Cowley's *Imitation of Martial.*

Scard at thy frown terrific, fly
Self-pleasing folly's idle brood,
Wild laughter, noise, and thoughtless joy,
And leave us leisure to be good.

Gray's *Ode to Adversity.*

3. In all our Heaven I think there be,
No such ill-natured God as he.

Cowley's *Elegy on Anacreon.*

I think Crab my dog be the sourest-natured dog that lives.

Shakspeare's Two Gent. of Verona. Act. 2, Scene 3.

4. One could have thought t'had heard the morning crow,
Or seen her well-appointed star,
Come marching up the hill afar.

Cowley's Brutus. 4.

Till down the Eastern Cliffs afar,

Hyperion's march they spy, and glittering shafts of war.

Mr. Gray.

5. Night and her ugly subjects thou dost fright,
And sleep the lazy hour of night.

Cowley's Hymn to Night.

Night and her sickly dews,

Her spectres wan, &c.

Gray's Progress of Poetry.

6. No, he before his sight must place,
The natural and living face.

Cowley to the Royal Society.

The naked nature and the living grace. Pope.

7. From these, and all long errors of the way.

Cowley to the Royal Society.

Pelagine venis erroribus Actus. Virg. AE. 6. 532.

Or,

Sive errore vice seu tempestatibus acti.

Virg. AE. 7. 199.

8. The foolish sports I did on thee bestow,
Make all my art and labour fruitless now,
Where once such fairies dance, no grass doth even
grow.

Cowley's Complaint.

—Ye demy puppets, that

By moonshine do the green-sour ringlets make,
Whereof the ewe not bites.

Tempest, Act V. Scene 1.

The following is something more than an accidental similarity, and we extract it on two accounts; first, because it is almost the only instance where the similarity remarked by Dr. Hurd has been found to be at all striking; and secondly, because it may give pleasure to those not already aware of the

In the early part of the year 1773, Dr. Hurd lost his mother, for whom he had invariably entertained the most lively affection. On this occasion he received the following letter from Dr. Warburton, which gives us considerable insight into his character and opinions.

"Gloucester, March 13th, 1773.

"I do not know whether I ought to condole with you, or congratulate you upon the release of that excellent woman, full of years and virtues. I rejoice when I find a similarity of our fortunes, in the gentler parts of humanity.—My mother, somewhat less indebted to years, though not to the infirmities of them, at length fell asleep, and departed, in all the tranquillity and ease that your mother did. The last leave she took of all human concerns, as she winged her way into the bosom of our common God and Father, was an anxious enquiry concerning my welfare: which, being assured of, she immediately closed her eyes for ever.—But I must turn mine from this tender subject, which will give us both relief.

"Stuart's book will, as you say, afford us much subject of reflection when we meet.—I thank you for your care in Erskine's matter.

"I have read Dalrymple's Collection of Letters, which affords much amusement; and indignation at the attempts of Charles and James against their people, whom, instead of being their nursing fathers, they sold at a fixed price (as Sancho did his Islanders, both black and white) to the ambitious and superstitious Tyrant of France. But as corrupt as our two Brother-monarchs were, their ministers were infinitely more abandoned; nor did they serve their great Deliverer a jot better, than they did the two infamous Brothers, with whom they shared (and this was all their care) old Louis's louis-d'ors. As to our deliverance by the Revolution, these Letters tell us little more than what we knew before.

"But what does civil history acquaint us with, but the incorrigible roggeries of mankind? or, ecclesiastical history, more than their follies, though they had a much better Teacher now, than Nature heretofore. Swift said, "he hated mankind, though he loved some few individuals, such as Peter, James, and John." Pope replied, "that he loved human nature; but hated many individuals." One had need of that grace which our Religion only bestows, not to hate them both; to the exception of two or three friends, which Providence bestows on his favoured few, of which, I own myself with all gratitude, in the slender number; being

My dearest Doctor,

Your most affectionate,

and entire Friend,

W. GLOUCESTER."

In 1775, Lords Manfield and North improved the good opinion of his majesty so far as to induce him to offer the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, with that of Bangor, to the acceptance of Dr. Hurd; he chose the former, on which he received a most flattering letter from the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College delivered by Mr. Farmer and Mr. Askew.

To this congratulatory Epistle the Doctor returned the following answer, which we preserve as a specimen of his Latinity.

“Reverendo admodum Magistro Sociisque dignissimis Collegii Emmanueli apud Cantabrigienses. S. P. D. R. Lichfieldensis et Coventriensis.

“Gratulationes vestras, viri gravissimi, mihi per placere non est ut dubitem profiteri, qui, quali sint elegantiā conscriptae, et ex quanto vestrum omnium erga me profectae amore planè video.

“Verebar equidem, ut tantam hanc Episcopalis fastigii dignitatem, quā nec petentem nec ambientem coherestari me voluit optimus Princeps, dignē satis sustentare possem. Verum animum mirè reficit benevolentia vestra, et facit ut de tenuitate meā non nunc pertimescam; idque magis, quia laudibus vestris, etiamsi nimiis, non ignotum cumulatis, aut disciplinæ vestræ (de quā multa prædicare soleo) expertem. Quod cum mecum reproto, fidentior paulò ad capessendum hoc gravissimum munus accedo, non modo suffragiis vestris, sed institutis etiam munitus.

“Videtis, Viri ornatissimi, quanti me faciam! nec immerito; cum, qualis qualis sum, vos me totum effinxistis. Ideo magis in vos et vestrum, imo nostrum, Collegium memori me fore animo gratoque promitto: nec aliud mihi ex hujusc loci opportunitate prius exoptandum censeo quam ut, quantum vobis vestrisque Studiis faveam, aliquā saltem mei vel judicii vel voluntatis significatione, pluribus testari possim.

“Vos autem, Viri Doctissimi, Amicissimique, Valete!

“Dat. Londini, A. D. xiii. Cal. Mart. MDCCLXXV.”

In 1776 he resigned his preachership of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and at the request of the Benchers published during the next year a Volume of Sermons preached at that

Chapel in the years 1765 and 1766, with a large discourse on Christ's driving the merchants out of the temple.

These Sermons bear evident marks of the author, and contributed materially to extend the fame he had already acquired.

Dr. Hurd's friendship with Dr. Warburton still continued with undiverted vigour; but the anonymous essay on the Delicacy of Friendship, published during the earlier period of their intimacy, still subjected him to many censures. His strictures on Drs. Leland and Jortin occasioned him much concern, that he had so far infringed upon the sober dignity which belongs to the sacerdotal character; he was so little pleased with his exertions in that controversy, that he took great pains to buy up the remaining copies, and wished it to be considered as suppressed. This would eventually have been the case, had not Dr. Parr reprinted it many years afterwards, in a work entitled "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian." Upon the motives for this celebrated publication we shall have occasion hereafter to enlarge. The zeal of Dr. Hurd in the cause of his friend, was doubtless, in this instance at least, carried to too high an altitude, for his admiration of the extraordinary talents of Dr. Warburton led him to consider the Bishop too low indeed for adoration but too high for censure or equality. With such warmth of attachment and admiration, it is no wonder that he should consider any attack upon the learning of his friend, as little short of sacrilege; if, therefore, we are obliged in this to impeach the soundness of his judgment, no one but will feel himself the more disposed to love a man who could admire and defend with such fervent warmth of affection and zeal.

In 1771, the powers of his friend however appeared to be on the decline; of this, Dr Warburton was himself conscious, and frankly acknowledged in one of his letters, that though he read with his usual appetite, he composed with less spirit; and that in recurring to past times and past efforts, the retrospect afforded him but a melancholy opportunity for comparison; with respect to the relative merits of his works, he confessed that his present writings were not, and that his future ones never would be what his former had been. In this acknowledgement he evinced his usual magnanimity, and antici-

pated the declaration of many of his friends. But though none of those friends had presumed to hint this melancholy truth to the Bishop himself, they had not failed to note the decay of his intellectual energies, and soon after the receipt of this letter, Dr. Hurd conveyed, with all the delicacy of friendship, a wish that he would write no more. The manner of this conveyance may be learned from a letter dated June 2, 1771.

" June 2d, 1771.

" I NEVER believed I should feel so tenderly for _____ as I now do. A suffering friend's good qualities, in such a condition, separate themselves, and rise superior to his failings, which we are insensibly disposed to forget. If this be the case of common acquaintance in certain seasons, what must be our constant sentiments of a real friend, at all seasons; who loses no occasion of expressing every mode of tenderness towards those he loves!

" I fell into this train of thinking by what my wife told me, with much pleasure, a little before I left London. She said, that Dr. Hurd assured her, I would now write no more. I received this news which gave her so much satisfaction, with an approving smile. I was charmed with that tenderness of friendship, which conveyed, in so inoffensive a manner, that fatal secret which Gil Blas was incapable of doing as he ought to his Patron, the Archbishop of Grenada.

" I perfectly agree with you on the superiority of Beattie's *Essay* to the whole crew of Scotch Metaphysicians, and directed to a better purpose than such discourses (commonly full of moonshine) generally are. I have been looking into him, and find he appears to be in earnest; which I hold to be no small praise in this tribe of writers.

MY DEAREST FRIEND,

Ever, &c.

W. GLOUCESTER."

In 1777, Dr. Hurd was appointed to preach before the House of Lords; the Sermon he delivered on this occasion was afterwards published: of this Sermon it is enough to remark, that it did not derogate from the high character he had acquired as a Divine.

At the primary visitation he delivered a charge to the Clergy of his Diocess, which he printed. This charge enlarged upon the excellence of the Liturgy, and contained many exhortations upon the duty every one owed to submit every sentiment respecting it to the wisdom of the church, which he appeared to have considered as fully competent to take the charge of every

man's conscience. A doctrine of this nature, perhaps, could not fail to invite examination, and provoke reply ; it accordingly drew forth "some remarks from a country clergyman." Whatever value may have been thought to attach to these remarks, we will merely observe, that they were not conceived in a spirit, nor dictated with a force, to alarm in any way the fears of the Bishop, who appears wisely to have taken no notice of them.

In 1777, died that patron and that friend whom all admired, many calumniated, and but few loved—among those few, who were able to appreciate the richness of his heart, as well as the splendour of his talents, none more lamented, or had so great a right to lament him, as the subject of the present memoir.

The cause and progress of the decay of Dr. Warburton, is furnished in a clear and simple manner by his Biographer.*

"The last years of the bishop's life were clouded with misfortune, as well as indisposition ; he had been for some time so sensible of his declining health, that he read little, and wrote less ; but in the course of the year 1776, the loss of a favourite son and only child, who died of a consumption in his 18th year, when every hope was springing up in the breast of a fond parent, to make amends as it were for his want of enjoyment ; this sudden affliction, I say, oppressed him to that degree, as to put an end to his literary labours and even amusements, at once. From that disastrous moment, he lived on indeed for two or three years ; but when he had settled his affairs, as was proper, upon the great change in his family, he took no concern in the ordinary occurrences of life, and grew so indifferent to every thing, that even his books and writings seemed thenceforth to be utterly disregarded by him ; not that his memory and faculties, though much impaired, were ever wholly disabled. I saw him so late as October, 1778, when I went into his diocese, to confirm for him.—On our first meeting, before his family, he expressed his concern that I should take that journey, and put myself to so much trouble on that account ; and afterwards, he took occasion to say some pertinent and obliging things, which shewed not only his usual friendliness of temper, but the command he had of his attention ; nor was this all, the evening before I left him, he desired the family to

* Dr. Hurd in his Life of the Bishop of Gloucester.

withdraw, and then entered into a confidential discourse with me on some private affairs, which he had much at heart, with as much pertinence and good sense, as he could have done in any former part of his life. Such was the power he had over his mind, when roused to exert himself by some interesting occasion!—but this was an effort, which could not be sustained very long. In less than half an hour the family returned, and he relapsed into his usual forgetfulness and inattention. In this melancholy state he languished till the summer following, when he expired at the Palace in Gloucester, on the 7th of June, 1779."

The loss of his friend was severely felt by Dr. Hurd, and the only consolation in his affliction was to fulfil his injunctions in settling his domestic affairs, and providing in a proper manner for the future comforts of Mrs. Warburton, of whom he was enjoined protector in a letter written April 8th, 1776, and thus endorsed: "To the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to be opened and delivered to him at my decease, W. G."

In after life it was the highest satisfaction to Dr. Hurd to remember and record his virtues; to bear witness to his transcendent talents, and to acknowledge with melancholy gratitude, the many instances he had received of his affection and friendship. No wonder! since though to a declared enemy, he was fierce and impetuous;—to the friends that loved him, he was mild and noble as an evening sun.

The following outline of the character of this prelate, though drawn *con amore*, discovers no colouring that has not truth in the composition.

"He possessed those virtues which are so important in society, truth, probity, and honour, in the highest degree; with a frankness of temper very uncommon; and a friendliness to those he loved and esteemed, which knew no bounds: not suspicious or captious, in the least; quick, indeed, in his resentment of real manifest injuries, but then again (as is natural to such tempers) of the utmost placability.

He had an ardent love of virtue, and the most sincere zeal for religion; and that, the freest from bigotry and all fanaticism, that I have ever known. He venerated the civil constitution of his country, and was warmly attached to the Church

of England. Yet he was no party-man, and was the sincerest advocate for toleration. It was not his manner to court the good opinion of our Dissenters; but he had nothing of prejudice or ill-will towards them; he conversed familiarly with such of them as came in his way; and had even a friendship with some of their more noted ministers, who did not then glory in Socinian impieties, or indulge themselves in rancorous invectives against the Established Church.

"In mixed societies he was extremely entertaining; but less guarded than men of the world usually are: and disposed to take to himself a larger share of the conversation than very exact breeding ought to allow. Yet few, I believe, wished him to be more reserved, or less communicative than he was, so abundant was the information or entertainment, which his ready wit and extensive knowledge afforded them; in private with his friends, he was natural, easy, unpretending: at once the most agreeable and most useful companion in the world. You saw to the very bottom of his mind on any subject of discourse, and his various literature, penetrating judgment, and quick recollection made him say the liveliest, or the justest things upon it. In short, I was in those moments affected by his conversation, pretty much as Cato was by that of Maximus Fabius, and may say, as he does in the dialogue on *Old Age*—‘*I was so fond of his discourse, and listened to it so eagerly, as if I had foreseen, what indeed came to pass, that when I lost him, I should never again meet with so instructive a companion.*’*"

In point of character, these celebrated men had little in unison, and yet so nicely balanced were their opposite qualities, that they seemed formed to temper and correct the foibles of each other—the one bold, quick, and impetuous; the other cool, prudent, and penetrating: one resembled the Danube, the other the Arar: Warburton was the Michael Angelo, Hurd the Raphael of Literature. In originality of thought, in boldness of conception, and in forcibleness of manner, Warburton had no equal in the age in which he lived; while he delighted in both *fortiter in modo et re*: his friend, observing the decorum of a lettered combatant, was more pleased to qualify severity of remark with the *suaviter in modo*.

* Dr. Hurd in his Life of the Bishop of Gloucester.

In June, 1781, Dr. Hurd was translated from the see of Lichfield and Coventry to that of Worcester, upon the promotion of the Honourable Dr. Brownlow North, to the Bishopric of Winchester; he was himself succeeded by the Hon. Dr. Cornwallis. In this year also he was appointed Clerk of the Closet to the King, and published two volumes of sermons, preached at Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

From this period Dr. Hurd chiefly resided at Hartlebury, the episcopal palace, a retreat which no allurement of persuasion or ambition could ever tempt him long to quit; in 1783, therefore, when the see of Canterbury became vacant by the death of Dr. Cornwallis, and the primacy was offered to the Bishop of Worcester, he replied, "I am too happy in my diocese to allow me to form a single wish for change;" and he declined in consequence the high honour which awaited him, expressing at the same time his gratitude at the manner in which it had been offered.—Upon this refusal, Dr. Moore, Bishop of Bangor, succeeded to the primacy.

In writing the life or delineating the peculiarities of any other character, we should have been tempted to have dwelt long upon this refusal, as a noble instance of self-denial—in the present instance it only served to prove in practice, what the Bishop had long promised in theory.

On the 30th of January, 1783, Dr. Hurd preached a second sermon before the House of Lords.—In this sermon he displayed the enlarged views of a profound politician, and illustrated his arguments from the stores of Christian knowledge, maintaining that the religion of Christ was not more remarkable for the mild tenour of its principles in religious affairs, than for every freedom of opinion with respect to civil liberty.

Two years after this, appeared, in seven quarto volumes, the works of Dr. Warburton.—This edition contained all the labours of the Rev. Bishop, which Dr. Hurd conceived himself authorized to preserve; it was not, therefore, without some chagrin and considerable astonishment he noticed a publication, which appeared some time after, under the title of "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian."

The cause of this celebrated production arose from the
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circumstance of Dr. Hurd's prefixing no memoirs of Warburton to his superb edition. This omission was certainly rendered remarkable from the tone of mystery that obtained in the advertisement; and which seemed to promise that there existed reasons sufficiently important to justify so singular an omission. The singularity obtained still higher importance from the promise of the Memoir at some future time, when, upon producing a ticket, it would be presented to the purchasers of this expensive edition.

These circumstances gave occasion to many calumnies sufficiently absurd, from men, who wished rather to discover cause for censure in Dr. Hurd, than to afford opportunities for admiration to Warburton; but every friend to the fame of the worthy bishop must lament the consequences; for a publication equal to the dedication of the two tracts of a Warburtonian, is, perhaps, not to be found in the whole compass of English controversy. Obliged as we are to give an impartial testimony to the point and poison of the arrow, we cannot refrain from indignantly wishing that its point had been blunted and its poison extracted, ere it had struck the heart of a man so excellent as the Bishop of Worcester: whatever, therefore, as a combatant is gained by the author of that dedication, is more than lost to him as a man. Those motives which he ascribes to the Bishop for the omission of the Life, the Miscellaneous Translations, and the Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles, argue but faintly for the greatness or purity of his own mind;—they are of too frivolous a nature to be true, and if true, unworthy the attention of so able an expounder. The republication of Dr. Hurd's Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship, can be considered in no other light than as an apology for the fierceness of his attack, and an indecent violation of what may be considered estimable in the scholar, or valuable in the man. Dr. Hurd was himself willing to atone for any severity of remark in which he had indulged, and corrected it as far as he was then able to do, by buying up all the remaining copies of his address to Dr. Jortin, that were within his reach. In reprinting that address, after the subject had been many years forgotten, during the life, and without the consent of the

author, Dr. Parr, without rendering any very material service to the reputation of his friend, violated the feelings of age, and laid up bitter materials for future reflection.

In 1794, the expected Memoir made its appearance, under the title of "A Discourse, by way of Preface, containing some account of the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Warburton." This memoir is written with ease and elegance, and with what perhaps could be scarcely expected, considerable impartiality.—The picture delineated is doubtless drawn by the pencil of a friend, but the likeness is such, that the most careless observer may recognize the original; those, who knew the Bishop of Gloucester intimately, extol the faithfulness of the portrait, while those who knew only to censure him, turn away their eyes with regret, that in bearing witness to his exalted genius they had so long been blind to the qualities of his heart.

In the year 1793, Dr. Hurd collected the letters he had received from his friend Dr. Warburton, and made an entry on a blank page in the first of five portfolios, to the following effect: "These letters give so true a picture of the writer's character, and are besides so worthy of him in all respects, (I mean if the reader can forgive the playfulness of his wit in some instances, and the partiality of his friendship in many more,) that in honour of his memory, I would have them published after my death, and the profits arising from the sale of them applied to the benefit of the Worcester Infirmary."

These letters were sold to Messrs. Cadell and Davies for the sum of four hundred pounds, which has been appropriated to the purpose the Bishop had directed.

In this collection there are but few from Dr. Hurd to the Bishop of Gloucester; those few, however, are sufficient to prove that the friendship between these eminent men was founded upon the sincerest affection, and conducted through life with perfect equality.—We think it necessary to make this remark, as there have been not wanting some to doubt the independence of the one, and the perfect sincerity of the other.

This was the final effort of this amiable and learned man in the cause of literature; he died unmarried at Hartlebury,

on the 28th day of May, 1808, and was buried on the 17th of June, in Hartlebury church-yard; and according to his own desire, his funeral was attended only by his tenants and domestics.

The progress of Dr. Hurd through life was pre-eminently fortunate; from comparative obscurity, he rose to a rank and consequence in society, which, in most instances, are but the result of well-directed but laborious industry, of servility, or intrigue. To this eminence he arrived from the exercise of his natural talents, and from an unassuming gentleness of manner, which endeared him so much to those friends, whom he as ardently loved, that no opportunity was ever lost by them, that could in any way administer to his comforts, or exalt his fortune.

To the character already drawn, we have little more to add; as a man, he was one of those who exalt the character of human nature in the eyes of a misanthrope; as a Bishop, no one ever fulfilled his duties with more rigid observance, and no one ever enjoyed the entire veneration of a whole diocese with such warmth of gratitude and unassuming modesty. All the pleasures arising from virtues, which a love of temperate solitude never fails to create, he enjoyed; a retirement, sanctioned by the applause and example of those men, who have the most laboured to reform or enlighten mankind. To be arduous in the busy pursuits of common life, is to be active, and to be serviceable only in a limited sphere: many an ambitious man has filled the see of Canterbury, whose character and whose use are barely delineated by the historian of his cathedral, while he who refused the dignity will descend to posterity in company with the Bishop of Gloucester, both deserving, but in vain soliciting the discriminating pen of a Johnson.

A C C O U N T
OF
ECCLESIASTICAL BOOKS.

Institutes of Biblical Criticism; or Heads of the Course of Lectures on that Subject, read in the University and King's College of Aberdeen, by Gilbert Gerard, D.D. Professor of Divinity, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland. 8vo. Constable and Co. Edinburgh, 1808.

THE object of this elaborate work is to reduce the general principles and rules of sacred criticism to a regular system. It is divided into two parts; the first upon the Sources, the latter upon the objects of Scripture Criticism. These two parts are each sub-divided into eight chapters, and the chapters are separated into sections. By this mode of arrangement the various subjects are kept perfectly distinct from each other, and are by that means more clearly elucidated.

These skeletons of lectures will prove a very desirable acquisition to the young biblical student, both in stimulating him to the study of scriptural language, and also in directing his choice of books, when any dubious or contested point may arise either in the scriptures, or in the numerous commentaries on them.

The first part treats of the sources of scripture criticism; these are,

I. Manuscripts and Editions. II. Original Languages.
III. The Kindred Languages. IV. Versions. V. The Occasion, Scope, and other Circumstances of the Books of Scripture. VI. Comparison of Scripture with itself. VII. Ancient History and Manners. VIII. Ancient Learning and Opinions.

Dr. Gerard's remarks on the authority, use, and the man-

ner of using manuscripts cannot be too widely diffused among the junior clergy, to whom they will prove a most acceptable present.

SECT. I.

The Authority of Manuscripts.

13. THERE are catalogues of the known MSS. of the Scriptures, some of which, or one collected from them, it will be useful to have constantly at hand.

Simon, Hist. Crit. V. T. l. c. 21, 22, 23. Houbigant, Proleg. c. 9. a. 2. Kennicott, Diss. 2. and Diss. Gen. § 164. Mill. Prolegom. Wetstein, Proleg. Dupin, Prelim. Diss. Pfaff. ib. c. 4, 5. Michælis, § 21—27. De Rossi, Var. Lect. Prol. Clavis.

14. Of the New Testament, there are several very ancient MSS.; but few MSS. of the Old Testament are of very great antiquity.

Kennicott, Diss. 1. p. 305. Diss. 2. p. 465. Diss. Gen. § 49. 50, 162, 163.

15. The ages of MSS. are ascertained either by testimony, or by internal marks; with greatest certainty by the latter; not however by any one mark singly, but by the conjunction of several.

Simon, Hist. V. T. l. c. 22, 23. Houbigant, Prol. p. 195. Kennicott, Diss. 1. p. 309, 312, 313. Pfaff. c. 3. § 1, 2. Wetstein, Prol. c. 1. § 4, 11, 17. c. 2. c. 3. c. 4. c. 5. Michælis, § 21, 22. De Rossi, ib.

16. The authority of a MS. depends very much on its antiquity; and, consequently, it is of importance to ascertain the ages of MSS. as exactly as possible.

17. The principle on which antiquity gives authority to a MS. is, that the risk of falling into mistakes increases in proportion to the frequency of transcribing; and, therefore, other things being equal, the authority of a MS. is in proportion to its antiquity.

Wetstein, Proleg. c. 16. Kennicott, Diss. 2. p. 467. Walton, Proleg. 6. § 6. De Rossi, ib. can. 13—16.

18. But, from that very principle, there arises an exception to this general rule; viz. that a MS. certainly copied from one very ancient, has greater authority than another written earlier, but copied from a MS. of no great antiquity.

Houbigant, Proleg. p. 105, 106. Kennicott, Diss. 1. p. 307. De Rossi, ib. can. 19—23.

19. But, there are other circumstances, besides their ages, which likewise affect the authority of MSS.

20. MSS. of the Hebrew bible are of greater or less authority, according to the countries in which they were written, and the persons for whose use they were written.

Simon, V. T. l. c. 21, 22. Houbigant, Prol. p. 107. Kennicott, Diss. 1. p. 313. De Rossi, ib. can. 24—30.

21. Some MSS. show themselves to have been written by persons

ignorant of the language; and, on this very account, have great authority in favour of readings which could not have been introduced without knowledge of the language.

Pfaff, c. 3. § 4. Michaelis, § 88. Marsh's Michaelis, ch. 8.

22. Some MSS. bear plain marks of being written with care, and therefore have great authority; others, of being written negligently, and these can claim no authority.

Sirmon, N. T. c. 30. Michaelis, § 28. Walton, ib. Marsh's Michaelis, ib. De Rossi, ib.

23. MSS. which have been designedly rendered conformable to a particular copy or version, of which there are many instances, have no authority in cases wherein they agree with that copy or version.

Sirmon, N. T. c. 30, 31. Mill, Prol. N° 1268, &c. Wetstein, Prol. c. 4. § 1. Michaelis, § 21, 22. 28. Marsh's Michaelis, ib. De Rossi, ib.

24. A MS. transcribed from another, or MSS. transcribed from the same original, or corrected by it, can have no separate or independent authority.

Sirmon, N. T. c. 31. Wetstein, Prol. c. 4. § 3. Michaelis, § 28. Marsh's Michaelis, ib. § 3. De Rossi, ib.

25. MSS. written since the invention of printing, and copied from any printed edition, have no authority.

Kennicott, Diss. 1. p. 305. Wetstein, Prol. c. 2. § 8. Michaelis, § 20. Marsh's Michaelis, ib.

SECT. II.

The Use of Manuscripts, and the manner of using them.

26. The first and principal use of MSS. is, to show us all the different readings which have taken place, that we may be able to compare them, and to choose that which is best supported.

Kennicott, Diss. *passim*.

27. If other considerations be equal, that reading is to be preferred, which is found in the most ancient MSS.

Pfaff, c. 12. can. 1. Walton, ib.

28. If other circumstances be equal, the reading of the greater number of MSS. is to be preferred to that of a less number. It is on this principle, that most of the received readings have been preferred.

Pfaff, ib. Wetstein, c. 16. § 18. Michaelis, § 28. Walton, ib.

29. Great regard is to be paid to a reading found in a MS. which is evidently written with accuracy.

30. In judging of the number of MSS. which support a reading, care must be taken, not to reckon for different MSS. one which has been called by different names.

Wetstein, c. 1. § 18. c. 4. §. 1.

31. It is necessary to know, with respect to every MS. whether it contains the whole of the Old, or of the New Testament, or only a

part of them, and what part ; and whether it be complete or defective, and what its defects are.

Mill, Prol. N° 1156. Wetstein, c. 1. § 12, 13, 16. c. 4. § 3.
Marsh's Michaclis, ib. § 4.

32. Besides the principal use which has been mentioned, MSS. answer indirectly several purposes subordinate to that ; particularly by indicating, in many ways, the occasions of mistakes, and thus leading us to correct both these and similar mistakes.

33. MSS. shew us the various forms of the characters used in different ages, and thus enable us to judge which of them were liable to be confounded.

Houbigant, Proleg. Kennicott, Diss. 1. p. 313. Simon, V. T. 1. 1. c. 23. Wetst. Prol. c. 1. § 4, 5, 7. c. 2, 3, 4, 5.

34. From MSS. we learn what abbreviations have been at any time used ; and by knowing this, we are enabled to account for the introduction of many various readings.

Kennicott, Diss. Gen. § 25, 26. Wetst. c. 1. § 7. Michaelis, § 22. Isa. li. 4. Lowth. in loco.

35. From MSS. it appears that, both in the Hebrew and in the Greek Scriptures, numbers were expressed, not only in words at length, but also by single numeral letters, and by figures ; by which many corruptions have naturally been occasioned.

Kennicott, Diss. 1. and 2. Diss. Gen. § 27.

36. MSS. are often written with black rules, which, by confounding letters otherwise easily distinguishable, lead readers to mistake one of them for the other.

בָּרְאֵל Isa. liii. 10. " he hath put him to grief." בָּרְאֵל
"with grief." Vulg. Lowth in l. Jer. xxviii. 8.

Ken. Diss. Gen. § 54, 129, 179. p. 83. note, p. 87. note.

הַמְּלֵךְ Isa. vi. 13. Lowth in l. viii. 16. Ken. ib. c. 523.

נָזֵן Id. Diss. 1. 2 Sam. v. 1. comp. 1 Chron. xi. 1.

טָבֵן 2 Sam. xxiii. 26. comp. 1 Chron. xi. 27, Ken. Diss. 1.

כָּבֵד 1 Sam. xvii. 32. comp. 76.

גָּדֵע Josh. vii. 18, &c. comp. 70. Vat. and v. 26, and 1 Chron.

37. MSS. were generally written in continued lines, without either punctuation or any breaks between words or sentences ; by which means, letters may be readily taken from one word to another, and words from one clause or sentence to another.

Houbigant, Prol. Ken. Diss. 1. p. 313, &c. Simon, N. T. c. 33.
Wetst. c. 1. § 5, 10.

38. MSS. were often written on rolls, by misplacing which, mistakes may readily have been introduced.

Ken. Remarks on select passages in the Old Testament.

39. MSS. show the different orders in which the books of Scripture have at different times been placed ; and, by so doing, may account for some appearances, or remove some difficulties.

40. MSS. discover the groundlessness of many conjectures concerning the occasions of various readings which have been formed by learned men not much conversant with MSS.

Mill, Prol. N° 1367. Wetst. Prol. c. 1. § 7.

41. Hebrew MSS. are often written without vowel points ; and some of them retain many of the vowel letters, which are omitted in later MSS. and in the printed editions.

Simon, V. T. l. 1. c. 22. Ken. Diss. 1. p. §13.

42. Greek MSS. are generally written without accents, spirits, or the iota subscriptum.

Simon, N. T. c. 33. Wetst. c. 1. § 5.

As a companion to the foregoing, we give Dr. Gerard's opinion relative to the authority of the printed editions.

SECT. III.

The Authority of the printed Editions.

43. ALL the printed editions of the Scriptures, however many, are derived from a very few original and independent editions ; the authority, therefore, of all the printed editions resolves itself into the authority of these few ; and, in like manner, the authority of each of these few resolves itself into that of the particular MSS. from which it was printed.

44. Of the Old Testament, there are only two editions which can be considered as original ; for though there were some prior to both, they have been very rare, and little known.

45. The first is that of R. Ben Chaim ; and from it all the ordinary printed editions are in general derived ; and, consequently, the authority of them all is resolvable into that of the MSS. from which his edition was taken ; which, having been all corrected according to the Masora, as well as very late, are entitled to little more than the authority of a single MS. and that of no great antiquity.

Simon, Catalog. Edit. Bibl. Houbigant. Prol. c. 3. a. 2. Ken. Diss. 1. p. 287, 548. Diss. 2. p. 470. Diss. Gen. § 60. Walton, Pref. & Prol. 4.

46. Therefore, also, the printed editions have, all together, little more than the authority of one MS., and less authority than one MS. more ancient than those from which they were taken ; but, of more ancient MSS. than these, there are many still extant.

Ken. ib.

47. The other original edition of the Old Testament, is the Complutensian Bible, it having been in the press at the same time with the former ; but it too was taken from MSS. corrected by the Masora.

Ken. ib. & Diss. Gen. § 60. Walton, Pref. & Prol. 3. § 14.

48. Consequently, where these two editions agree, their authority is not much greater than if they had been printed from the same MS.

Ken. ib.

49. There are some variations between them ; and these are to be judged of according to the authority of the MSS. from which they were respectively taken, or by the examination of other MSS.

50. Still therefore it holds true, that the concurrence of the printed editions of the Old Testament has not great force for establishing a disputed reading, in opposition to evidence against it.

51. Of the New Testament, there are four capital editions, in some measure original and independent, from one or other of which all the rest are derived, and into the authority of which, that of them all, consequently, resolves itself.

Mill, Prol. No. 1088, &c. Wetst. Prol. c. 10, 11, 12, 13, 16.
Michael. § 33, 34.

52. The Complutensian, which is the first of these, is thought by some to have been carefully taken from a great number of MSS. and to have chiefly followed one very ancient; and by these persons its authority is highly extolled.

Mill, ib. Walton, Prol. 4. § 14, 15.

53. Others affirm that it was taken from MSS. of the 14th and following centuries, and in several instances, accommodated to the Latin version; and, consequently, that it ought to have very little authority.

Wetst. ib.

54. Till this question be determined with sufficient evidence, that edition ought to be followed with caution.

Marsh's Michael. ch. 12. § 1.

55. The second is Erasmus's,* who took his first edition from only

* An omission in the first and second editions of Erasmus gave birth to a controversy which lasted many years, and exercised the critical talents of the most distinguished European scholars.

The following is a short history of this celebrated controversy.

Erasmus omitted the first verse of the fifth chapter of John in his two first editions of the Greek Testament; for this omission he was severely censured by Stunica and Lee; the former one of the Complutensian editors. In consequence of this censure, Erasmus promised to insert the verse, provided it could be found in any one Greek MS. It was found in a Greek MS. in England, and Erasmus inserted the disputed verse in his third edition, according to his promise. The compliance of Erasmus did not, however, settle the controversy, and it still remained a bone of contention among the learned on the Continent; the following are the authors who most distinguished themselves;

In favour of the Genuineness of the Verse.

Beza	Lee
Bengel	Martin
Croft	Mill
Goetze	Seabury
Hawkins	Stephens
Horneley	Stunica
Kettner	Waterland

Against it.

Benson	Michaels
Bowyer	Newton
De Missy	Sandius
Emlyn	Sandler
Griesbach	Sitton
Le Croze	Wetstein
Le Long	

Upon the appearance of the third volume of Mr. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, the controversy was again revived in consequence of the following note.

* The three witnesses (1 John, v. 7.) have been established in our Greek testament by the prudence of Erasmus, the honest bigotry of the Complutensian editors, the typographical fraud or error of Robert Stevens, in placing

three MSS. of the Gospels, and one MS. of the other books ; and in his subsequent editions, employed a few more MSS. and made some alterations according to the Complutensian. The readings of his edition, therefore, stand on the authority of a very few MSS.

Jid. ib. Mill. ib. No. 1116—1154.

56. The next is that of Robert Stevens, who followed chiefly Erasmus's last edition, but used along with it the Complutensian, and fifteen MSS., but some of them only small fragments, and few of them very ancient ; so that the authority of his edition resolves itself, partly into the authority of the two former editions, and partly into that of his fifteen MSS.

Jid. ib. Mill. ib. No. 1155—1187. 1220—1235.

57. The fourth is Beza's, who took his edition chiefly from Stevens's third impression, with one MS. of the Gospels, and one of the Epistles, and often preferred readings supported by a single or dubious authority. Where his edition, therefore, differs from others, it has little weight. It is from his, that the common editions are taken.

Jid. ib. Mill. ib. No. 1258—1293.

58. It follows, that the readings, found in all the printed editions of the New Testament, rest on the authority of a few MSS. not always the most ancient ; and, consequently, the concurrence of these editions cannot confer great authority on the readings adopted by them, in opposition to others which appear to be well supported.

These observations are followed by others on the necessity of correcting printed editions by the manuscripts, and on the Samaritan Pentateuch.

a crotchet, and the deliberate falsehood, or strange misapprehension of Theodore Beza."

This note called forth five letters from Archdeacon Travis.

In the first letter, Mr. Travis observed that the cause of the verse being replaced by Erasmus was because it was found in a Greek MSS. in England, and that the typographical fraud or error of Stevens consisted in placing an obelus in his edition of 1550, and a semi-parenthesis at the end, in order to shew that the words *το τω μετα* were wanting in a MSS. referred to in the margin; that the Complutensian editors were right in inserting what was in every MS. they collated, and that Theodore Beza was strictly authorized in yielding to the evidence relative to the genuineness of this verse.

In the second and third letter Mr. Travis deduced proofs of its authenticity from the depositions of the Louvain editors, the declaration of Ampelotte, that he had himself seen it in the Vatican MSS. ; from the authority of councils, and from the writings of various learned authors on the subject.

In the fourth and fifth letters, Mr. Travis entered into a consideration of the objections that had been started by Sandius, Benson, Emlyn, &c.

After taking a comprehensive view of the subject, Mr. Travis strongly contended that the disputed verse was genuine.

To these letters Mr. Professor Porson replied in letters inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, in which he disputes the purity of the text. *Editor.*

In the six sections of the second chapter he traces the origin of the Hebrew and Greek languages, and the antiquity of written characters; offers some general remarks on the structure and genius of the Hebrew language, and some judicious observations relative to the long agitated question on Hebrew vowel points, and on the propriety of correcting any errors, that may have crept into the translations of the scriptures, by referring to the original languages.

CHAP. III.

The Kindred Languages.

181. **E**VERY language (says Dr. G.) may be, in many instances, illustrated, and the books written in it explained, from other languages derived from the same original, and akin to it.

182. The Hebrew language, in particular, stands in need of illustration by this means, and is capable of it; and the light hence derived, will tend directly to the explanation of the Old Testament, but indirectly likewise, to that of the Hellenistical Greek of the New.

183. The Greek, though standing much less in need of it, may, perhaps, sometimes receive illustration from other languages.

He then proceeds to state what kindred languages are useful in the study of the Scriptures, and produces examples to shew in what manner they are useful.

Versions of the Scriptures. Of these there are three kinds: 1. Such as are confined to the Old Testament. 2. Such as extend to the whole Scripture. 3. Such as are confined to a particular Book.

I. The versions of the Old Testament are confined to the Chaldee Paraphrases, the Greek and Jewish Versions, and the Samaritan versions of the Pentateuch.

The Chaldee Paraphrases originated from a custom, that obtained among the Jews after the Hebrew ceased to be their vernacular language, of subjoining an explication in Chaldaic to the Scripture read in their synagogue.

The Greek version which Dr. G. is inclined to esteem the most ancient, derived its appellation of Septuagint from its having been approved by the seventy members of the Sanhedrim. This version has the singular merit of being the principal mean by which the Hebrew language has been recovered.

From the Samaritan Pentateuch were made three versions; one in the Samaritan character, another in the Arabic, and a third in the Greek.

Modern Jewish versions, in Arabic, modern Greek, one in Spanish, and one in Persic.

II. The versions which comprise both the Old and New Testaments are the Latin, the Syriac, the Coptic, the Arabic, the Ethiopic, and the Persic, with a multitude of modern versions.

Of the 3d class, viz. those versions that extend only to particular books, Dr. G. takes no other notice than intimating their existence. On this account we consider this part of the work defective.

The use of this diversity of version is in determining the comparative truth of particular readings, in elucidating difficult passages, and correcting occasional errors in point of style, fact, or chronology.

Chap. V. Of the various kinds of Scripture composition; historic, didactic, dramatic, devotional, prophetic, elegiac, pastoral, and lyric. He then draws the attention of the student to the authors, and the periods in which the sacred books were written, the occasion on which they were composed, and the plan, scope, design, and connexion of the different parts.

Chap. VI. This chapter is more properly a companion to the second part.

Chap. VII. To illustrate the Scriptures by reference to the histories of other nations, by a display of the customs of the Hebrews and a delineation of their manners; from chronology, geography, and natural history, is one of the most important tasks as well as delightful recreations in which the human mind can possibly indulge. These subjects form the basis of the heads of the lectures given in this chapter.

Chap. VIII. In this last chapter of the first part, Dr. Gerard draws our attention to the consideration of the religious opinions, learning, and philosophy of ancient nations, and specifies the number of sects into which the Jews were divided after the captivity; these were the Pharisees, the Saducees, and the Essenes.

SECT. III.

Of the Jewish Sects and Parties.

589. The *Pharisees* were the most considerable sect, both for numbers and for influence ; but, though the multitude followed them, that title was confined to men of leisure, rank, and fortune.

Lightfoot, ib. § 2. Beausobre, ib.

590. The Pharisees acknowledged a twofold sense in Scripture, the literal and the hidden ; but principally regarded the latter ; and, in giving it, indulged themselves very much in allegories.

591. They received not only the written law, or the Scriptures, but also the unwritten, consisting of traditions, supposed to have been conveyed orally by their fathers, most of them from Moses ; reckoned these of equal authority with the Scripture ; and, by these, explained, or perverted it.

Lightfoot, in Mat. xv. 2. Beausobre, ib.

Mark vii. 3. "Traditions of the *elders* ;" because derived from their ancestors.

Mat. xxiii. 4. Mark vii. 9, 13. Luke xi. 46. "of the *Pharisees* ;" because received and inculcated by them.

592. Their traditions included, not only explications of Scripture, but also institutions and ceremonies regarding practice, founded solely upon them.

593. They affected great exactness in explaining the law, and, likewise, in observing all the ceremonies enjoined, either by it, or by their traditions ; and were ostentatious, hypocritical, and superstitious, in the observance of them.

Joseph. B. J. I. 1. c. 5. Beausobre, ib.

Acts xxvi. 5. *αριθμητοὶ διδόνειν*, "the strictest," exactest, most accurate "sect."

594. The Pharisees believed the resurrection, and future rewards and punishments.

Joseph. ib. c. 8. Beausobre, ib. Acts xxiii. 6, &c.

595. But most of them believed, at the same time, a transmigration of at least some souls into other bodies.

Joseph. Beausobre, ib.

John ix. 2. "Who did sin, this man," in a pre-existent state, "or his parents, that he was born blind ?"

596. The *Saducees* were not so numerous, nor so popular, as the Pharisees, but very considerable for their riches.

Jid. ib. Lightfoot in Mat. iii. 7.

597. It is thought by many, that the Saducees received only the books of Moses ; but others are of opinion that they acknowledged the whole of the Old Testament.

Grot. in Mat. xxii. 23. Simon, V. T. I. 1. c. 18.

Beausobre, ib.

598. They admitted only the literal and obvious sense of the Scriptures, rejecting all mystical and allegorical interpretations.

599. They received only the written law, and rejected all traditions, with the opinions and practices founded upon them.

Joseph. Ant. l. 13. c. 10. l. 18. c. 1. Beausobre ib.

600. They believed no spirit but God, denying the existence both of angels, and of human souls after death.

Beausobre, ib. Acts xxiii. 8. Mat. xxii. 23, &c.

601. *The Saducees* were thus, both in their principles, and in their practices, perfectly opposite to the Phœnicians; and a continual rivalry prevailed between them.

Joseph. Beausobre, ib. Mat. xxii. 34. Acts xxiii. 7, &c.

602. The Saducees, notwithstanding the looseness of their opinions, were often in the magistracy and the priesthood, and were remarkable for their severity and cruelty; which accounts for the bitterness of their persecution against Christians, whose doctrine they all hated, and few of them seem to have embraced.

Joseph. Ant. ib. and l. 20. c. 9. Bel. Jud. l. 2. c. 9. Beausobre, ib. Acts iv. 1. Acts v. 17, 23, &c.

603. *The Essenes* were not very numerous, and lived in retirement, associating only with one another; and, for that reason, probably, fell not in our Saviour's way.

Joseph. Bel. Jud. l. 2. c. 7. Philo. Mosheim, Hist. Eccle. sæc.

1. p. 1. c. 2. § 7, &c. Lardner, Cred. p. 1. b. 1. c. 4. § 5.

Beausobre, ib. Marsh's Michael. vol. 4. ch. 15. sect. 2, &c.

604. They rejected tradition, receiving only the Scriptures: but they set no value on the literal sense of these, but on a spiritual sense, of which they supposed that to be only an emblem; which they carried so far, as not to offer any sacrifices.

605. Their doctrine was a composition of the oriental philosophy, with the Jewish religion; and, therefore, in many particulars, bore a great resemblance to that of the Gnostics; and was, perhaps, the immediate occasion of the rise of these heretics among the Jewish converts; and, on this account, some passages of the New Testament may refer almost equally to either.

Michael. § 122—125, 136.

Col. ii. 18. Θρησκεία τῶν αγγέλων, "worshipping of angels." The Essenes were curious about, and anxious to conceal, the names of angels, and used them as mediators. Καταθετοῦσι, "deceives by subtle argument," suits their speculations, which were common to them with Gnostics, and derived from the same philosophy.

Michael. ib. Knatchbul. in loc.

606. The Essenes, reckoning all matter evil and impure, believed only the immortality of the soul, but not the resurrection of the body, which, they thought, is at present the prison of the soul, and by being reunited to it, would only defile it.

2 Tim. ii. 17, 18. "The resurrection past already." They did not deny it, like the Saducees, but allegorized it. To this they were led, v. 16. "by profane and vain babblings," the speculations and refinements of their philosophy.

Michael. § 144.

607. In consequence of the same principle concerning matter, they lived with extreme abatentiousness, using only water, and the plainest sorts of food, mortified the body by severe austeries, and either forbade marriage altogether, or permitted no view in contracting it, but continuing the species.

Philo. Joseph. Beausobre.

1 Tim. iv. 3—8, “Forbidding to marry,” as unlawful. “To abstain from meats,” excess of abstemiousness, or superstition as to sorts. “God hath created,—every creature good, nothing to be refused,” in opposition to the same practices, and the principles producing them. “Bodily exercise,” all their austeries.

Col. ii. 20—23. “Touch not, taste not, handle not.” Maxims of the Essenes and austere Gnostics. “Doctrines of men,” human refinements. “Neglecting,” afflicting “the body, which is in no esteem,” as being made of evil matter.

Knatchb. in loc.

1 Tim. v. 23. “Use a little wine;” contrasted with their notions, and insinuates a reproof of them.

608. They were, at once, a fanatical and superstitious sect, placing religion in silence and contemplation, imagining a sanctity and mysteries in numbers, rigid in their purifications, admitted only on a probation, and distinguished into different orders.

Philo. Joseph. Beausobre.

609. *The Scribes and Lawyers*, whom some have reckoned different, but without sufficient reason, were not a distinct sect, but a particular profession, for explaining the Scriptures, either in the synagogues, or in the schools; and they were, generally at least, of the Pharisees.

Cameron, in Mat. xxii. 23. Lightfoot, in Mat. ii. 4. Beausobre, ib.

“Scribes,” often joined with “Pharisees,” because they were of that sect; and often with “priests,” because many were such, and all their assistants; as, to them, explaining the law originally belonged. Mat. ii. 4.

610. Proselytes were such persons, of other nations, as had embraced the Jewish religion; and are, generally, reckoned to have been of two sorts; proselytes of the gate, who only embraced a part of it; and, proselytes of righteousness, who embraced the whole of it; though a few have denied this distinction.

Maimon. de Proselyt. Joseph. Beausobre.

In the succeeding sections he states a few of the particular opinions of the Jews, enumerates their principal authors, and informs us in what manner the ancient and modern Christian writers, with those among the Pagans may be rendered serviceable in illustrating the sacred writings.

The following extract will be found peculiarly useful to the young biblical student in directing his choice of books upon those points on which he may wish more particularly to be informed.

SECT. VII.

Of Modern Christian Writers.

674. EVER since the revival of learning, Christians have bestowed considerable attention on the Scriptures ; and, besides improved editions and versions of them, have produced many works, of several kinds, which contribute much to Scripture criticism.

675. Collections of various readings are the only means of making MSS., copies, and versions, extensively useful, by enabling those who have not access to all or many of them, to form a judgment concerning the genuine readings of Scripture ; and many such collections have been made, first, with respect to the New Testament, and, more lately, with respect to the Old.

Laurent. Valla, Annotat. Erasmus, Comment. Stevens, Nov. Test. Grotius, Comment. Hammond, Annot. Lucas Brugensis, Comment. in Evang. Walton, Polyglot. tom. 6. Curcellanus, Fell, Gerard of Maastricht, Mill, Kuster, Wetstein, Bengelius, Griesbach, in editions of the N. T. Jo. Hen. Michaelis, Houbigant, Kennicott, in editions of the O. T.

676. Most of the capital editions of the Scriptures are accompanied with prolegomena, or dissertations, which contain many critical observations, particularly concerning the true reading of Scripture, and the means of determining it ; and there are many other treatises, adapted chiefly or only to the same purpose.

Walton, Proleg. Houbigant, Proleg. Kennicott, Diss. General. Mill. Kuster. Wetstein. Griesbach, Proleg. Morin. Exercitat. Bibl. Capell. Critic. Sac. Kennicott's Dissertations and Remarks on Select Passages in the O. T. Michaelis's Introd. Marsh's Translation. Eichhorn's Introd. Campbell's Dissertations.

677. Concordances are useful, not only for readily finding particular passages of Scripture, but for comparing such as are parallel, and for discovering the meaning of words and phrases in the several places where they are used ; and there are many works of this kind adapted to the Bible, both in the original languages, and in that of the several versions.

Heb. O. T. Buxtorf. Calasio. Taylor.
Greek N. T. Stevens. Schmid. Xistus Betuleius.
70 Version. Kircher. Abrah. Trommsius.
Vulgate. Hugo Cardinal. Alberstad. Luca. Pellicani. R. & H. Stevens.
Jun. & Tremell.
English Version. Downham. Cotton. Newman. Cambridge. Cruden.

678. Commentaries are professed explications of Scripture ; and there are many such explications, either of the whole Scripture, or of particular books, by Christians of all denominations ; but which have very different degrees of merit.

679. The commentaries of Popish writers are generally filled with
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the several explications of the different Fathers, most of which are merely allegorical; or with scholastic subtleties; and some of them contain almost nothing else.

Cornelius a Lapide. Pererius. Leo Castro.

680. But many of the Popish commentators, along with the opinions of the Fathers, and a superfluity of controversial dissertations, are at pains to investigate the true and literal sense of Scripture, from the nature of the language,* the comparison of the ancient versions,† or the writings of the Rabbins,‡ or from several of these together.§

* Cajetan. Oleaster. Tostatus. Ribera. Malvenda. Mariana. Nicolaus Lyranus. Paulus Burgensis. Laurentius Valla.

† Bonfrerius. Genebrard. Bellarmin.

‡ Serarius. De Muys.

§ Titelman. Augustinus Eugubinus. Maldonatus. Estius. Gordon.

681. There are many commentaries on the Scriptures, by Protestant writers, written in very different manners: some of them show no great knowledge of the original languages, nor are very critical; but are chiefly occupied either about theological questions, or practical observations.

Luther. Calvin. Zuinglius. Gallasius. Peter Martyr.

682. Others, along with theological and practical disquisitions, give a critical explication of the sense of Scripture.

Molerus. Musculus.

683. Others confine themselves, wholly, to a critical explication of the Scriptures, and apply to it, either grammatical knowledge of the language,* the ancient versions,† the kindred languages,‡ the examination of Scripture itself,§ or the several kinds of learning, historical, rabbinical,|| classical,¶ which can be conducive to it; or several of these means together.**

* Mercerus. Fagius. Bain. Forerius. Vatablus. Masius. Codrus. Liveleius. Ainsworth.

† Wall's Critical Notes.

‡ De Dieu. Pocock. Schultens.

§ Locke. Taylor. Pearce. Benson. Brennus. Crellius. Slichtingius.

|| Munster. Lightfoot.

¶ Castalio. Casaubon.

** Drusius. Grotius. Patrick. Lowth. Hammond. Whately. Pool. Macknight. Horseley on Hosea.

684. There are many observations or dissertations on particular passages, which generally consider them with greater accuracy than commentaries on whole books, but are conducted on different principles, and executed with different degrees of skill.

Hackspan. Knatchbull.

685. There are several treatises employed in laying down general principles of criticism, or rules for the explication of Scripture.

Aria Montani præstationes. De la Haye quæst. preliminar. Sixti Senens. Bibliotheca sancta. Lindanus de optimo genere inter-

pretationis. Masii prefationes. Matth. Flacc. Illyrici Clavis scripture. Hottinger. Glassii Philolog. sacra. Lowth praelect. de sacra poesi Hebræorum. Herder's Dialogues on Hebrew Poetry. Campbell's Preliminary Dissertations and Gospels. Macknight on Gospels and Epistles.

686. There are many works written on particular subjects related to the Scriptures, and of great use for understanding them.

Usser. et Capell. sacra chronolog. Bocharti, Phaleg. et Hierozicon. Spencer de legibus Hebræorum.

We now come to Part II. which relates to the OBJECTS of Scripture criticism. These objects are to correct false readings, and to remove difficulties arising from various causes. Dr. Gerard, in order to attain this desirable end, enters into an examination of various readings.

The nature of a various reading is easily defined; the sources of it are reducible to those of chance and design; for the one, taste and ignorance in the transcriber, and carelessness in the compositor, are natural though inexcusable apologies; for the latter, apologies equally futile and frequently more malignant must be received with more caution and less complacency. Dr. Gerard's rules concerning various readings are copious, and of value.

The Second Chapter respects the explication of separate words, the combination of letters into words, their forms, flexions, and significations; the usage of nouns, verbs, participles; and the difficulties in determining the parts of speech in particular passages.

Chap. III. *On the Explication of Combinations of Words.* Irregularity in punctuation and syntax; particular idioms in Scripture language; difficulty in certain phrases; on those grammatical figures most common to all simple languages, viz. the ellipsis, pleonasm, enallage, hypallage; and metathesis: tropes and figures.

CHAP. IV.

Difficulties in the Circumstances relating to the Books of Scripture.

1086. It is not sufficient, that we understand the several words employed, and the manner of their combination into sentences and propositions; it is necessary, also, that we know how sentences and propositions are connected in periods and discourses, and be able to judge of a composition as a whole; and in this, there is often considerable difficulty, and that of several kinds.

The difficulties here pointed out are not, in our apprehension, so important, nor do they amount to that serious magnitude that the reverend author appears to imagine ; difficulties in orthography undoubtedly exist, but reference to foregoing passages will remove the greater number.

With respect to the difficulties in the plan, scope, and design of particular books, a little attention will surmount them.—The occasion on which each book was written may be generally learned from internal evidence; the period in which it was written is no farther important, than as a matter of chronology, and the name of the author of little consequence, since our ignorance in that particular does not induce us to doubt the authenticity of the work itself.

Chapters V. VI. VII. VIII. There are seeming contradictions in quotations, in historical passages, in prophecies, and in doctrine; to reason, morality, and to truth. Besides these, there are what Dr. G. styles complicated difficulties : those arising from various readings and other minor causes. The enumeration of all these difficulties occupy the pages from the fifth chapter to the end of the work.

This close we consider abrupt, and wish, since Dr. Gerard has taken such pains to point out contradictions in Scripture, that he had extended his plan so far as to reconcile them in that satisfactory manner of which they are capable.

These lectures were delivered to a class of pupils at Aberdeen, to whom the doctor addresses himself in the following manner :

THE subject which I have now brought to a conclusion, naturally leads me to recommend to you the study of the Scriptures, as your principal employment. They are the only pure sources of theological knowledge. Could we understand them perfectly, our knowledge would be complete, and free from error. If we study them with care, we cannot fail to acquire all necessary knowledge, and to escape every dangerous error. Theology, derived immediately from them, will be simple, and wholly practical. If you would understand them, read them in the original languages, and be at pains to qualify yourselves for doing so. Take the assistance of versions, but rest not in them ; compare them with one another, and with the original. Take the assistance of commentators, but follow them not implicitly. When they are so very numerous, it is astonishing that so little can be learned from them ; one copies merely from another. You may be satisfied with a few of

the best; it would be waste of time to attempt consulting them all. The best of them often dwell on what has little difficulty, or is of little moment; and points, on which you would wish most to be satisfied, you will often find passed over by them all. The best have their prejudices and nostrums; and, for supporting them, distort and wrest many passages. Often you will find light from critical essays on particular texts, when general and voluminous commentators afford you none. Let not your explications be dictated by your accidental present notions; but founded on, and tried by, well-established general principles of sound criticism. It is for assisting you in discovering these, that the view which I have given, both of the Sources and of the Objects of Scripture Criticism, is intended. Above all, fix a proper and upright aim in studying the Scriptures. Your sole aim should be, to discover the real sense of every passage, and to express it fairly and distinctly. The real sense of a passage is, not any sense which the words will bear, nor any sense which is true in itself; but only that which was intended by the writer in that particular passage. You should endeavour to exhaust the full sense of a passage, but without unduly stretching it, or finding more in it than was intended. Avoid an ostentation of learning, in explaining Scripture. Never affect certainty and decisiveness, where the sense is doubtful. Take care not to overlook the obvious meaning of texts, in searching for ingenious, far-fetched, or mystical meanings. Read the Scripture, not with a view to support your own preconceived opinions from it, or to stretch, or explain it away, so as to agree with them; but lay aside all prejudices, that, by reading it, you may perceive how far your opinions need to be corrected. Be not prepossessed in favour of any sense, merely because it is the most received, the most approved, or the most popular. Be not biased, by your particular turn and temper, to adopt the sense which is most agreeable to them. Especially reject all such loose interpretations as would favour vice. If you cannot clear up the more difficult parts of Scripture, make yourselves well acquainted with the plain parts of it; imbibe their purifying spirit, and be careful to act agreeably to them.

A general and connected View of the Prophecies relative to the Conversion, Restoration, Union, and future Glory of the Houses of Judah and Israel; the Progress and final Overthrow of the Anti-christian Confederacy in the Land of Palestine, and the ultimate general Diffusion of Christianity.
By the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B. D. Vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees. 2 vols. Rivingtons. 1808.

This work, which is dedicated to the Bishop of Durham, may be considered as a sequel to the dissertation on the 1260 years, published some time since by the same author: and is conducted on the same plan.

In the former work, Mr. Faber entered into an examination of the prophecies which relate to the whole period of the

1260 years; in this he treats principally of what he calls the *catastrophe* of the great Drama. In that work he chiefly confined himself to the prophecies of Daniel and St. John; in the present he has taken a more excursive range, and collected into one point of view, the various scattered predictions which foretel the Restoration of the *whole House of Israel*, and the final overthrow of Anti-Christ.

We shall present to our readers a summary of the contents of these volumes, with occasional specimens of Mr. Faber's style and manner.

After giving a general statement of what might be collected from prophecy relative to the subject which he proposed to discuss, he enters into the particular prophecies themselves, stating in the first place the prophecies at full length as they stand in Scripture, and then giving a commentary upon each prophecy.

The first relates to the Dispersion, Idolatry, and Restoration of the Israelites. Deut. iv. 27. 31.

II. The Calamities of the Siege of Jerusalem, the various Circumstances of their Dispersion, &c. Deut. xxviii. 15.

III. Isaiah, ii. 1. The Millennium Glory of Jerusalem.

IV. The Blindness of the Jews with respect to the Messiah, and their Preservation from entire Destruction. Isaiah, vi. 8. 13.

V. The Birth of Christ and his Second Coming—the Blessing of his Millennium Kingdom. The Restoration and Conversion of Israel, with the Exhaustion of the Mystic Nile and Euphrates, and the Overthrow of the Antichristian Sovereign of the Mystic Babylon in Palestine. Isaiah, xi. xii. xiii. xiv.

The Blessings of the Kingdom of the Messiah.

Isaiah xi. 1. And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a branch shall grow out of his roots: 2. And the Spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the Spirit of counsel and might, the Spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord; 3. And shall make him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord: and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears: 4. But with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and with equity shall he work conviction in the neck of the earth: and he shall smite the earth with the blast of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips he shall slay the wicked one.

5. And righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins. 6. The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid : and the calf, and the young lion, and the fatling together ; and a little child shall lead them. 7. And the cow and the bear shall feed together ; their young ones shall lie down together, and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. 8. And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den. 9. They shall not hurt, nor destroy, in all my holy mountain ; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters that cover the depths of the sea.

On this passage Mr. Faber has the following note:

Independent of those ancient poets, Theocritus, Virgil, and Horace, and of some of the Arabian and Persian poets, whom Bp. Lowth has noticed as depicting with similar imagery the golden age, two at least, who have written since the Christian era, have attempted to copy the beautiful strains of the Hebrew bard; Nonnus and Pope. The Messiah of the latter is well known; the classical reader will find the passage of the former, to which I allude, in the 41st book of his Dionysiacs. The following is a translation of it :

The tawny lion for a while forgot
His nature, and with wanton gambols play'd
Around the fearless ox ; the generous steed
In graceful curvets testified his joy ;
The spotted panther frolick'd near the hare ;
And close beside the wolf the blithesome kid
Rejoic'd secure, and gaily play'd at will
His wayward fancies.

VI. The Dispersion of the Jews, with the Irruption of Antichrist, at the period of their Restoration. The Character of the Maritime Nation, destined to effect the Restoration*. Antichrist's Possession of Mount Zion, his Invasion of Egypt, and the Religious Connection of Assyria, Israel, and Egypt. Isaiah, xvii. xviii. xix.

VII. The Dispersion and the Restoration of the Jews from the West; their Triumph, with the Lamentation of Judah, on account of the Treachery of Antichrist, and the Exhaustion of the Euphrates and the Nile. Isaiah, xxiv. v. vi. vii.

Yet, in the midst of his restoration by this great people, *Judah* is constrained to lament his leanness, and to complain that he has ex-

* What maritime nation is destined to effect this wonderful enterprize Mr. Faber does not in his Commentary presume to conjecture, any farther than, it is his opinion, founded on a passage in Isaiah, that it will be an *European Maritime Nation of faithful Worshippers*: in his conclusion he appears to hope that Great Britain may be that favoured Nation.

perienced treachery from the treacherous dealers. I know not why *Judah* should lament his leanness, unless it be on account of his conversion not being universal *; nor whom he can intend by the treacherous dealers, unless they be some nation remarkable in the *last days*, and even proverbial for their perfidy and treachery. This passage therefore, which is so evidently connected with the restoration of the Jews, seems to me to confirm the opinion of Bp. Horsley, that some of them in an unconverted state will join the army of *Antichrist*, and seek to regain their own country by his instrumentality. Acting, however, merely from political motives, he will soon give them reason to bewail his wanted perfidy, and their own too easy faith in his promises†.

VIII. The Dispersion and subsequent Restoration of the Jews, and the Overthrow of the Mystic Assyrian. *Isaiah, xxx.17-33.*

IX. The Desolation of the Mystic Edom. The Miracles of Christ at his First and Second Coming. *Isaiah xxxiv: 1. 17. xxxv. 1.*

Mr. Faber doubts whether this Edom can be applied to the literal Edom in the days of Nebuchadnezzar.

COMMENTARY.

" These two chapters," says Bp. Lowth, " make one distinct prophecy; an entire, regular, and beautiful poem, consisting of two parts: the first containing a denunciation of divine vengeance against the enemies of the people or Church of God; the second describing the flourishing state of the Church of God, consequent upon the execution of these judgments. The event foretold is presented as of the highest importance, and of universal concern: all nations are called upon to attend to the declaration of it: and the wrath of God is denounced against all the nations; that is, all those that had provoked to anger the defender of the cause of Zion.

* It seems most natural to understand the leanness, of which *Judah* here complains, as meaning *spiritual leanness*; agreeably to that in the Psalms, " He gave them their request, but sent leanness into their souls." Psalm vi. 18.

† The *fides Gallica* has immemorially been little less proverbial than the *fides Francica*. " *Francis familiare est ridendo fidem frangere*" (Vopisc. Procop. C. xliii. P. 237. Ed. Bipont.) " *Gens Francorum infidelis est. Si perjeret Francus quid novi faciet, qui perjurium ipsum sermonis genus potest esse non criminis.*" (Salvian. de Gub. Dei. L. iv. P. 82. Mag. Bib. Pat. 5.) " *Franci mendaces, sed hospitiales.*" (Ibid. L. 7. P. 116.) Such was the character of the ancient Franks, upon which Mr. Turner observes, " This union of laughter and crime, of deceit and politeness, has not been entirely unknown to France in many periods since the fifth century." (Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, Vol. i. P. 56.) In the more stern and energetic language of the apostle, it is predicted, that in the *last days*, the peculiar days of *Antichrist*, the days of which *Isaiah* is now speaking, there should be traitors, traitors, heady, high-minded. 2 Tim. iii. 2, 4.

" Among these, *Edom* is particularly specified. The principal pro-
 " vocation of *Edom* was their insulting the *Jews* in their distress, and
 " joining against them with their enemies the Chaldeans. Accord-
 " ingly the *Edomites* were, together with the rest of the neighbouring
 " nations, ravaged and laid waste by Nebuchadnezzar. The general
 " devastation spread through all these countries by Nebuchadnezzar,
 " may be the event which the prophet has *primarily* in view in the
 " 34th chapter: but this event, as far as we have any account of it in
 " history, seems by no means to come up to the terms of the prophecy,
 " or to justify so high-wrought and so terrible a description. And it
 " is not easy to discover what connection the extremely flourishing
 " state of the Church or people of God, described in the next chapter,
 " could have with those events; and how the former could be the
 " consequence of the latter, as it is there represented to be. By a
 " figure, very common in the prophetic writings, *any city or people,*
 " *remarkably distinguished as enemies to the people and kingdom of*
 " *God*, is put for *those enemies in general*. This seems here to be the
 " case with *Edom* and *Bozrah*. It seems therefore reasonable to sup-
 " pose, with many learned expositors, that this prophecy has a *fur-*
 " *ther view to events still future*; to some great revolutions to be
 " effected in *later times*, antecedent to the more perfect state of the
 " kingdom of God upon earth, and serving to introduce it, which the
 " holy Scriptures warrant us to expect."

" That the 35th chapter has a view beyond any thing, that could be
 " the immediate consequence of those events, is plain from every part,
 " especially from the middle of it, where the miraculous works
 " wrought by our blessed Saviour are so clearly specified, that we can-
 " not avoid making the application: and our Saviour himself has
 " moreover plainly referred to this very passage as speaking of him and
 " his works. He bids the disciples of John to go and report to their
 " master the things which they heard and saw; that the blind re-
 " ceived their sight, the lame walked, and the deaf heard: and
 " leaves it to him to draw the conclusion in answer to his inquiry,
 " whether he, who performed the very works which the prophets
 " foretold should be performed by the Messiah, was not indeed the
 " Messiah himself. And where are these works so distinctly marked
 " by any of the prophets, as in this place? And how could they be
 " marked more distinctly? To these the strictly literal interpretation
 " of the prophet's words directs us. According to the allegorical in-
 " terpretation, they may have a further view: this part of the pro-
 " phesy may run parallel with the former, and relate to the future
 " advent of Christ; to the conversion of the Jews, and their restitu-
 " tion to their land; to the extension and purification of the
 " Christian faith; events predicted in the holy Scripture, as prepara-
 " tory to it."

⁵ " The enemies of God's Church are often represented by the name of
 " some country which was remarkable for its hatred and ill usage of the *Jews*,
 " such as *Egypt*, *Babylon*, *Edom*, and *Moab*; and thus *Edom* or *Idumea* may be
 " taken here.—The words here seem to describe a more general judgment, of
 " which the destruction of *Edom* was an imperfect representation." Mr.
 Lowth's Comment on Isaiah, xxxiv. 5.

- X. The First and Second Advent. The Overthrow of Anti-Christ. The Conversion of the spiritually blind Jews, and the Denunciation against Babylon. *Isaiah, xlvi. iii.*
- XI. The Gathering both of Jews and Gentiles into the Millenian Church, and the Greatness of Israel, &c. *Isaiah, xlvi.*
- XII. The Joy and Prosperity of the Church of Judah at the Period of the Restoration. *Isaiah, liv.*
- XIII. The Spiritual Glory of the Millenian Church, the Continental Restoration of the Ten Tribes, and the Maritime Restoration of the Converted of Judah. *Isaiah, lx.*
- XIV. The Conversion of Judah and the Triumph of Christ over the Mystic Edom. *Isaiah, lxii. iii.*
- XV. The Call of the Jews and the Mystic Birth of the Jewish Nation. A Description of the Anti-Christian Confederacy, with its Overthrow. *Isaiah, lxvi.*

This confederacy, Mr. Faber, in another part of his work, makes to consist of the Roman beast under the Carlovingian head, the false prophet, or the ecclesiastical power of the Papacy and the subordinate vassal Kings of the Latin Empire. Also, a state described by Daniel, under the character of a King, that magnified himself above every God, and which is the grand contriver and director of the whole confederacy.

- XVI. The Captivity, Restoration, Conversion, and Union of Judah and Israel. The Invasion of Palestine from the North by Anti-Christ, and his final Destruction. *Jer. iii. iv. &c.*

COMMENTARY.

" Prophecy was a business, in which the intellect of man, under the controul of the inspiring Spirit, had an active share; and accordingly the composition owes much of its colouring (but nothing more) to the natural genius and taste of the writer.. And hence it is that such a variety of style is found in the works of the different authors of the Old Testament, all equally inspired. In Isaiah the transitions are remarkably sudden and bold."^{*} Jeremiah possesses less of the sublime, and is for the most part lax and diffuse in his mode of writing.[†]

* Bp. of St. Asaph's letter on the 18th chap. of Isaiah, p. 78.

+ " Jeremias, quanquam nec elegantia nec sublimitate caret, tamen utraque cedit Isaiae—In sensibus quidem aliquanto minus est elatus, in sententiis plerisque laxior et solitior." Lowth de sacra poesi. Heb. Prael. xxi.

It is generally maintained, that *the twelve first chapters of this prophet* were composed in the reign of Josiah:^{*} and they afford, I think, a sufficient degree of internal evidence to warrant the opinion, that they all constitute jointly one continued prediction. Jeremiah's natural style has led him to expand through twelve chapters, what Isaiah would probably have condensed into one or two: and he has perpetually departed from his main subject to bewail the sins of his people, or to introduce what may be termed *episodical prophecies*.^f Yet, true to his original point, he repeatedly and as it were anxiously recurs to *some tremendous invasion of Palestine from the north*.

The most compact part of the prediction, if I may so speak, is contained in the 3d and 4th chapters; and this, I apprehend, will lead us to a right understanding of the whole. Jeremiah foretels, in the 3d chapter, that, as the *house of Israel* had been led away captive in consequence of her spiritual fornication, so likewise should the *house of Judah*; that God however, would not retain his anger for ever, but that the *house of Israel*, upon her sincere repentance, should certainly be restored; that the Lord would again marry her, and at the time of her restoration would gather her lost children, one out of a city, and two out of a family; that he would give her pastors according to his own heart; that, when her children should be multiplied and increased in the land, they should no longer, as in old times, venerate the ark of the covenant, but that the ceremonial law should be entirely abolished; that, at this same period, Jerusalem should be called *the throne of the Lord*; that all nations should be gathered unto it, even unto the name of the Lord; and that they should walk no more after the imagination of their evil heart: finally, that in those days the *house of Judah* should walk with the *house of Israel*;^f that they should no longer form two distinct and rival nations; but that they should coalesce together into one; and should be brought back out of the land of the north into the land of the inheritance of their fathers.

It appears to me sufficiently evident, that the whole of this is an unfulfilled prophecy. It nearly altogether treats of the *general restoration of Israel*, as contradistinguished from the *partial restoration of Judah*. The *house of Israel* however has not yet returned: we have not yet beheld her lost children gathered, by some divine interposition, individually, one out of a city, and two out of a family: the days are not yet arrived, when she hath received pastors according to the heart of the Lord: she hath not yet so returned unto the land of her inheritance, as there to have ceased to venerate the ark of the covenant

* See Gray's Key, p. 378.

+ Thus, in chap. v. ver. 15—18, *the desolation of Judah by the Romans* is predicted.

† “*The reunion of Israel and Judah, and their joint participation of the blessings of the Messiah's kingdom, is elsewhere foretold.* (See Jerem. xxiii. 6. xxx. 3—9. Isaiah, xi. 12, 13. Ezek. xxxvii. 21, 22. Hos. i. 11. Rom. xi. 26.) And that in the latter days they shall actually return from their several dispersions, to dwell as a nation in their own land, is declared in such express terms by most of the ancient prophets, that there cannot be a doubt, I think, of its being literally fulfilled in due time.” Dr. Blayney on Jerem. iii. 18.

and the ceremonial law : the nations have not yet been gathered unto Jerusalem ; neither have they as yet ceased to walk after the imagination of their evil heart : *Judah* and *Israel* have not yet coalesced into one people. The only time, when this prophecy might be conceived to have been accomplished, was at the period of the restoration from Babylon, when several individuals of the ten tribes returned with and were mingled with the tribe of *Judah* : but (independent of such an interpretation being little better than a mere quibble,) if we consider the general tenor of it, we shall be convinced that it is impossible to refer its completion to that era. During the time which elapsed between the restoration from Babylon and the first advent of our Lord, we cannot allow the Jews to have been uniformly sed by faithful pastors ; neither had they ceased to venerate the ceremonial law ; neither were all nations gathered unto Jerusalem ; nor had they ceased to walk after the imagination of their evil heart. Hence it is plain, that the prophecy was not then accomplished ; and, if it were not then accomplished, we must look for its completion to some yet future period.

With this restoration however of *Israel* and *Judah*, which has never yet taken place, the prophet immediately connects some tremendous invasion of Palestine from the north. He mentions it in his first chapter, previous to his entering more immediately upon his main subject : he next, in his fourth chapter, unites it with his main subject : and he afterwards seems never to lose sight of it, for in the subsequent parts of his prediction he refers to it no less than three different times. What then are we to understand by this invasion from the north ? It might be thought, from the circumstance of Jeremiah's elsewhere joining the families of the north with Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, that this northern invasion meant that of the Babylonians : but the general tenor of the prophecy will scarcely warrant such an opinion. Nebuchadnezzar might indeed pour into Palestine from his northern provinces of Syria and Samaria, although his empire itself lay almost directly east of Jerusalem : but no invasion of his, from whatever quarter it might proceed, can have any relation to one, which Jeremiah immediately connects with the yet future restoration of *Israel* and *Judah*. The same remark applies with double force to the expedition of Titus against Jerusalem. He himself came, not from the north, but from the west : and with him he brought only a small body of troops ; for the main army, of which he took the command, was already quartered in Palestine and the neighbouring provinces.

Do we find then any mention made, in other collateral prophecies, of a furious attack about to be made upon Palestine from the region of the north, at the period of the restoration of *Judah*? If we do, we may reasonably conclude, that Jeremiah, treating as he does of the same period, means likewise the same northern attack.

Joel, predicting the restoration of the Jews, declares, that at the time when they are brought back to their own land they shall be violently assailed by a confederacy of many nations ; but that God will remove far from them the northern tyrant, and drive him into a land barren and desolate, with his face toward the east-sea, and his hinder part towards the utmost sea. This northern tyrant described by Joel, can be no other than Daniel's wilful king, the head of the Antichrist.

tian confederacy, who invades Palestine at the same era of the restoration, and who is destined to perish between the two seas. Such being the case, if the head of the confederacy or the wilful king be infidel France, as I have elsewhere attempted to prove, he can only be styled a northern one with reference to Judea, on account of his invading that country by land and from the north. Accordingly the infidel king, the life and soul of the whole confederacy, is plainly represented by Daniel, as conducting his expedition, not by sea, but by land.

Since then we find a northern expedition against Palestine, at the period of the restoration of Judah, clearly foretold both by Joel and Daniel with a variety of minute circumstances; and since this expedition cannot but be that of Antichrist and his associates: we must, I think, almost unavoidably conclude, that the northern invasion, so often mentioned by Jeremiah as contemporary with the restoration of Judah, is the expedition of Antichrist likewise.

The description, which Jeremiah gives of this northern invasion, perfectly accords with such a supposition. As Isaiah represents the Antichristian confederacy under the images of a bird of prey and beasts of the earth wintering and summering upon the mountains of Israel;* so Jeremiah here beholds in his vision, Antichrist or the infidel tyrant, that great destroyer of the nations,† going forth from his place to desolate Palestine, as a lion cometh up from his thicket: and, as both Isaiah and Joel depict, under symbols borrowed from the universal wreck of nature, the last dreadful struggles of Antichrist, during what Daniel terms in plain language a period of unexampled trouble; so Jeremiah exhibits to us the same tremendous events, under the very same set of hieroglyphics.‡

The sum of the whole prophecy seems to be this. That, although God had scattered both Judah and Israel, he would nevertheless restore both Judah and Israel. That after their restoration, they should become one people, worshipping God in spirit and in truth, not in the ceremonial observances of the law. That the Lord would surely pluck them out of the hand of those, who had so long trodden their portion under foot; and, although he might suffer their enemies, the northern confederacy, to prevail for a season, he would at length overthrow that confederacy, and utterly break its strength for ever. That nevertheless, if such as escaped in the day of

* Isaiah, xviii. 6.

† St. John speaks of this same monster and his popish associates, as being those who destroy the earth, but whom God was about to destroy in their turn during the blast of the third woes-trumpet (Rev. xi. 18.) Precisely the same language is used by Isaiah, in speaking of the typical king of Babylon; by whom, as I have already attempted to shew, we must understand the great Antichrist of the last ages. "He, who smote the people in wrath with a continual stroke, he, that ruled the nations in anger—How art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!—Is this the man, that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms, that made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof?" Isaiah, xiv. 6, 19, 16, 17.

‡ Compare Isaiah, xxiv. 19—23. and Joel, ii. 30, 31. with Jerem. iv. 23—26.

God's controversy with the nations would diligently learn the ways of his people, they should then be built up in the midst of his people. And that finally, when the Lord had poured out his wrathful indignation on Antichrist and his rebellious associates, Jerusalem should be called the *throne of the Lord*, and all nations should be gathered unto it.

- XVII. The Idolatry of the Israelites in the Land of their Dispersion. Their Restoration by Sea and Land, with the General Conversion of the Gentiles. *Jer. xvi.*
- XVIII. A Denunciation against those who have tyrannized over Israel, &c. *Jer. xxxiii.*
- XIX. The certainty of the Restoration of Israel, and the happy state subservient to it. *Jer. xxx. xxxi.*
- XX. The Desolation of the Mystic Edom. Compare this with prophecy IX.
- XXI. Compare this with VII. and XXII.
- XXII. The long Sufferings of the Jews in the course of their Return. *Ezekiel, xx. 38.*
- XXIV. The Overthrow of the Mystic Tyre. *Ezekiel, xxvi.*
- XXV. The Dispersion of Israel through the Tyranny of their Shepherds, at whose Hands God will require his People.—The Opposition of the uncontroverted to the converted a Proof that the uncontroverted will be restored by Anti-Christ. The Political Revival and final Union of Israel and Judah, with the Overthrow of Gog and Magog at the end of the Millennium. *Ezek. xxxiv. v. and vi.*
- XXVI. Descriptive Character of the Powers that will compose the Anti-Christian Confederacy. The Progress of Anti-Christ to Palestine, his Overthrow there, and the Restoration of Judah during a Time of great Trouble at the close of 1260 Years. *Dan. ii. vii.—Rev. xiii. xvii.—Dan. xi. xii.—Rev. xvi. xviii.*
- XXVII. The Restoration of Israel, and their Instrumentality in Converting the Gentiles. The State of the Jews in the Days of their Dispersion. *Hosea, i. ii. iii.*
- XXVIII. The Captivity and final Political Removal. *Hosea, v. vi.*
- XXIX. The Successive restoration of Judah and Israel. *Hosea, xi.*
- XXX. Compare Prophecy VII.

XXXI. Irruption of Anti-Christ into Palestine, and his Destruction there. Compare Prophecy XXVI. General effusion of the Holy Spirit. A Description of the Overthrow of the Confederated Nations at the Period of the Restoration of Judah. Joel, i. ii. iii.

XXXI. The Dispersion of the Jews and the Occupation of their Country by Foreign Enemies, with their Triumph over the Mystic Edom. Amos, viii. ix.

XXXIII. Compare Prophecy XIX.

XXXIV: The Glories of the Millennium Church, with the Mystic Birth of the Jewish Nation. Christ protects the Converted Jews, and destroys the Mystic Assyrian, with the instrumentality of the Jews in the Conversion of the Gentiles. Micah, iv. v.

COMMENTARY.

Micah begins this prophecy with predicting, in terms similar to a parallel passage in Isaiah, *the glories of the Millennium kingdom of Christ*.

He declares, that, after God had judged among the people, and rebuked the nations, war and destruction should be no more ; but that every one should dwell peaceably with his neighbour.

He then proceeds to enter into particulars. He foretells *the general restoration of Israel*; and, addressing himself to *the mystic daughter of Zion*, he calls upon her to be in travail, and to bring forth the mighty multitude of her sons.* Though she has long gone out of her city, and has been led away captive into the dominions of *the Roman Babylon* ; † yet even there the Lord will convert her and deliver her, and will redeem her from the hand of her enemies.

He next directs our attention to another particular, with which the period immediately preceding the Millennium will be marked. While *the daughter of Zion* is returning into her own land, many nations, ignorant of the counsel of the Lord, shall league themselves against her. But this confederacy of *Antichrist* God will gather together to Armageddon, ‡ as sheaves of corn are gathered into the floor. Then will he call aloud to *the daughter of Zion* to arise and thresh, and to beat in pieces many people : then will he make her horn iron, and her hoofs brass : then will he devote unto the Lord with a curse of utter destruction the substance of those, who have themselves proclaimed an anathema against their opponents. *Antichrist* wars under the pretext of religion. He goeth forth, as we learn from Daniel, to devote with a curse many to utter destruction. But this curse of extermination will be retorted upon himself : and he will perish with his assembled multitudes at Megiddo ; which St. John, to denote the same circum-

* Compare Isaiah, xxvi. 17. and lxvi. 7—12.

+ The literal Babylonian captivity can only be meant in an inchoate sense, for *the daughter of Zion* has never yet arisen and threshed her enemies.

† Rev. xvi. 16.

stance that Micah here alludes to, forms into the compound word *Armageddon*, or the *cursing to extermination at Megiddo*. Against this enemy, who will lay siege to Jerusalem, who will even be permitted to take it, and who will smite with the rod of tyrannical oppression the *tribes of Israel*, the *daughter of Zion* is called upon to gather herself in troops.

It is now necessary however, that the prophet should go back to the times of the *first advent*, in order to bring upon the stage that mighty deliverer who alone is able to tread the wine-press of God's indignation. He foretells, that, although the goings forth of the Messiah have been from everlasting, the place of his earthly nativity should be the small town of Bethlehem.* The divine ruler cometh to his own, and his own receive him not. Therefore will he give them up to be led away captive by their enemies, till the time when the *daughter of Zion* shall travail, and bring forth a whole nation at once; or till that mystic birth of the *restored Jewish people* shall take place, which the prophet had already announced. Then shall the remnant of Christ's brethren according to the flesh return unto the *children of Israel*, and form with them only one nation. Their once rejected Redeemer shall be their king. He shall feed his flock in the strength of the Lord. And such shall be the increase of the Church in the happy age of the Millennium, that he shall be great unto the ends of the earth, and all people shall flow unto his holy mountain.

Messiah however will be revealed, not only to be peace unto his people, but likewise to be a terror unto his enemies. When the mystic Assyrian, the *Antichristian head of the Roman Babylon*, shall enter into the land of Palestine; when he shall tread down its palaces, and plant the curtains of his tents between the seas in the glorious holy mountain: then will the Lord suddenly go forth in his anger, and deliver his chosen from the hand of their oppressors; then shall the *wilful king* come to his end, and none shall be able to help him. The tyrant of Babylon, that shook whole kingdoms, and that made the world as a wilderness, shall in his turn feel the avenging arm of God. For the Lord will surely break the *Assyrian* in his land, and upon the mountains of Israel tread him under foot; so that his yoke shall depart from the sons of *Jacob*, and his burden from off their shoulders.†

It appears both from the present prophecy, and from others which are parallel to it, that, although the overthrow of the *Antichristian faction* will be chiefly miraculous, yet it will partly be effected by the instrumentality of the *Jews* themselves. The *daughter of Zion* is to thresh and beat in pieces the nations that are assembled against her: and the remnant of *Jacob* is to be in the midst of the people as a lion among the beasts of the forest, as a young lion among the flocks of sheep; treading down and tearing in pieces, so that none can deliver.‡

* It is not unworthy of notice, that the Chaldee Paraphrast expressly applies this prophecy to the Messiah, just as the chief priests and scribes (Matt. ii. 3—6) rightly interpreted it to Herod. "Et tu, Bethlehem-Ephrata,—ex te coram me prodibit Christus."

† Compare Isaias, xiv. 6, 16, 17, 25, and Comment. on Prophecy V.

‡ "The former verse (Micah. v. 1.) described the benefits, which the converted Jews should bring to those *Gentiles* that were disposed to embrace

Who are meant by *the seven shepherds and the eight anointed men*, that are represented as going forth to fight the battles of *Israel*, and to waste with the sword the land of the *figurative Assyrian*, it is impossible now to determine with any degree of precision, and therefore it would be a vain waste of time to indulge in the fruitlessness of conjecture : the accomplishment of the prophecy itself can alone explain this part of it.

It is worthy of observation, that *the remnant of Jacob* are not only to be in the midst of the nations as a lion among the beasts of the forest, and as a young lion among the flocks of sheep ; but they are likewise to be in the midst of many people as the dew from the Lord, as showers upon the grass, that tarry not for man, nor waiteth for the sons of men. This accords with those prophecies which declare, that *the converted Israelites* will be greatly instrumental in spreading the light of the Gospel through distant nations,* and that they will be made as it were the seed of the Millennium church. *Dew from the Lord*, and *showers upon the grass*, typify the graces and doctrines of the *Holy Spirit*.† Hence I think, that *the diffusing of the remnant of Jacob* (after their restoration and conversion, be it observed) in the *midst of many people*, like dew and gentle showers, must mean precisely the same as the promise, that *they should be sown among the nations* : that is to say, they should be the seed of the church ; they should diffuse to the very ends of the earth the graces and doctrines of the *Holy Spirit*. Yet, as the dew and showers tarry not for man, nor wait for the sons of men ; so will not the Spirit of God always strive with man, nor wait for his acquiescence beyond a certain limited period. In the morning of the great day of Millennium, *the converted Israelites* are as dew and gentle rain among the people. As the day advanced towards noon, the dew and the rain are gradually dried up ; and the watered vineyard of the Lord is reduced within narrower limits. In the evening, as we are taught by *Ezekiel* and *St. John*, *the daring confederacy of Gog and Magog* makes its appearance.

The concluding verse teaches us, that, during the happy period of the Millennium, and after the Lord had executed his vengeance upon the nations, all wars and tumults should cease. Every fortified city and every strong hold should be destroyed ; the land of *Israel* should be a land of unwalled villages ; the people should dwell without walls, and having neither gates nor bars ; and the Lord should cut the spear in sunder, and burn the chariot in the fire. With this freedom from war

the Gospel : this (ver. 8.) instructs us, how terrible adversaries they will prove to such as persist in their enmity to them and to the truth. Comp. Obad. 18, 19. Zech. xii. 6." Mr. Lowth in loc.

* "That remnant," says Mr. Lowth, "shall be the instruments of converting those Gentiles among whom they live ; and thereupon may fitly be represented by the dews and rains, which come down from heaven, and are the means of making the earth fruitful."

† "Rain, if not immoderate, and dew, and living water, for the graces and doctrines of the Spirit ; and the defect of rain, for spiritual barrenness" (Sir Isaac Newton's Observ. on Dan. p. 19.) "A church is made a wilderness and a parched land, when the living waters of the Spirit are withheld." Bp. Horatius's Hosea, p. 5.

there should likewise be a freedom from all idolatry, and from every superstitious practice that is an abomination to God. The vanities, that have so long bewildered erring mortals, should then be abolished ; and true religion alone should flourish.

XXXV. Lamentation of the Dispersed Church, with a Promise of her Restoration. Micah, vii. 1.

XXXVI. The Sacking of Jerusalem by the Romans. The Destruction of the Mystic Nineveh. The Prevalence of Pure Religion, and the instrumentality of some great Maritime Nation in Restoring the Jews. Compare Proph. VII.

XXXVII. The various Dispersions of Israel by Four Kingdoms of the Gentiles, the Miraculous Overthrow of Antichrist, and the final Restoration and Prosperity of the Jews. Zech. i.

XXXVIII. Compare Proph. XXVII.

XXXIX. The Instrumentality of Judah in the Overthrow of Antichrist. The Restoration and Office of Joseph in Converting the Gentiles. The Fate of Egypt and Assyria. Zech. x.

XL. The Manifestation of Messiah to destroy Antichrist, and the Extermination of the False, with the Prevalence of the True Religion. The Nature of the Plague with which the Faction of Antichrist will be afflicted, and the Part which Judah will act, with his final Conversion and Prosperity, &c. Zech. xii. iii. iv.

xiv. 1. Behold, the day of the Lord cometh, and thy spoil shall be divided in the midst of thee. 2. For I will gather all nations against Jerusalem to battle : and the city shall be taken,* and the houses rifled, and the women ravished : and half of the city shall go forth into captivity, and the residue of the people shall not be cut off from the city.

* *The city shall be taken.*] I cannot but think the opinion adopted by some, that *the sacking of Jerusalem by the Romans* is here intended, very incongruous with the whole tenor of the prophecy. When the city was taken by Titus, not merely *half* of the inhabitants were made captive, and the other *half* left ; but the *whole nation* was dispersed, insomuch that *none* were left except a few stragglers compared by Isaiah to the gleanings of the vintage. So again : immediately after *the sacking of Jerusalem*, here predicted by Zechariah, the Lord will go forth and fight against those very nations which had just taken it. *Judah* likewise will fight against them ; agreeably to the former declaration of the prophet, that God would make *Jerusalem* a *cup of trembling* and a *burdensome stone* unto all the peoples.

XLI. The Restoration of the Jews at the close of the Times of the Gentiles. Luke xxi. 20. 24.

XLII. The Restoring of the Kingdom of Israel. Acts, i. 6.

XLIII. The present Rejection and final Conversion of the Jews, when the fulness of the Gentiles shall have come. Romans, xi.

XLIV. The Visible Manifestation of Christ to Confound Anti-christ. Rev. i. 7.

The above summary enables the reader to form his own opinion as to the importance of the present work; it also puts him in possession of the various Propheecies relating to the Conversion, Restoration, Union, and future Glory of the Houses of Judah and Israel, with References to the places in Scripture, where those Prophecies are to be found.

Dr. Faber sums up the whole in the following manner:

Such are the various prophecies which treat of *the restoration of Israel and the overthrow of Antichrist*, and such are the conclusions which I have thought myself warranted in deducing from them. It is obvious, that in expounding Scripture we must not make some parts of it contradict others. This is the principle, on which I have proceeded in the present work; and it is the only principle by which a consistent interpretation can be produced. Some prophecies teach us, that *the children of Israel* will be restored in a converted state; others, that they will be restored in an unconverted state: some, that they will be restored contemporaneously with the last expedition of *Antichrist*; others, that they will be restored after his overthrow and in consequence of the tidings of it which will be carried among all nations by such as escape from that great catastrophe: some, that they will be restored by the instrumentality of *a maritime nation of faithful worshippers*; others, that they will be restored by the instrumentality of *a tyrannical power which officiously intermeddles in the concerns of its weaker neighbours*, and of which Ashur or Babylon was a type: in

that had gathered themselves together to besiege it. It is superfluous to observe, that no such events followed *the sacking of Jerusalem by the Romans*. In short both the whole tenor, and the whole chronology, of the prophecy compel me to suppose, that Zechariah is here speaking of *the same taking of Jerusalem by Antichrist*, that Daniel so plainly foretells when he declares, that that great enemy of God, who is to come to his end, shall plant the curtains of his tents between the seas in the glorious holy mountain.

"It is impossible," as Dr. Blayney justly observes, "to reconcile these words '*the rest of the people shall not be cut off from the city*' with the state of facts at the time when Jerusalem was taken by the Romans. For at that time we are well assured by Josephus, who was an eye witness, not only *all* that were in the city were either slain or made captives, but also the city itself was razed to the ground, so as to leave no vestige of an habitation. How then could there be a residue not cut off from the city? And, if there has been no capture since, to which these words can be applied, we must look forward to futurity for the completion of the prophecy."

short, some, that they will be restored in a time of unexampled trouble, and that they will suffer very severely as their forefathers did during their exodus from Egypt; others, that they will be restored in much joy and tranquillity, and will be brought back with great honour by the nations among which they are dispersed. These different matters appear at first sight contradictory: and yet, since they are all foretold by the same spirit of God, they all rest upon the same divine authority. We must therefore believe that they will all come to pass. Hence a commentator cannot be uselessly employed, who endeavours to remove their apparent contradiction, and to exhibit them as perfectly harmonizing with each other.

If we adopt the scheme, which I have attempted to establish in the preceding pages, this contradiction undoubtedly *will* be removed; and, whether I be right in *every* particular or not, it will at least have been shewn, that each prediction is capable of receiving its full accomplishment without jarring with other seemingly opposite predictions. Thus, in interpreting these various prophecies, there is no inconsistency in supposing that *Judah* will be restored contemporaneously with the *Antichristian expedition*, and that *Joseph* and his brethren of the *ten tribes* will be restored subsequently to it; that *Judah* will be restored partly in a converted and partly in an unconverted state, partly by *some great maritime power* and partly by *Antichrist*; that, being thus restored in the midst of wars and tumults, he will suffer very severely; and that the *ten tribes*, being restored *after* the downfall of *Antichrist* and consequently *after* the ceasing of those wars and tumults, will return in peace and tranquillity to the land of their fathers. I presume not indeed to say, that my interpretation must in *all* points be necessarily the true one, for *positive* knowledge can only spring out of the event: but this I certainly will say, that the different prophecies themselves are in no wise inconsistent, because even *before* their accomplishment they are capable of being reduced to perfect harmony.

The subject is a very awful one, particularly in times like the present, when the judgments of God are so manifestly abroad in the earth. My wish has been to turn the attention of *all*, both *Christians* and *Jews*, to those predictions which I have collected together, and upon which I have commented: for *all* are most deeply concerned in their accomplishment. I may add, that *we* of this great protestant maritime nation are peculiarly interested; for it certainly is not impossible, that we may be the *messenger-people* described by *Isaiah* as destined to take a very conspicuous part in the conversion and restoration of *Judah*. Hitherto we have been preserved, a column in the midst of surrounding ruins. While mighty empires totter to their base, and while *Antichrist* advances with rapid strides to his predicted sovereignty over the enslaved kings of the Roman earth; *we*, through the blessing of divine Providence, have attained to a pitch of naval preëminence unknown and unexampled in former ages. Such being our present circumstances, it is no less our interest as politicians, than our duty as Christians, to endeavour, each according to our opportunity and measure, to promote the conversion of the *house of Judah*. Whatever may be our success, and whether we be the predicted messenger-people or not, of *this* at least we may assure ourselves, that no labour of love, undertaken for the sake of extending Christ's spiritual kingdom,

will be unrequited by our divine master. Should this work be made instrumental through the blessing of God in opening the eyes of a single *individual* of the lost sheep of the house of Israel, the author will not have laboured in vain.

I cannot conclude with greater propriety than in the words of Bp. Newton.

" *The Jews* were once the peculiar people of God: and as St. Paul saith, *Hath God cast away his people? God forbid.* We see, that after so many ages they are still preserved by a miracle of Providence a distinct people: and why is such a continual miracle exerted, but for the greater illustration of the divine truth, and the better accomplishment of the divine promises, as well those which are yet to be, as those which are already fulfilled? We see that the great empires, which in their turns subdued and oppressed the people of God, are all come to ruin; because, though they executed the purposes of God, yet that was more than they understood: all that they intended was to satiate their own pride and ambition, their own cruelty and revenge. And, if such hath been the fatal end of the enemies and oppressors of the Jews, let it serve as a warning to all these, who at any time or upon any occasion are for raising a clamour and persecution against them. They are blameable no doubt for persisting in their infidelity after so many means of conviction; but that is no warrant, or authority, for us to proscribe, to abuse, injure, and oppress them, as Christians of more zeal than either knowledge or charity have in all ages been too apt to do. *Charity is greater than faith:* and it is worse in us to be cruel and uncharitable, than it is in them to be obstinate and unbelieving. Persecution is the spirit of *Papery*; and in the worst of popish countries the Jews are the most cruelly used and persecuted: the spirit of *Protestantism* is toleration and indulgence to weaker consciences. Compassion to this unhappy people is not to defeat the prophecies: for only wicked nations were to harrass and oppress them; the good were to shew mercy to them; and we should choose rather to be the dispensers of God's mercies, than the executioners of his judgments. Read the 11th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans; and see what the great apostle of the Gentiles, who certainly understood the prophecies better than any of us can pretend to do, saith of the infidelity of the Jews. Some of the Gentiles of his time valued themselves upon their superior advantages; and he reproves them for it, that they, " who were cut out of the olive-tree which is wild by nature, and were grafted contrary to nature into a good olive-tree, should presume to boast against the natural branches: but what would he have said, how would he have flamed and lightened, if they had made religion an instrument of faction, and had been for stirring up a persecution against them? We should consider, that to them we owe the oracles of God, the scriptures of the New Testament as well as the Old; we should consider that the glorious company of the apostles and the godly fellowship of the prophets were Jews; we should consider, that of them as concerning the flesh Christ came, the Saviour of the world: and surely something of kindness and gratitude is due for such infinite obligations. Though they are now broken off, yet they are not utterly cast away. Because of unbelief, as St. Paul argues, they were broken off, and thou standest by faith;

" be not highminded; but fear. There will be a time, when they will
 " be grafted in again, and again become the people of God; for, as the
 " apostle proceeds, *I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant*
 " *of this mystery (lest ye should be wise in your own conceits) that*
 " *blindness in part has happened to Israel, until the fulness of the*
 " *Gentiles be come in; and so all Israel shall be saved.* And which
 " (think ye) is the most likely method to contribute to their conver-
 sion, which are the most natural means of reconciling them to us
 " and our religion, prayer, argument, long-suffering, gentleness, good-
 ness; or noise and invective, injury and outrage, the malice of some,
 " and the folly and madness of more? They cannot be worse than
 " when they crucified the Son of God, and persecuted his apostles:
 " but what saith our Saviour? *Father, forgive them, for they know*
 " *not what they do:* what saith his apostle St. Paul? *Brethren, my*
 " *heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be*
 " *saved.* In conformity to these blessed examples our church hath
 " also taught us to pray for them; and how can prayer and persecu-
 tion consist and agree together? They are only pretended friends to
 the church, but real enemies to religion, who encourage persecution
 " of any kind. All true sons of the church, all true Protestants, all
 " true Christians, will, as the apostle adviseth, *put away all bitterness,*
 " *wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil-speaking, with all malice;*
 " *and will join heart and voice in that excellent collect—Have mercy*
 " *upon all Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics, and take from them*
 " *all ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of thy word: and*
 " *so fetch them home, blessed Lord, to thy flock, that they may be*
 " *saved among the remnant of the true Israelites, and be made one fold*
 " *under one shepherd, Jesus Christ our Lord.**

*Free and Impartial Thoughts on the Dangers to be apprehended
 from the Increase of Sectaries in this Kingdom, and the
 Evils arising from the want of Places of Worship for
 the Lower Orders of the Community. By a Cordial Appro-
 ver of the Doctrines, and well-wisher to the Prosperity of
 the Church of England. London. Taylor and Hessey.*

These thoughts appear to be the sentiments of a man, who
 is really what he pretends to be, viz. a well-wisher to the
 prosperity of the Church of England.

The liberality of the Church of England is one of its
 highest boasts. In the social intercourse of society, in the
 respective dealings between man and man, and in the exer-
 cise of its benevolence, no distinction is made as to profes-
 sion or opinion. The man of business is as upright and as
 honourable in his transactions with a Jew, a Baptist, a Mc-

* Bp. Newton's Dissert. viii. 5.

thodist, or any other order of dissenters, as with persons of his own persuasion. The integrity he imbibes from the sacred doctrines of genuine Christianity allows no compromise with his Conscience: Is it thus with the Fanatic, or the Methodist? the writer of these thoughts shall answer the question.

I know of no policy to promote a man's temporal interests more likely to be attended with success, than an adoption of the fervid doctrines of methodism. Become a zealot in the cause of the sect, you have instantly an army of undaunted champions in your favour. Be your profession what it may, you instantly possess skill, excellence, honour, integrity, and every good quality that can recommend a person to notice and protection. By their numbers and arts, enthusiasts have filled the pulpits of some of the city churches with afternoon lecturers, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of rectors and vicars. They are most earnest, indefatigable, and persevering canvassers for each other in all elections. Their vehement desire to make proselytes incites them to assail men, not only by holding out prospects of future happiness and glory, as inducements to bring them over to their cause; but also by a vigorous promotion of their secular good. As a proof of their unremitting energy in advancing the interests of a favourite candidate *per fas et nefas*, let the contested election of a rector in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, be adduced. Every mercenary art was employed, every untruth devised, every malevolent passion called forth, that could disgrace a violent competition for a seat in parliament for the extensive county of York, or the populous city and liberties of Westminster. Confusion and clamour, evil-speaking and slander, were the order of the day. All candour and impartiality were entirely banished. They who pretend, in a peculiar manner, to be the followers of the meek, the benevolent, and crucified Jesus, became riotous, turbulent, venal, and unjust, manifesting too clearly, the spirit they are of, and the danger that would accrue from committing power into their hands,

The following does honour to the writer.

The more I consider our church-service, the more I feel its beauty, rectitude, and tendency to produce good effects. We, with the methodists, or gospel preachers, as they are called, equally acknowledge the necessity of divine assistance to new-mould our stubborn wills and affections, and to work in us what is pleasing to our Maker: but we insist, that the grace of God must not expend itself in rapturous feelings, inward calls, &c. but lead to reformation and amendment; and that a Christian is to be distinguished as such; not by ecstacies, &c. known only to himself, but by the bright shining of his light in a virtuous and religious demeanour. Away with the follies of imagination! let us have useful results. If we are Christians, let us be so, not in fancy or word only, but also in deed. Why do Calvinistic methodists form a schism, and dissent from our Church—because we do not assert the necessity of faith and grace? We assert them in a most forcible manner. We, however, prefer substance to shadow; reality

to empty appearance. "Prove," say we, "your faith by your works."—"We prove," say they, "our faith by our sensible and joyous perceptions of the Holy Ghost in our hearts." Our test is established by Christ himself: "Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit." Their test has no authority, either in reason or Scripture. Persons, who are the dupes of their own extravagant fancies, undervalue our liturgy, as cold and jejune, and ascribe the reveries of their visionary teachers to inspiration.—Absurd notions! Instead of treating our liturgy in this unworthy manner, much advantage would arise from their reading Biss's "Beauty of Holiness," "the works of Comber, &c." They would find sense, which they never discovered, and be ashamed of their folly and arrogance, in despising what they never comprehended. Into methodist-meetings (where the church-service is read), the deluded enthusiasts enter at all parts of the prayers, and are very little attentive to them; but bestow all their regard upon the sermon.* Let us ask them, what does public worship consist in, but declarations of the almighty power, infinite goodness, and wisdom of our Creator; in petitions for blessings for ourselves, and intercessions for others; in adoration, thanksgiving, and praise? How admirably are all these points attended to in our liturgy! It opens with sentences declarative of the mercy of our heavenly Father, of his constant disposition to pity and forgive his offending creatures, upon their being really penitent. The exhortation follows; and that most affectionately prays and beseeches us to be sensible of the compassion of Almighty God, of our own unworthiness, and need of repentance and amendment. In the confession, we acknowledge ourselves to be what we all are—supplicants for mercy, not claimants of justice; and, in the absolution, from the mouth of the minister, a promise of forgiveness for what is past, and a reconciliation with God, for his merits, who died for our salvation, are pronounced to us, if we embrace the terms on which we may be restored to the divine favour. What an admirable strain of devotion runs through those divine hymns, and Psalms!—how fitted are they to the circumstances, and how feelingly do they speak to the hearts, of the afflicted and the penitent!—nay, how admirably adapted are they to convey the praises of the grateful to the inexhaustible fountain of good! The lessons are select chapters of that word which has God for its author, and "are useful for doctrine, for exhortation," &c. The Te Deum, the Jubilate, &c. are warm and exalted strains of adoration and praise, which raise the affections above all mean and low, all selfish and sordid sentiments, and fill the soul with the glory and greatness of its Creator. What a system of devotion is contained in our collects and litany! There you will find deprecations of the divine wrath, entreaties for ourselves, and supplications for others. In short, it would be entering into far too extensive a field, were I to express all the just commendations of our liturgy, which occur to my thoughts. I admire, I venerate it. What a depravity of the human intellect, what a viciousness of taste, does it argue, to be insensible of all the beauties and excellencies of this admirable composition, and to admire

* To use their low and buffoon-like phrases, they call the prayers the broth, and the sermon the meat.

the vagaries, inconsistencies, dreams, and nonsense, of illiterate declaimers! How much is rational piety superior to flights of fancy!—An absurd enthusiast has been heard to declare, in that cathedral of methodism, Tottenham-Court Road chapel, ‘that he never uttered a prayer, “in the whole course of his life, for which he did not deserve to be condemned to all eternity by a just and holy God.” If our sincerest devotions merit such indignation, of what must profane oaths and blasphemous imprecations be deserving? As Bishop Burnet observes, something of the man of human imperfection enters into all we do: but could a just and benevolent God expect from us what we are not able to perform, or punish us for not accomplishing what we have not ability to effect? It is shocking to hear the extravagant assertions of those enthusiasts.—In respect to sincere and good men, who, after studying the scriptures with diligence and right intentions, and the exertion of every means in their power to know and understand the doctrines of God’s word, yet from very different notions from those which we of the Established Church hold; every degree of candour and charitable regard is to be shown them. We are to argue upon disputed points with mildness and moderation: ridicule or opprobrious expressions are totally improper. Sincere, though, as we think, erroneous men are no doubt favoured by Almighty God, and “let not us condemn what God hath not condemned.”

We were also much pleased with the following passage:

We have seen the happy effects which have resulted from giving the poor in Scotland a good, I mean a religious education. They are, in general, a sober, temperate, orderly set of people, industrious in their several occupations, and have ideas of their Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier. I am happy to hear that schools are opened in St. George’s, Mary-le-bone, and other parishes, for the instruction of the lower orders of society. Let their education be restricted to plain and useful learning; let order and decorum be enforced; let children be diligently trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and, under God, the happiest effects may be expected. At all events, the poor cannot be deteriorated, and great hopes may be entertained of their being reformed. I know, that the desire of rising to a superior rank; I know, that a disinclination to discharge the more laborious duties of life, have been the consequences, sometimes, of educating the inferior ranks of the community; I know, that there is not a stronger symptom of the decay of all good principle and right thinking, than that eager wish which pervades all orders to free themselves from what are considered as servile or degrading offices.

It has been asked, If we go on elevating ourselves above our proper stations a century longer, in the way which we have done these last twenty years, whom shall we find that will engage in toilsome pursuits? I know that there is but too much foundation for such surmises: yet let it be considered, that if the minds of all the poor were seasoned with principles of Christian humility, and if they were all educated in the manner recommended, then education would cease to be that mark of distinction which it at present is, and they would comply with necessity, and betake themselves to the plough, the hammer, and the spade, contentedly, as they do in Scotland.

We come now to a part of this gentleman's work, which deserves the utmost attention ; we wish we were enabled to invalidate his testimony ; but the evil he complains of does certainly exist, and it is an evil of the greatest magnitude ; we recommend, therefore, the correction of it in the most serious manner, to the interference of the legislature. In many populous places, Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield for instance, the parish churches will not contain above one-third of the population ; in Sheffield, there are but two parish churches, and yet the town contains 13,314 inhabitants.

In Leeds, there are but five churches and chapels, with a population of 53,162 ; and in Manchester there are but five parish churches, and a population of 70,409.

We are concerned to bear witness to the truth of similar disproportionate accommodation in this metropolis.

If from the city we direct our attention to the west end of the town, the want of accommodation for the poor in our places of worship, is most lamentable. To begin with the largest, the most opulent, and the most numerously inhabited parish in the metropolis or its environs ; a parish in which, perhaps, there are nearly three thousand interments, with a proportionate number of births, marriages &c. every year. The living, the curacy, or whatever it is called, of Mary-le-bone, is the best piece of preferment in London. What is the church attached to this monstrous, overgrown parish ? A place more resembling a dovecot, or pigeon-house, than a church. Yet in this church, small, and otherwise incommodeous, as it is, with an aisle in which two persons cannot conveniently meet and pass each other, with a diminutive altar, funerals, christenings, churchings, and marriages are performed, to the exclusion and defiance of every thing that is venerable, every thing that is decent, every thing that is proper. Within the narrow precincts of this confined and puny building, it is not uncommon to see ten or a dozen dead bodies laid across the pews, six or seven women just recovered from a situation which requires the most delicate attention, and when any spectacle that impresses melancholy ideas upon the mind, may be of the greatest injury ; the same number of children, with their sponsors, gossips, nurses, &c. all huddled together, and presenting a scene of confusion and irreverence, that cannot be expressed ; the cries of infants, the tears of relatives mourning their departed friends, and the joyful countenances of the attendants on the young Christians, as they are called, with those most decorous of all characters, undertakers and their men, form such a groupe, such a motley mixture of those who are just gone out of the world and those who are just come into it, of those who weep and those who rejoice, as description, nay, even imagination, cannot reach : the spectacle must be seen, to be conceived.

This apology for a church cannot afford the smallest accommodation for the poor ; nay, it has not even standing room. Take the chapels

Into the account in this vast parish : they are all intended for the opulent, and very well filled by the higher orders of society. They are all, however, venal ; all speculations. You must pay, and pay handsomely, to be seated in them. Many of those chapels have a railing and gate across the middle aisle, to exclude the lower members of society ; standing room is the very best accommodation which the poor have in any of them. Are not the lower orders of society to go to heaven as well as the wealthy ? but can they, in general, be expected to assemble in the house of God, where they are unwelcome visitors, where they must undergo much corporal fatigue ?

Take the pitiful building, the parish opprobrium, and the people's inconvenience, called the church ; the chapel on Liason Green ; Brunswick, Quebec, Portman, Welbeck, Oxford, Portland, and Margaret-street chapels ; what a small proportion of sixty-five thousand persons will they contain ; and what a very small proportion of the inferior ranks of the community. There is not one of these chspel; parochial ; there is not one of them consecrated, except Quebec ; no bishop has episcopal jurisdiction in this immense parish.

Consider and deplore the shameful negligence to the instruction of the poor, and wonder, if you can, at their falling off to the methodists, the anabaptists, &c. and to no religion at all.

Again : if we consider the provision made for the spiritual wants of the people, as to praying with the sick, baptizing infants in a dangerous state of health, &c. The minister of Mary-le-bone, Sir Richard Key, is confessedly no longer capable of discharging the functions of the priesthood. To perform all the parochial offices of every kind in this huge district, three clergymen only are appointed. One of them is chiefly engaged in burying the dead ; a laborious, ungrateful, and unproductive employment, which puts a man's constitution, health, and strength, to the severest test. Pity it is, that on any occasion, among clergymen, who have all the same dignity of the priesthood conferred upon them, the gleanings of Ephraim should be better than the grapes of Abiezer. The two other curates have to perform all the duties of the church—marriages, christenings, churchings, home-baptisms, praying with the sick, &c. What two men, with the zeal of St. Paul, the strength of Hercules, and the activity of the most famous of our pedestrian heroes, are equal to going from one end to the other of this increasing parish, as the multiplied occasions of its inhabitants require ? They cannot. It is impossible that they should.

Strangers, also, find it very difficult to know where to apply for spiritual comfort in their extremity : they send, most probably, to the chapel that is nearest to them ; it is not open, except on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Saints' days, &c. and, then, for only a very small part of the day. Admit, however, that they are so fortunate as to find some person who can give an answer ; reference is then made to the parish church. This little, obscure, out of the way place attracts no one's notice, and is with difficulty found : then, perhaps, the doors are shut, there is no admittance, or no clergyman present ; and when the intelligence of the desire of the dying person to have the consolations of religion reaches the minister, he is deeply taken up with a multiplicity of previous engagements, equally important, equally claiming his attention. Amidst the trouble which the relatives of the dying experience, the delays to which they are subjected, and other incon-

veniences, a methodist, with eager forwardness, throws himself into the chasm ;—to all appearance, with fervour and sincerity prays and discourses with the sick person ; and, by his earnest and ready attentions, conciliates the favour, the esteem, and the attachment of him, his family, and friends.

The people, also, are partial to the clergymen to whose ministry they have for many years been accustomed, and look up to them for comfort, when all the splendors, the gaieties, the riches, and the honours of this perishing state are faded away from their view. Here they meet with a cruel disappointment ; the readers and preachers of chapels built on speculation, have nothing to do with the parochial duties ; and an entire stranger comes to the dying person as a comforter and spiritual assistant. Under such circumstances, the principle of attachment between the people and their pastors, which would ever prevail, and does actually prevail among our dissenters, &c. is lost. Gentlemen cannot be expected to take duties upon them to which they are not appointed. One gentleman, however, distinguished for piety and benevolence, does visit the cottage of poverty, the abode of misery and disease, whenever he is sent for, and administers his pastoral as well as other comforts, to poor wretches sadly in need of assistance in all respects.

Go to the amazingly increasing parish of Pancras, which bids fair to become a second Mary-le-bone in the numbers and opulence of its parishioners,—the church cannot boast of being much larger or more commodious than that miserable edifice which disgraces its neighbouring parish. The north division has, indeed, Kentish Town chapel, in which liberal accommodation for the poor was made, but has been usurped by the more wealthy. A want of room is still complained of, and the parishioners residing upon Highgate Hill, and in Kentish Town, who can pay for their seats, cannot procure them. The small and inconsiderable church, the chapel above mentioned, and that belonging to the parish of St. James, are the only regular places in which the inhabitants of a district, including several miles situated northward of that part of the New Road which reaches from the bottom of Pentonville Hill to a stone opposite Cleveland Street in the same road, comprising Sommers', Cambden, and Kentish Towns, and extending to the south skirts of Hampstead and Highgate, can assemble and form a Christian congregation. In the division south of the New Road, populous and extensive as it is, there is not a single parochial chapel in which baptisms, &c. may be performed. The places of worship, are Fitzroy, Percy, the Gothic, and Foundling Hospital chapels ; by no means sufficient for the opulent parishioners ; and for the poorer members there is exactly no accommodation at all. The Tabernacle, indeed, opens its arms wide to embrace these disregarded objects, these deserted victims, left a prey to ignorance and spiritual darkness ; and no wonder that it is filled in the manner we observe it to be.

With the exception of the south west division, i. e. Tottenham-Court-Road, the streets to the west of it, and a part of Gower-street, in which another clergymen performs the parochial duties, all the other parts of the parish are confided to the sole care of one curate. How is it possible that one man can be equal to all the stated and occasional duties of the church, the calls of persons living in the confines of Hamp-

stead and Highgate, the north part of Gray's-Inn-lane, Battle-Bridge, and Guildford-street, &c.? The physical strength of what individual is equal to such exertions? The consequences are, and must be, obvious and distressing to every one who has any regard for the salvation of the souls of the people, or for the preservation of our national Church. These overgrown parishes are far too much for any one, or any two men, be they ever so zealous, to look after and attend to. The grievance of the want of spiritual assistance in such vast districts, is truly great, and increasing; and, unless some timely prevention is applied, will have the most fatal effects on the morals and religion of their inhabitants. It may be asked, what is the use of pointing out the grievance? we all know and feel it; we all dread its effects,—but how can it be remedied? The remedy proposed may be a strong, but it is an obvious and effectual one, and ought, maugre all objections, to be applied. Let there be an act of the legislature to divide the most populous into two or three parishes. This was wisely done, under similar circumstances, to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, (from which St. James's, Piccadilly, St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Anne's, Soho, were taken,) to St. Giles's, and St. Andrew's, Holborn. Three parish churches, with three rectors, vicars, or ministers, and their curates, would hardly be adequate to the parish of Mary-le-bone. If the situation of the present wretched hovel is continued, extend the petty building, and make it a large parish church: build another somewhere about the situation of Oxford chapel, and a third near the Middlesex Hospital. Thus the parish might have something like adequate care taken of it, and there would not be that dearth of spiritual assistance—that bear-garden scene in the performance of the christenings, &c. now so loudly and so justly complained of. It will, however, be said, that the Church is a clergyman's freehold, and what right has any one to trench upon the privileges of ecclesiastics? We would not take any one right or claim from the Church, but only proportion out the eighteen hundred a year, received by one person, utterly unable to perform the vast accumulation of duty which falls upon him, among three. Three six hundreds a year would be three provisions for three clergymen, who, with their assistants, would have sufficient employment, if they conscientiously discharged their duty, and be sufficiently rewarded for their exertions, if they were men of moderate minds, and none other should enter into the Church. For, when parochial duties are more punctually attended to, and the people find no lack of religious consolation, they will naturally be more liberal in their Easter offerings and compliments. It may again be said, that the Duke of Portland has the presentation, and so singular is the parish constituted, that he might appoint himself, if he pleased. His patronage would still remain. He might have the opportunity of obliging three friends, instead of one. How will you, it is asked, satisfy the minister for the time being? In such cases, it is usual to name him as rector of all the parishes into which any one is divided, and continue all his emoluments to him, undiminished, for his life. The advanced age of the present incumbent, however, would do away that objection, and a new minister might not be appointed to the whole of the parish.—How can you procure a sufficient space to build your churches upon? If such extent of ground cannot be procured precisely in the situations pointed out; in Norton-street, Titchfield-street, or towards the New Road, it might be had.

The parish, also, might purchase Quebec chapel, Oxford or Portland chapel, and enlarge and convert them into parish churches. At all events, one large commodious parish church might be built, or two or three of the chapels be made strictly parochial, by giving a proper satisfaction to their owners, (but pity it is any of them should be private property,) and have the offices of christenings and churchings performed in them. The readers and evening preachers might also have an adequate stipend conferred upon them, for taking care of a portion of the parish situate nearest to the chapels in which they officiate. The performance of christening, also, might be limited to Sunday afternoons, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It may be said, the dividing the parish, and erecting new churches, would be entirely altering the constitution of the parish. It would; but does not the constitution of this parish imperiously demand a change?*—The expence would be great.—True, it would; but the advantage arising from such an expenditure would be great also. It is the design of our holy religion, that “to the poor the gospel should be preached.” The *salsus populi* is the great end of all laws and enactments.—Without religion, or with an infatuated and insane religion, the most dreadful consequence must be prognosticated. No doubt, when the numbers of our methodists are sufficiently increased to give effect to their wishes, they will heartily endeavour to procure the abolition of tythes, or to have none but preachers of their own stamp in the possession of them.—Mary-le-bone parish is the richest perhaps in England. A penny rate produces near two thousand pounds; and, without burdening the parish at all heavily, the interest of as large a principal sum, borrowed on life annuities, might be levied, as would be sufficient for the purposes before named. Necessity demands that something should be done. The Bishop of Durham, Lord Radstock, and other benevolent characters, have humbly and honourably exerted, and are exerting themselves, to have the children of the indigent instructed. May success smile upon their laudable designs! But, oh! let the adult poor also share some part of their attention. May they enlarge the sphere of their zeal and charity! Might not the scheme be begun by making the chapels free for the poor in the afternoons of Sundays? or might they not be accommodated with seats in the middle aisles, after the manner of St. James's and St. George's churches? Pancras parish also might be formed into two, at least. Let the present church be greatly enlarged, and another, capacious and commodious, be built near Tavistock-Square. The New Road would be an excellent partition of the two parishes.

Evils of the nature here alluded to are not difficult to correct; and it is therefore the more incumbent on the legislature

* *Favet ad hoste doceri.* Bonaparte allows a synagogue to every 2000 Jews. Pity it is that there is not some law, compelling parishes, when they receive a given increase of inhabitants, to erect a second church, or large subordinate chapel, strictly parochial. How greatly are such places wanted in the vicinity of Knightsbridge, in Shoreditch parish, and, indeed, in all the suburbs of the metropolis! Chapels that are private property, are very poor substitutes, and, except in rich neighbourhoods, will not answer to speculations to their proprietors.

to apply the remedy. We close our account of this work with an opinion that it is a publication calculated to do a great deal of good; and that the sentiments contained therein do great honour both to the heart, and the head of the respectable author.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on a Subject connected with his Bill, now under Discussion in Parliament, for improving the Situation of Stipendiary Curates. Price 1s. Hatchard, London. 1808.

The object of the author of this pamphlet is to call the attention of Mr. Perceval to the situation of that class of the clergy called perpetual curates; including under that title those, who officiate at chapels of ease under rectories, and those who serve parish churches under the impropriations, and who are supported by stipends from the impropriators. The following is a *history of perpetual curacies*.

The history of perpetual curacies under lay or spiritual impropriators may thus be briefly sketched. It is a well known part of church history, that the monasteries and religious houses formerly obtained possession of a great number of advowsons to clerical preferments, and appropriating to themselves the revenues, which belong to them, had the duties performed, remissly and negligently, by some of their poorer members. Abuses of this kind were so gross and so frequent, that the legislature on several occasions interfered. In particular by statute 4 Hen. IV. it was enacted that "in every church appropriated, there should be some secular person ordained perpetual vicar, canonically instituted and inducted, and covenably endowed by the discretion of the ordinary." Thus the ministers who officiated at these despoiled churches were no longer persons connected with the religious houses, nor left subject to their discretionary bounty, but had certain portions of the tithes and glebe regularly assigned to them: and thus were formed and endowed our present vicarages. It happened, notwithstanding, that, in some cases, either from particular favour to some religious houses, from respect to their property, from their proximity to the church, or from some such causes, this law of endowment was not carried into effect, and the permission was still conceded to supply the church with some of their own members. At the dissolution of the monasteries, these appropriated revenues, having the charge of supplying the cure annexed to them, were transferred to lay possessors, or to spiritual persons, as bishops, and colleges, and cathedral churches. The new possessors were of course unable to supply the church themselves, as the religious houses had done by their own members. They therefore engaged curates for the purpose at certain stipends; and, as these have not been removable at the will of the ordinary, they have been styled by way of distinction, perpetual curates.

The remarks of this author have, no doubt, been perused with attention by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as an increase of stipend to perpetual curates would insure a greater number of resident ministers, we indulge a sanguine hope that something will be done toward their relief when this subject comes again under the consideration of the legislature.

Six Sermons on the Church Catechism, originally delivered in the Parish Church of High Wycombe, Bucks, 1797, 1801, at the Busly Lecture; now first Revised and Published with Notes, Critical and Expository. By the Rev. W. B. Williams, M.A. Minister of Ram's Chapel, Homerton. Rivington, London, 1808, price 3s. 6d.

These Sermons are a part only of a more extensive work, which it is the intention of the reverend author to publish, provided these now submitted are acceptable to the public; as the first lecture professes to give the motive for selecting this subject, and also promises to unfold the sentiments of the author, we cannot do better than present it to our readers entire, that they may be enabled so far to form an estimate of the value of Mr. Williams's labours, as to decide whether or not he is to be encouraged in the prosecution of his more enlarged work.

LECTURE I.

LUKE i. 4.

That thou mightest know the certainty of those things wherein thou hast been instructed.

TO know the true God and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, is eternal life; and has therefore been the avowed object of pursuit in every party professing the christian name: at the same time, that each in their turn have, if not somewhat to allege against others, something indicative of their having attained to a more perfect knowledge; and that their system shows a more excellent way.

Without pretending to exclusive preference by affecting absolute perfection, the CHURCH of ENGLAND has surely a claim to be heard; and may demand a dispassionate investigation of the purity of her doctrines, the propriety of her appointments, and the decency of her rites. Without brandishing the sword, she may yet try the different spirits: and need not recede in her right to examine the objections of the polemic, the scruples of the separatist, and the reforms of the innovator.

In order to this, comparison of the confessions, creeds, prayers; sacraments, and several institutions in the church, with the lively oracles of truth, and the primitive practice of the purest ages, has been thought a very effectual method of reproofing error, correcting vice, "and establishing religion and virtue on the surest foundation." By proving our settlement to be on an everlasting rock, *the righteous* need not fear that the building thereupon shall ever be removed; nor take undue alarm at the cavils of scepticism, the misrepresentations of ignorance, the underminings of schism, or the persecutions of bigotry.

Accordingly, among other attempts in the general cause, some have discoursed on the *beauty of holiness*, as displayed in our liturgic forms; others have taken selected parts of our sacred services; and the present, is an attempt to cast a *mite into the same treasury*.

To keep you no longer in suspense, it is intended on the present occasion, to direct your attention to the elementary instruction, put by authority into the hands of our youth; and which is commonly called "The Church Catechism;" that form of sound words, in which, if it has been our happiness "*to be instructed*," very many still need repeated exhortation.

For, let it not be supposed this formulary is only fitted for children; and least of all, whatever may be suspected, that it contains any thing *contrary to sound doctrine*: some pious persons may have hastily so concluded: but to err is human! Let us hope that if any such prejudices here exist, that for the present they will be suspended, until we have an opportunity to prove what we affirm. As for mere flippant censures, we cannot wish them better, than that they may be found at the last to have embraced its *doctrines*, and performed its *duties*.

And, if we have due regard to the authority and custom of the church; a subject of this nature is particularly proper during the solemn season of *Lent*: in which the Saviour is seen from the entrance on his ministry, to his agony in the garden, and his death upon the cross, teaching a *form of sound words*; and exemplifying also, how, that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live *sobrily, righteously, and god'y, in the present world*.

To each discourse, a different text of scripture will be assigned. With the liberty therefore usually allowed to a lecture, it will be attempted to combine the general properties of a sermon. May "this and every other work be begun, continued, and ended in him;" from whom "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed!" Amen.

It appears from the text, that the "most excellent *Theophilus*" "had been instructed," (literally *catechised*) on some points of knowledge and experience; which having repeated, he was supposed to remember; and which, under increasing light and knowledge, were still to be the subject of his attentive review, and devotional regard.

Such a compendium is the *Catechism* of the United Church within this realm: and therefore, that we may examine the source, and "KNOW THE CERTAINTY" of what it has already taught us; let us, in this *introductory discourse*, CONSIDER its HISTORY—STATE its DOCTRINES—and EXAMINE its CONTENTS.

I. Consider it *original HISTORY.*

When the dawn of the reformation began to dispel the clouds of ignorance, which had so long overshadowed the land; *the light shined in darkness*, but *the darkness comprehended it not*. Many who sorrowed at the encroachments of superstition, and shrank at the persecutions of intolerance, yet dreaded any amendment however plain.

While therefore, it was among the earliest cares of the first promoters of this glorious work to compile a *catechism* for the instruction of the common people, much caution was necessary to be used; and mankind were to be instructed, not as the preceptor might wish, but as the pupil would bear.

The reformers then, began, most judiciously, with such things as were generally acknowledged by the two contending parties in the church. The first catechism therefore consisted simply of the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer. Nor was it an easy effort to bring even these into general use. They were received by the majority, in the midst of the profound ignorance which then reigned, as a species of magical incantation. And it was long, before the grossness of vulgar conception could comprehend, that the creed, the decalogue, and prayer of our Lord, were merely intended to confirm their faith, direct their practice, and assist them in their devotions.

This appears to have been the only progress made in *catechetical* instruction from the beginning of the reformation to the year 1549. About that time, a farther effort was attempted by archbishop Cranmer, as it is commonly supposed. He ventured to add a few cautious, explanatory passages; which was all the prejudices of men would as yet admit. In the year 1553, however, an improved attempt was hazarded: a catechism was published by authority, in which the preceding articles were more fully expounded, and a brief explanation of the *sacraments* was annexed. This, from being printed in his reign, and having the royal injunction prefixed, is generally called "King Edward the Sixth's Catechism;" and in it the complete model of our present one was laid."

Thus the matter rested until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the mean time, the sanguinary acts and violent measures of her immediate predecessor, had tended greatly to open an inquisitive temper in the age, and to abolish its ancient prejudices. Mankind began to have some notion of thinking for themselves, and were not to be deterred from this by the dogmas of priests, the decisions of councils, or the anathema of Popes.

As at this auspicious era of the church, there was no longer any need of the extreme caution so imperiously necessary in the preceding reigns, the catechism became again the object of general attention: Dr. Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, and several of the first prelates and most pious of the then pillars of the church, having concurred in its revision; it was at length published, nearly in its present form, in the year 1563.

It being afterwards thought necessary, that something should be taught as to the doctrine of the *sacraments*, King James the First appointed the bishops to add a short and plain explanation of them; which was done accordingly by Bishop Overal, then Dean of St. Paul's, with the approbation of his brethren. This addition was made

with so much judgment and discretion, that at the final review of the liturgy, one answer only needed revision: and that on a point not of a doctrine, but rather of critical emendation.

From this short history of the christian's catechism, it appears, that it was not the work of *one man*, however famous in his generation; nor was it the labour of a single day, however bright. Considering then, the various forms it underwent—the care employed in bringing it to its present state—the caution with which amendments were admitted—and what manner of persons they were to whom its revision was assigned—we need not wonder, at finding it to be full, without redundancy; and brief, without obscurity: worthy the attention of the great, yet levelled to the capacity of the poor. Plain, without coarseness; learned, without controversy; and authoritative, without arrogance.

II. Its general DOCTRINES.

Designed for the most extensive benefit, its *doctrines* are not the refined speculations of the schools, nor the abstruser points of *doubtful disputation*, on which the *wise* may err, and the *good* may disagree. Assuming the admission of leading truths, and the evidence of certain facts, it stays not to censure heresy, to answer scepticism, or to combat infidelity. Its aim is to make us christians, rather than scholars; and to proselyte us not to a party, but to Christ. Wherever it shall wind its peaceful course, its tendency will not be to multiply sects, or foment divisions; but to enlighten ignorance, to cherish piety, and to elevate devotion.

The doctrine of an *atonement*, then, so indispensable to this; and at the same time, as the chief pillar of our faith, and the basis of our hope, is here supposed to be true *without controversy*. On the same principle, the topic on which it treats, is not a religion of nature, but of grace; not, what as *innocent* creatures must be done to secure a continuance of the divine favour; but the way whereby guilty and "miserable sinners," may recover the privileges they had forfeited; and be restored to the possessions they had lost. Not, what in a state of *integrity* we must do to be *happy*; but, what in a state of *ruin*, we must do to be *saved*.

It cannot therefore be a *right* exposition of the catechism, to explain it contrary to the avowed opinions of those by whom it was composed; or to exhibit it in opposition to the liturgy, homilies, and articles of the church. As all our services are performed in the *strength*—and all our supplications to the Father are concluded, in the *name* of Christ Jesus the Lord;—so, *Christ of God*, is here *made unto us wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption*. All it publishes, proceeds upon the admitted supposition—(asserted too,) that "being by nature the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace."

Therefore, while some expositors are truly evangelical; others, tend only to perplex and mislead. They tell us indeed, "we must repent, and believe the scriptures—be sincere and do our best," &c. All which are very good in their right place, and directed to their proper end; but when heaped together are good for nothing towards *instruction in righteousness*. Out of all these circumstances confusedly intermixed, what notion can a person form of his present state, so as to live in comfort, and to die in peace?

"If *doing our best*, be the *terms* of our *acceptance*, we must

all perish; for no man *does his best*, as his own conscience ~~can~~ witness, and his repeated confessions have declared. What must mean by the expression, amounts to no more than doing *something*, until they grow weary; or in fine, just as much as they are inclined to do! But admitting even, that we *did our best*, or did *any thing* at all in the way of personal justification by *our own righteousness*; what is this but confounding the law and the gospel? *faltering from grace*; and rendering Christ of *none effect*?"

These views will account for,

III. Its leading and principal CONTENTS.

These have generally been arranged in the following order:—

The christian's covenant—

The christian's belief—

The christian's obedience—

The christian's prayer—and

The christian's sacraments.

First. We are made acquainted with the christian's COVENANT, sealed to him in baptism; and avouched by him, in his present approbation of the former vow.

This will be the subject of our next discourse. The remaining time allotted for the present, shall be confined to some preparatory remarks on the covenant in general; and on the giving of the christian name.

When man first arose from beneath the hand of his beneficent Creator, though a being perfect in his nature, he was dependent on his God. He who first *made* him, still *kept* him alive; and could command his every service.

In this original state, man was under a covenant. Conditions were proposed, and consequences annexed: *continuance in well-doing had secured glory, honour, and immortality*—disobedience entailed *tribulation and wrath, indignation and anguish, disease and death*.

You have often heard the melancholy recital, and it calls for continued sorrow of heart. Man continued not in innocence. He fell; and with him fell a world of beings—immortal existences!—*Judgment now came upon all men unto condemnation*: for the covenant being broken, its promises invalidate, its pains incurred, its curse alone remained. The bitter foundation of the heart like the broken fountain of the great deep, deluged all around: all was *evil*; and, *only evil, continually*. Behold, says David, *I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me*.

In this state of ruin and distress, a *new and living way* was now opened for the recovery and happiness of man, that seeing in *Adam all die; even so in Christ should all be made alive*. Infinite wisdom planned, and unbounded power engaged to perform a work, whereby the honour of the divine government might be vindicated, and yet sinners be pardoned, justified, and glorified for ever: in which *mercy* was to triumph without the smallest violation of the threatening of *truth*, or the requirements of *justice*. A scheme whereby the criminal might rejoice, and the judge might glory too!

This is the *new covenant* or dispensation—the covenant of *grace*; the dispensation—according to one eternal plan, but established to ~~is~~—upon better promises. A covenant in which Christ Jesus is the *head*; and these promises are *Yea, and in him, Agen*. For this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after these

days, saith the Lord: I will put my law into their mind, and write them in their hearts: and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people.

We work out then our own salvation; but it is because God in Christ (reconciling the world to himself) worketh in us both to will and to do of his own good pleasure.

The particular privileges of this covenant, according to some, are actually *conveyed*—according to others, are rather *sealed* to us in our baptism; wherein it is said, we are “made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.”

Supposed objections to this answer will be noticed in the following lecture. The present will be concluded, by directing your attention to a previous question, and reply. The catechist first inquires,

Q. “WHAT IS YOUR NAME?”

Ans. “N. or M.”

The inquiry is more interesting and significant, than many suppose. And the answer being returned not in our *sire*, or family name, but in our new and christian appellation, should ever remind us of our *new and spiritual nature*. To have a christian name, is to avow before the world, that we are christians. Let him then, *that nameth the name of Christ, depart from iniquity*.

For, what is there in a name? What advantage, if reminded thereby of any prophet, apostle, saint, or martyr; whose life and conversation exhibit a continued contrast to the conduct we pursue? To no purpose that any *subscribes unto the Lord, and surnames himself by the name of Israel*, while he has an *Esau's hands and an alien's heart*!

“We who preach a man should not steal, let us never steal; we who say a man should not commit adultery, let us abhor so contaminating a crime. We who make our boast of the gospel, let us not dishonour that gospel, by transgression.” For to adopt the argument of the great apostle—*Verily christianity profiteth, if having laid the foundation in the obedience and merit of the Saviour, we shew the fruits of faith, and live according to the gospel: otherwise, our christianity is as no christianity; but while it increases our responsibility, will by so much the more aggravate the horror of our doom.*

From the whole let me observe, respecting *this* and every other effort to instruct the ignorant, and remind those already well informed, (but who often act as those untaught)—that, he that *refuseth instruction, or scorneth reproof, shall fearfully perish*. And, the audience must be peculiar indeed, where all are too wise to be instructed, too circumspect to be cautioned, or too pious to be reformed!

Remember too, that an attachment to *the form of sound words* before us, is very different from that bigotted affection to the mere letter of a system, which has so often opposed reason by exile, and error by the sword: has employed force instead of argument, and silenced whom it could not otherwise subdue. Let us indeed refute the erroneous, and repress the arrogant; but not exhibit our mistaken godliness, at the expense of our common feelings, nor erect an altar to *faith*, on the ruins of the temple of *charity*!

Finally, *It is written in the prophets, they shall all be taught of God.* From HIM let us seek wisdom, that maketh wise unto salvation; and entreat his blessing on the services of our sanctuary!

And what is the word of the Lord to-day, from him that walketh between the golden candlesticks? If ye will enquire, enquire ye.

To-day, if ye will hear my voice, harden not your hearts.—Behold, I come quickly; hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown. Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him THE NAME of my God, and the name of the city of my God, which is new Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God: and I will write upon him my NEW NAME.

He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.

The admission of the notes upon this lecture would have infringed too much upon our limits: they indicate the considerable progress the author has made in scholastic divinity.

An Address to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Propriety and Usefulness of Sunday Evening Lectures, by the Rev. George Henderick. pp. 22. Rivingtons, 1808.

We are not aware, that the plan recommended by the author of this address would be attended with any inconvenience; on the contrary, it is our opinion, that Sunday evening lectures would be attended with incalculable benefits. It will be readily conceived, that we do not mean to extend our approbation so far as to advise their adoption in villages; indeed such would be utterly impracticable, from the circumstance of a scattered population; which would render the return after public worship highly inconvenient and dangerous. But in towns where no such inconveniences exist, we are perfectly convinced, that were evening service to be regularly practised, sectarianism would receive a shock that would reverberate to its very foundations.

"The present state of our Church, beset as she is by Infidelity on the one hand, and Schism and Dissension on the other, calls loudly for some measure to be adopted, which may check the growing evil, and restore our Establishment to that distinguished pre-eminence, to which, by her innate purity, she is entitled.

"The subject has long dwelt on my mind, but has been more strongly impressed, since the publication of the report of the yearly conference of the Wesleyan Methodists. From a late statement, which has appeared in the newspapers, we learn, that *one hundred Meeting-Houses are directed to be built.* The laws, in their present form, not only are inadequate to the prevention of this increase, but rather tend

to encourage it, by the facility with which licences for Meeting-Houses and Preachers are obtained. To the laws then, in their present state, we cannot look for success. And should any new measures be proposed in the IMPERIAL SENATE, commensurate with the exigency of the times, they would be deemed intolerant, persecuting, and oppressive.

" What then are we to do? Is there no measure within our own power, calculated, even in a smaller degree, to preserve the Members of our Communion from being led away by the pernicious influence of Infidelity, or perhaps equally dangerous stratagems of Dissenters? With the most respectful deference I would answer, *there is*. One plan is *in our own power*; which, if sanctioned by your GRACE's authority, and cordially adopted by my Reverend Brethren the PAROCHIAL CLERGY, would, I humbly hope, through the DIVINE favour, tend in a great degree to " build up the walls of our Zion," and to make her again " a glory and praise in the earth."

The plan suggested by Mr. Henderick is *the General Establishment of Sunday Evening Lectures*. His reasons for their adoption are delivered in a plain, homely manner, but they are no less cogent on that account.

" THE EVENING OF THE SABBATH is, of all the week, that part which is most vacant and unoccupied. At that season, the lower orders of society especially, the manufacturing and labouring poor, are most at a loss for employment. Time then hangs heavy upon them, particularly in winter; and they readily embrace any object that promises to amuse the unoccupied hour—any thing that tends to divert the mind. Reading is not in the power of all; nor does he who can read, always find himself inclined to the exercise. The cares of a family and the noise of children, render reading impossible and home unpleasant. The man is driven, as it were, reluctantly out of doors, and some other refuge must be sought in which he can either drown his cares, or enjoy a momentary peace till the hour of sleep. Infidelity opens the Ale-house, Sectarism the Conventicle. To one or other of these refuges the poor man, most probably, yields. If his sense of religious duty prevail, he thinks the Conventicle the lesser evil. He argues " I want employment—is religion, and there can be no harm in going to hear what is good—I may spend my time much worse—I can receive no injury," and so on. He goes—something in the manner of the preacher strikes him—he mistakes *violence for zeal*, and *bold vulgar assertions for GOSPEL TRUTH*—he is ensnared—he goes again and again, till at length he thinks that way only to be right, and can soon listen to, and with pleasure join in, that volcano of slander and invective, with which Schismatics seldom omit to assail the Members, the Ceremonies, and especially the ministers of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Thus, from want of occupation on the Evening of the SABBATH, arises the confirmed Dissenter. When the man is thus drawn aside, his wife is soon persuaded or perhaps compelled to accompany her husband to the Meeting-House. They are by degrees allured to send their children for instruction to the Schools attached to almost every Dissenting Congregation; where the principles of Schism and Dissension are early fixed in their infant

minds. As the children grow up, they manifest these principles in their hatred of our Church, and in the diligence they use to persuade others to forsake our Communion. The evils that arise from flying for refuge to the Ale-house, are too evident to need much observation here. The streets of our large towns are too often witnesses of the sad effects of allowing Public-houses to be open on the Evening of the SABBATH; and the families of the deluded men who seek to kill the vacant hour in them, are made to suffer the most poignant distress, for want of the money thus expended. Besides this, he who frequents those haunts and nurseries of vice, is soon poisoned with infidel principles, immoral habits, and contempt of all laws, human and divine; and he becomes a *burden* on that society, of which he might have been an useful member, had he been afforded a proper opportunity of employing the Evening of the SABBATH.

" We hear much of a *want* of Churches, especially in large towns; and it is much to be wished that this were remedied. But till the LEGISLATURE shall render it as easy a matter to build a Church, as to erect a Conventicle, a remedy cannot be expected. In the mean while let us more frequently open the Churches we have. Let us open them at that season when the Dissenters have found they can procure the most numerous attendance. Let us devote that part of the SABBATH, which is most unoccupied, to the worship of God and the instruction of the ignorant. This is *in our own power*; and this I am persuaded from observation, will render a most essential service to the cause of Religion, promote the welfare of Society, and frustrate the designs of our enemies.

" Wherever EVENING LECTURES have been established, they have always been well attended. I need scarce remind your GRACE of the crowds that flock to the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, to the Chapels of the Magdalen and the Asylum, and to all other Churches and Chapels that are opened for evening service in the Metropolis, Bath, and other places. And if Churches in general were opened in the evening, they would be as well attended as those to which I have alluded; or as the Meeting-Houses of the Dissenters are in every part of the kingdom.

" You are aware, MY LORD, that in the *country* the Sermon is usually preached in the morning; and where there is a second service, it consists only of the Prayers. In that case (not to mention the many frivolous excuses that heads of families so often find for keeping their children and servants, and even themselves, at home), many mistresses of families, and servants, are wholly debarred from hearing sermons, through their attendance to the wants of the family, and other necessary avocations.

" In large towns there is a numerous class of servants, whose employers, either from necessity or other motives, detain them at home during one or both the Services of the Church. Unless something be done by us, for the accommodation of those whom circumstances debar from hearing Sermons, they must either continue ignorant, or be driven to seek instruction in the Conventicle. If our Churches be open in the evening, persons under these and similar circumstances, can spare time to attend; they *can*, and in many instances *will*, hear that instruction, which, under the blessing of God, may conduce to their temporal and eternal happiness.

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" Were I asked whether an EVENING LECTURE be preferable to an AFTERNOON SERVICE? I would answer, *undoubtedly it is.* From the increasing luxury of the times, even among the lower orders of society, there is an inactivity and propensity to indulgence after dinner, especially on a Sunday. The mind, as well as the body, becomes averse from exertion; and when the body is in a posture of rest, the mind loses its vigour, and the Sermon is heard with an inattention by no means calculated to imprint it on the heart. By the time of Evening Service this inactivity is removed, and the mind is disposed to attend to that, for which it before was incapacitated. This disposition is much increased, when the Service is by candle-light. The world, with its cares, shut out; the senses confined within narrow bounds, an awful solemnity takes possession of the soul, and the mind is bound down, as it were, to the object of the assembly.

" A Clergyman of the Establishment in a very small village has experienced the superior advantage of an Evening Lecture. Not only is that Service well attended; but his Morning Congregations and Communicants have also considerably increased. The change of duty was begun from motives of temporary convenience, but has been continued from a full conviction of its utility, and has received THE SANCTION AND CORDIAL APPROBATION OF HIS DIOCESAN.

" I might refer to many large and manufacturing towns in which there is not one Church open; and in them we see Sectarism increasing to an alarming degree; as well as that profligacy of manners, that dissipation and excess, which disturb and threaten to destroy the peace of society. In such places, at least, let the experiment be tried, should the success of a more general plan be a matter of doubt.

" Where there are several Churches, or several Clergymen resident in a town, our Church might, in the first instance, be opened, and the Clergy agree to take the duty, each in his turn. If the plan succeeded, it would be easy in most places *to collect subscriptions*, worthy the attention of some one individual, to establish a permanent Lecture. Another Church might then be opened, and so on, till the bulk of the people were accommodated with opportunities of public worship in the Establishment."

In the preceding extracts we have omitted a few paragraphs, that did not appear to be essentially necessary to enable the reader to form an opinion of the plan recommended by Mr. Henderick, or to judge of the propriety of its adoption.

The Gospel best Promulgated by National Schools. A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, York, before the Hon. Sir Alan Chambre, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench; and the Hon. Sir George Wood, Kns. one of the Barons of the Exchequer; July 31, 1808. By the Rev. Francis Wrangham, M.A., F.R.S. of Trinity College, Cambridge: Published at the request of the High Sheriff, and

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the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury : qto. pp. 55. York ; Wilson and Son.

" Rich as (our empire) already is in reputation for literature and liberality, and blazing like a star in the forehead of Europe, her lower orders—we must own, if we explore the black pages of her criminal calendar, with the causes, which swell its catalogues, and weigh the facilities furnished by the generosity of their wealthy compatriots, and their own childhood of leisure—her lower orders are yet capable, without any interruption of their indispensable duties, or any disqualification for their discharge, of farther advances in learning and virtue and happiness. A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, in short, is still wanting in them: of Education not casual, or partial, or precarious; but uniform, and general, and all but gratuitous."

In the propriety of these remarks, we believe, few in the present day will feel disinclined to acquiesce; for though difference of opinion as to the *manner* in which the education of the poor ought to be conducted, must necessarily exist, until some system has been put in practice, whereby experience may become a guide to our theories, the expediency of some measure whereby the happiness of that meritorious description of subjects may be augmented, can never be a subject of doubt, or a secondary consideration with the enlightened and benevolent. Previous to entering into the more important part of his subject, the reverend author exhibits two pictures in decided contrast. The first represents the pleasure ensured to a father in attending early to the education of his son: the second, the pain entailed upon the offspring of her who has neglected her duty.

If there be a sight above all others adapted to thrill the heart not yet palsied by fashion, or hardened by habit, it is that of an enlightened and pious parent assisting to bring up an ingenuous child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord: now tracing out the more obvious wonders of creation, as displayed in the volume of Nature; now pointing to the still greater wonder of Redemption, as disclosed in that of Scripture: impressing upon his tender mind alternately abhorrence of vice and pity for the vicious; at one moment from the dictates of reason, at another from the rules of revelation; and, as a practical illustration of his precepts, uniformly preferring to the low haunts of vulgar debauchery the periodical worship of his village-church, and the patriarchal tranquillity of his own fireside. If he leave that child (as, after such tuition, he probably will leave him) flourishing, he bequeaths a patriot to his country; not a babbler in her sense, or an intriguer in her cabinet; but her red benefactor, alike by his virtuous industry in peace, and by his steady valour in war. If he be doomed to see him fade, as excellence is sometimes tried in the fire of affliction,

he resigns an angel to his God. His ‘natural tears’ are wiped away by the hand of faith. He acknowledges, that the Deity has only resumed what He gave; and, soothed and sustained by his Saviour’s promises of *life and immortality*, he humbly but confidently looks forward to a future meeting with his beloved; not to be followed by a future separation.

Short-sighted Mother! Thou, who wast transported at his birth, and *rememberest no more the pain, for joy that a man was born into the world!* How are thy fond anticipations falsified! How is that pain exchanged for another far more agonising! Assailed by temptation without, and betrayed by corruption within; relaxed by the blandishments of indolence, and dissipated by a series of diversions; with eyes closed to the light of the Gospel, and lips untaught to solicit the guidance of the Holy Spirit—thy child gradually sinks under the licentious domination of his own lusts. In his growing depravity, thou and thy wretched partner too late discover your deplorable folly; and what you might once with ease have prevented, you now perhaps anxiously, but vainly, attempt to correct. Restraint, when it cannot curb, stimulates. The soft entreaty, and the stern expostulation, he spurns with equal contempt. You represent to him the charms of integrity, and the comforts of piety; the day of peaceful labour, and the night of sound repose; the respect of man, and the approbation of God. Alas! these are views, which he has not learned the art to appreciate, which he has lost the feeling to relish. The doctrines of a conscience to accuse, a Judge to condemn, and a hell to punish—in his account are the speculations of the idiot, the forgeries of the hypocrite, or the reveries of the enthusiast. And are we surprised that, from these inauspicious beginnings, he proceeds boldly to burst through every mound of civil duty; and exhibits himself successively a refractory son, a profligate husband, a careless father, a factious or a felonious citizen? Do we wonder, that his more ignoble passions hurry him onward with the impetuosity of the torrent, or the eataract; while his better are choked up, or converted into sources of additional violence—his friendship lavished upon some brother-vagrant, his love engrossed by some ‘street-pacing harlot,’ his compassion reserved for the detected pilferer, and his honour proverbially pledged to thieves? Is it matter of our astonishment, that the loftiest powers of his understanding participate in the ruin, which overwhelms the manliest affections of his heart: that to concert a plot, or to elude a pursuit, form its most vigorous exercises; and that evil to his distempered fancy becomes, but too literally, his good? It cannot be necessary, that I should complete the picture; or I would pass from his excesses to his crimes, from his crimes to his sufferings. I would shew you this neglected boy, in the rank maturity of his manhood, invading the sacred stillness of the bedchamber. The incessant dread, and the wild alarm, of apprehension should be distinctly set before you. I would lead you to the gloom of his dungeon. You should mark the oppression of his chain. He should stand, pale and ghastly, at the bar of his country. The solemn denunciation of her just vengeance should be urged upon your notice. You should follow him to the hulk, the transport, the gallows, or the gibbet. Having shuddered at the monster, you should weep and pray for the victim. I dare not go on. I leave to the penitilling of his own conscience, at last goaded into terrible activity, and to

the remorse of his self-convicted parents, the unutterable sequel ; the outer darkness, which no sun shall ever pierce, the wailing and gnashing of teeth of a hopeless and interminable futurity.

These descriptions are far from being overcharged, and both are the natural results of the opposite systems, pursued by the respective parents.

To ensure to those who possess not themselves the means, or an effectual opportunity, to fulfil this imperious duty of education to their children, Mr. Wrangham proposes the establishment of PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS much after the manner of those recommended by Mr. Whitbread. Whether the education, taught in these schools, should extend only to reading, as recommended by Mr. Weyland, or whether it should embrace reading, writing, and arithmetic, conjunctively ; whether the elementary parts of geometry and mechanics should be added, in conformity to the opinion of Adam Smith ; or whether the more enlarged system of Mr. Malthus should be adopted, is a question that may very safely be left to the decision of the Legislature. With respect to the religious part of such education, Mr. Wrangham most properly recommends the doctrines of the established church ; "that not only the belief, the obedience, and the supplication of christians, as contained in the ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, may be imprest upon the student's memory, but also the additional articles of our admirable Catechism ; the Christian Covenant, and Sacraments, with the History of the Creation ; with which should be combined that of the Depravation and subsequent Redemption of Man ; the infinite value of the ransom by which it was accomplished, and the promised influences of the Holy Spirit, by which alone it can be applied ; as well as an exposition of the several duties arising out of these obligations, and all the social and personal virtues."

A Dissertation on the Propagation of Christianity in Asia, in two parts, to which is prefixed a Brief Historic View of the Progress of the Gospel in different Nations, since its first Promulgation. Illustrated by a Chronological Chart, By the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M. A. of St. John's College, Oxford. 4to. University Press.

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Vice Provost of the College of

Fort William, in Bengal, proposed to the University of Oxford, the following subjects of prize composition.

For the best work in English prose, embracing the following subjects, viz.

I. The probable design of the Divine Providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the British dominion.

II. The duty, the means, and the consequences of translating the Scriptures into the Oriental tongues, and of promoting Christian knowledge in Asia.

III. A brief historic view of the progress of the Gospel in different nations, since its first promulgation, to be illustrated by maps. *Five Hundred Pounds.*

On the fourth day of June, 1807, the prize was adjudged to the Rev. Hugh Pearson, and this is the work for which the prize was awarded.

The subjects of this work are those of high importance to the general interests of religion. Much has been said relative to the policy of propagating Christianity in foreign nations. While some have boldly maintained, that all the disasters which have happened at Vellore, and other settlements in the East Indies, are to be attributed solely to the introduction of Christian habits and European manners; others as vehemently object to the truth of this statement, and assert, that these misfortunes have arisen from the not engraving those habits and opinions in a *proper manner*. We shall not enter into this argument; we shall barely remark that Christianity inculcates peace and good-will towards all of every nation, and that a *forcible* mode of propagating its doctrines at once belies both the precept and the prophet: but since the blessings and advantages of Christianity are so multiform, it undoubtedly behoves us to take every fair opportunity to benefit the ignorant by instruction, and to teach them by precept as well as by example; and in order to accomplish this desirable end, we ought to be peculiarly solicitous as to the propriety of the *means*. Every man, therefore, who duly considers the importance of this object will feel obliged to Dr. Buchanan for instituting the present prize question, and to Mr. Pearson for his able treatment of the subject.

This dissertation is divided into two parts; the first of which

treats of the *probable design* which Divine Providence is supposed to have in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the dominion of Britain. Mr. Pearson begins with a few general observations on God's providence, and on his leading design in the government of the world at large ; to illustrate which, after giving a short review of that part of sacred and profane history, which confirms his argument, he answers the various objections which have been urged against it ; he then proceeds to give a general outline of the rise and progress of the British Oriental empire ; the causes of its establishment, and the probable design of Providence in granting it to a Christian people ; then he enters into a consideration of the political and religious advantages already resulting from the possession of this vast empire, both to India as well as to Britain, and concludes with promising the highest benefits to Asia, from that improved civilization, which is the natural result of the propagation of Christianity.

The second part is divided into three chapters :

The first Chapter relates to the duty imperative on the professors to extend the benefits of Christianity ; before he proceeds, however, to discuss this duty, he takes a view of the policy of the Mohammedan conquerors, with that of the Roman Catholic princes, in introducing their respective religions into conquered countries. He then considers the duty incumbent on England to promote Christianity in the East, as a religious and moral obligation : after stating the power and opportunity it possesses, drawing a picture of the moral state of the Hindustan, and other Asiatic countries, he enters into a second consideration of the benefits arising from a propagation of the sacred writings. To effect these benefits, however, he is well and justly aware, that there exist many great and decided difficulties ; to remove which, he proposes 1. A translation of the Scriptures into the Asiatic vernacular languages. 2. An ecclesiastical establishment. 3. Well-appointed missions. 4. And the establishment of schools.

I. Translation of the Scriptures into the Asiatic Vernacular Languages.

Preparatory to any effort towards converting a people, the

translation of the scriptures is indispensable. No people can be expected to forsake an old religion, however bad, to embrace another, however good, before they comprehend in what that goodness consists. A few men may be induced by favourable opportunities in hearing the Gospel preached, or from occasional intercourse with those, who have the propagation of Christianity much at heart, and who will devote their whole time to that end in the service of those individuals; a few men, we say, so fortunately circumstanced, may be induced to become Christians from absolute conviction; but nations cannot be taught, until there are *multitudes* labouring in the vineyard. For this obvious reason, the translation of the scriptures into the language of that people, to whom we would impart their essence, is a preliminary measure, which, in no instance, ought to be neglected. We would rather defer the period, than alter the manner; we would overlook the opportunity of doing a partial service, rather than any misapprehension of our views, or misunderstanding of our doctrine should in any way injure the effect of measures, which are designed to enlighten the whole. Without a preparatory measure of this nature, in vain will be all our endeavours to enlighten a people, strongly attached to their customs, and bigotted to their faith. In this opinion we are sanctioned by the admirable Sir William Jones; a man formed to comprehend whatever was abstruse in science, and to embellish whatever was elegant in art; a philosopher and a Christian; and one who had the interest of Christianity every moment in his view. "We may assure ourselves," says that writer in his Dissertation on the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, "that neither Musselmen nor Hindus will ever be converted by any mission from the Church of Rome, or from any other Church; and the only human mode, perhaps, of causing so great a revolution, will be to translate into Sanscrit and Persian such chapters of the Prophets, particularly of Isaiah, as are indisputably evangelical, together with one of the Gospels, and a plain prefatory discourse, containing full evidence of the very distant ages in which the predictions themselves, and the history of the divine person predicted, were severally made public; and then quietly to disperse the work amongst the well-educated natives;

with whom, if, in due time, it failed of producing very salutary fruit by its natural influence, we could only lament, more than ever, the strength of prejudice, and the weakness of unassisted reason."

With respect to the place, in which the duty of translation ought to be executed, none can possibly be so proper in all respects as the College of Fort William. Mr. Pearson's remarks upon this subject we consider conclusive.

In considering the *best means* of translating the Scriptures into the Oriental tongues, it appears to be chiefly necessary to refer to the facts, which have been just stated. After the progress which has been already made in the great work of Eastern translation, but little doubt can be entertained as to the most eligible means of continuing and completing it.

Few persons will, perhaps, be found, who would venture to recommend the undertaking such a work in England, in preference to India. Whatever be the country into the language of which it is proposed to translate the Scriptures, it requires no laboured arguments to prove, that, without the aid of learned natives, who may write that language, or hear it read by the translator, no work of this kind can be prosecuted with any confidence of its utility. As to this point, the reasoning of Dr. Buchanan, with regard to the projected translation of the Scriptures into the Chinese language, will probably be considered as unanswerable. What that learned writer has observed respecting the Chinese version may, in some degree, be applied to all other translations into the languages of Asia.

The College of Fort William may with justice be considered as the grand source of Oriental translation. It is scarcely possible to contemplate that institution, without the most lively conviction of the extent to which, together with other important designs, it is evidently calculated to promote the dissemination of scriptural knowledge in Asia. The emulation which it has excited in the younger servants of the East India Company in the acquisition of the Oriental tongues, and, above all, the numerous assemblage of learned Asiatics, which it has attracted from different parts of that extensive continent, combine in forming a decisive proof of the importance of that institution to the interests of Christianity. "In this view," observes Dr. Buchanan, "the Oriental College has been compared by one of our Hindu poets to a 'flood of light shooting through a dark cloud on a benighted land.' Directed by it, the learned natives, from every quarter of India, and from the parts beyond, from Persia and Arabia, come to the source of knowledge: they mark our principles, ponder the volume of inspiration, 'and hear, every man in his own tongue, the wonderful works of God'."

Whether the object be to procure, with the least difficulty and expense, classical or popular translations of the Scriptures into the languages of Asia, the institution in question offers facilities and advantages which were never before presented, and which it is in vain to expect will ever be attainable in Europe. Besides the reasons which have been already adduced; the central situation of Calcutta; the certainty of making such translations as would be really intelligible

and useful to the Asiatic nations, by the knowledge both of the classical and vernacular dialects; and the smaller amount of expence, which may, in almost every case, be stated at one-fourth of what would be required in Europe for the accomplishment of the same objects, are arguments sufficient to prove, that to the College of Fort William, we are directed to look, by the plainest intimations, for the completion of a series of the most important works in sacred literature, to which the divine Providence has ever vouchsafed to direct the zeal and talents of any Christian nation.

The Asiatic languages in which it has been thought more particularly expedient at present to translate the sacred writings, appear to be the following:

The Sanscrit, now nearly confined to learned men, and which Sir William Jones has represented as more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either.

A version into this language is now in a state of forwardness.

The Hindustani, derived from the Hindi.

This language is spoken by every Hindu, in any way connected with the Mohammedan, or British governments, by the Mohammedans themselves, almost universally, and by all foreigners, who frequent India in pursuit of commerce. The four Gospels have been translated into this language.

The Bengáli, a language prevalent throughout Bengal, with the exception of a few frontier districts, into which the Bible was translated by Mr. Carey, and two editions distributed.

The Tamel, called improperly by Europeans the Malabar*; vernacular in the greater part of the southern extremity of the vast peninsula of Hindostan, and in the northern districts of the island of Ceylon; into this language the scriptures have been translated by Bartholomew Ziegenbalgius.

The Mahratta; *the Carnata*, and *the Telinga*; the latter widely diffused on the banks of the Chrisna and Godaveri, and the north-east coast of the peninsula; into the first, of these languages the four Gospels have been translated.

In point of consequence, however, the *Persian* and the *Chinese* are undoubtedly the two first.

* The true Malabar dialect, as Mr. P. informs us, is distinct from the Tamel, and is vernacular in Malaya, comprehending the mountains, and the whole region within them, from Cape Comorin to Cape Lli.

The *Persian* (beside in Persia itself), is the written language over a considerable part of Eastern Tartary; it is the court language at Delhi, and all the Hindoos, who would prefer themselves in the service of the government, are constrained to learn it; into this language have been translated the four Gospels.

The *Chinese language* is spoken by 300,000,000 of men. A spirit of innovation is said to be beginning to reign; and from the natural inquisitiveness of the Chinese character, and the freedom of their press, great hopes are entertained, that a complete version of the scriptures into their language, would be attended with considerable success. A translation into the Mandarin dialect, therefore, has been undertaken, and is in great forwardness; executed by an Armenian christian, a native of China*, assisted by a Chinese Munshi.

Next to the Chinese, no other language in the world can boast so wide a diffusion as the *Tartarian*; a version, therefore, is preeminently desirable. The translation into the Turkish language, by Mr. Brunton (of Charass,) is expected to be executed in such a manner as to render it intelligible also to the Tartars; should this prove to be the case, this desirable end will be in a measure accomplished.

The second proposition of Mr. Pearson, is an ecclesiastical establishment, and the public and authorized administration of Christian institutions, after the manner of those recommended by Dr. Buchanan.

In the principle of this proposition, we wholly and entirely acquiesce; but we have too much cause to fear, that in the present state of the East India Company's affairs, it would be impracticable; we shall therefore waive for the *present* any discussion of this question, and proceed to state what we think really practicable: and this is nothing more than an increase of chaplains, and the establishment of an episcopal authority. We propose this, however, with no other view than as preliminary to greater efforts; but after this is once put into execution, the due observance of religious rites, and the erection of edifices for public worship, would, we apprehend, follow as matters of course.

* Johannes Lasser, professor of the Chinese language.

With respect to *missions* which occupy the third section of this chapter, we have little to remark. No mission, in our opinion, can be effectual in enlightening a whole people, or even a district, where the missionaries do not carry in their hands a translation of select books, at least, of the holy writings; it will be a work begun in righteousness, executed in toil, and finished in defeat. On the other hand, where men are selected for their piety and their ardent wishes for the success of the cause; men, whose enthusiasm masters not their judgement, and whose genius do not crouch to difficulties, then, indeed, if they take an olive branch in one hand, and the scriptures in the other, nothing is too great for expectation.

The duty incumbent on Christians to propagate the sacred truths, in which they have been instructed, both as a moral law and divine obligation, can be doubted by few, who are not wilfully blind as to the expediency of that law, and the authority for that obligation.

In a moral point of view, we stand justified in the eyes of all nations; since, to cultivate the faculties of man, and to improve his sense of moral truth, is to refine the rougher qualities of his nature: it is to teach him the best possible mode of governing his more turbulent passions, to foster in his heart the more amiable feelings, and to direct his views to something higher and more ennobled than mere animal existence: in fact, it is to enable him to assimilate more nearly, and to ally him more intimately to his Creator.

With respect to its being a religious duty, we will barely observe, that it is not only a duty to be inferred from the general spirit of the scriptures, but the command is verbal and peremptory. "Go ye, (says Christ a little before his ascension,) *Go ye and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things, whatever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you always, even to the end of the world.*

The fourth proposition for propagating Christianity in Asia, is a very important one; and if instituted with right principles, and persevered in with diligence, would ultimately effect much towards the accomplishment of this great design. The

importance of education, with respect to the happiness of individuals, and the prosperity of a state is too generally admitted, to allow us to dwell upon the importance of establishing schools in every nook and corner of our Indian possessions. But while we are alive to the advantages, we are not insensible to the difficulties, that stand in the way of establishing many of those schools at present ; what can be done, however, ought to be done ; and since we cannot do all the good we wish, let us endeavour, at least, to do all that we are able.

The work closes with a statement of the consequences of translating the scriptures into the oriental languages, and of promoting the cause of Christianity in Asia ; these remarks we recommend to the serious perusal of those, who still retain doubts as to the policy and expediency of adopting those measures.

Of the historic view of the progress of the Gospel, we cannot express our opinion more decidedly than in having requested permission of the author to permit it to add value to our historic department of the present year.

On the Religious Improvement of Prisons : a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Durham, at the Assizes, holden there, August 10, 1808, to which is added an Appendix, on Subjects connected with the Sermon, by John Brewster, M.A. Rector of Redmarshall, Vicar of Greatham, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the said County of Durham. 8vo. pp. 36. Rivingtons, London, 1808.

The Text of this Sermon is from Psalm LXXXIX. 2.

" O let the sorrowful sighing of the Prisoner come before thee."

This verse, as we have been anticipated by Mr. Brewster, when read in the Chapel of a Prison, visited by Mr. Howard, was observed by him to have a most impressive effect upon the feelings of all the Prisoners.

The observations of Mr. Brewster are for the most part just, and their tendency uniformly benevolent. To rescue these miserable outcasts of society, from the evil of their courses, to exhort them by precept, and to instruct them by example ; to soothe their wounded minds, and check the growth of hardened

feeling, and finally to restore them to the world, and awaken in them a willing allegiance to their God, is an employment highly grateful to the heart ; and a duty peculiarly incumbent upon those, to whom the Legislature has more particularly entrusted the spiritual reform of those miserable and misguided men.

A prison should resemble (says Mr. Brewster,) a well-regulated family, where fervent prayer and scriptural instruction form a part of the general system of duties ; where evil words, as well as evil actions, meet with speedy censure, and where the master, under an earnest conviction of the importance of his charge, adopts the firm and religious resolution of Joshua.—“ As for me, and my house, we will serve the Lord.”

The holy day, which brings tidings of salvation to all, should be hailed within the walls of a prison with peculiar welcome. If the “ feet of him that preacheth the Gospel of peace, and bringeth glad tidings of good things, be beautiful upon the mountains,” and acceptable to the general congregation of Christ’s flock, how much more acceptable and harmonious must that voice sound, which proclaims *liberty to the captives*, and *opening of the prison to them that are bound*, which heals the broken hearted. Oh ! let the sorrowful sighing of the prisoner come before Thee, and let him not sigh in vain! Let his tears be glad tears, and his sorrow be a goodly sorrow that worketh repentance ; and when his eyes are lifted up from the dungeon, let them rest only on the offspring of David, the bright and morning star of his redemption.

It will be evident from these observations, how little can be expected in the general reformation of prisons, by the *casual* visit of the most pious chaplain. And when we further consider, that in England and Wales alone, not less than four thousand persons are annually returned upon society from a temporary imprisonment, where far the greater of them, I am sorry to say, have rather increased, than diminished, the malignity of their vices, the government of the country is loudly called upon to extend her powerful arm, which, in the cause of humanity, much more of religious humanity, will not be extended in vain.

The religious establishment of the nation contains within itself every beneficial assistance for the devout worshipper in public congregations. The Services of our Church are rich in language, and in doctrines; but a peculiar office is still wanted adapted to the situation of the prisoner.

It is of importance to the community, that the instruction and discipline of prisons should be more than ordinarily *Christian*. Few of their inhabitants have been taught to know Christ ; still fewer, to know *Him crucified*. Few of their inhabitants have been taught to know any thing of the influences of the Spirit ; still fewer, that their own minds are capable of divine impressions. When they have made this discovery, reformation, on the best of principles, will not be distant. “ If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature.” Thus, and thus only, can the commission of crimes be

prevented. Thus only can the convict be rescued from a state of mental degradation, or be received again into society, cleansed from the pollution of his former iniquities. "It was meet that we should make merry and be glad, for this thy brother was dead and is alive again, and was lost and is found."

There is another period in the history of the prisoner, when it is of infinite importance to him, *by whom* he is attended, and *what* are the religious principles of his spiritual friend—I mean in the last scene of criminal conviction. In making the observation, I am far from wishing to deprive the prisoner of the kind assistance of the ministers of any religious persuasion, where he has previously and professedly been a member of any separate congregation. But there is reason to believe that great delusion of mind has been the consequence of an indiscriminate admission of spiritual visitors under such circumstances. A misconception of the doctrine of *absolution* in the one case, and of *justification by faith only*, in the *Antinomian definition of it*, in the other, has, I fear, often produced false confidence in a moment of despair. Far be it from me to extinguish the slightest spark of hope when its value is so great. But as we ought not, under any notion of misplaced tenderness, to encourage a *false hope*, so we ought not to inculcate a *false religion*. Both doctrines, rightly understood, are salutary, and scriptural. But when it is imagined, that either one or the other, personally applied, will remove the offence, and disarm the justice of the Almighty, without the inward conviction of the heart, we are then resting in *outward means*, and cherishing a dangerous error. The Saviour's merits are indeed infinite, and his atoning blood is imputable to every penitent. The thief upon the cross received his gracious approbation: and the labourer of the last hour was accepted. But these were peculiar cases; and instead of exciting in us an unwarrantable confidence, they should produce a prompt, radical, and an evangelical repentance.

This sermon is accompanied with an appendix. We extract No. 11, in the hope that it may induce those Gentlemen who are engaged in the office of Prison Chaplain to put in practice, what Mr. Brewster so benevolently and conscientiously recommends.

BOOKS AND PRAYERS.

The distribution of religious books in prisons is of great importance, in conjunction with the private discourse, friendly admonition, and useful instruction of a pious minister. Indeed every prison should be supplied with a divinity-library suitable to its size; and books should be delivered, from time to time, to all those who are able, and inclined to use them. Every cell should be furnished with a Bible and a book of devotion; and where a prisoner cannot read, the chaplain, or some better informed prisoner, should occasionally read to him.

Besides the public service of the chapel, prayers ought to be read in the prison, as soon as the prisoners meet in the day-room in the morning, and before they are separated in the evening. When pure re-

formation has begun to shew itself in our prisons, it will not be difficult to find some person always ready to perform this pleasing office.

It would be very desirable to introduce Psalmody into prisons. Psalmody affords a species of social devotion, always agreeable, as well as salutary and instructive. "Paul and Silas sang praises to God in the prison; and the prisoners heard them," that is, heard them with delight, satisfaction, and improvement. A pious hymn, or psalm, may easily be committed to memory, and those who sing with the spirit, as well as with the understanding, will experience the supreme comfort of inward devotion.

The Liturgy of the Church of England, however excellent, is not altogether calculated for the use of prisons. Something more appropriate to the situation and condition of the prisoner is still wanted. But as the prayers of the Church abound in such a pure spirit of piety and animated devotion, many of them might be selected, and adapted, to this purpose, in a manner perhaps superior to any new compositions.

In case a system of religious instruction should be introduced into prisons on pure principles, would it not be attended with great advantage to adopt the ancient, and very beneficial duty, of catechising the old as well as young? I do not mean that all should be taught to repeat any catechetical form, but that the ignorant should be instructed by questions on the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion.

There are few books wholly appropriated to the use of prisons; but as all men are sinners, there are several suited to the condition of the prisoner.

The titles, of some of both kinds, may be useful.

Rossell's Prisoner's Director.

Brewster's Sermons for Prisons; with Prayers for the Use of Prisoners in solitary Confinement.

Bowen's Companion for the Prisoner: being a Selection of Sermons, Exhortations, and other religious Instructions for the Use of imprisoned Offenders.

Dodd's Thoughts in Prison.

A Form of Visitation for Prisoners.

A plain and serious Exhortation to Prisoners, both Debtors and Criminals.

Kettlewell's Office for the Penitent; Trial of the Soul; and Office for the troubled in Mind.

The great importance of a religious Life.

The Life of God in the Soul of Man.

Greene's Discourses on the Four Last Things; Death: Judgment: Heaven: Hell.

Bishop Wilson's 39 Sermons. 2 vols.

Instruction for the Indians.

on the Sacrament.

Principles and Duties of Christianity.

Maxims of Piety and of Christianity.

Stonehouse's Spiritual Directions for the Uninstructed.

Doddridge's Rise and Progress of a religious Life.

Family Expositor.

Wilberforce's practical View of the prevailing religious System of professing Christians.

- Paine's *Thomas à Kempis.*
 Whole Duty of Man.
 New Whole Duty of Man.
 Baxter's *Saint's Everlasting Rest.*
 Baxter's *Call to the Unconverted.*
 Law's *Serious Call to a devout and holy Life.*
 Nelson's *Practice of true Devotion.*
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The Nature and Guilt of Schism Considered, with a Particular Reference to the Principles of the Reformation; in Eight Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, in the year 1807, at the Lecture, founded by the Rev. John Bampton, M. A. Canon of Salisbury. By Thomas Le Mesurier, M. A. Rector of Newton Longville, Bucks, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford. 8vo, Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme. London, 1808.

The whole of this work turns upon the nature and guilt of schism.

Schisms in the Church were absolutely foretold by Christ; these schisms have existed in all ages of Christianity, and to such an extent, that they may be esteemed, as Mr. Le Mesurier observes, "producing effects more pernicious and lasting than even the cruelties and oppressions to which the Christian Faith was exposed during the earlier ages," when martyrdom was the price at which everlasting life was but too frequently purchased. So many and so various have been these schisms, that they have been the most formidable weapons with which Christianity has been attacked by its adversaries; these attacks, however, have been so repeatedly and so effectually repelled by various writers, that Mr. Le Mesurier did not conceive it necessary to join in the defence: his object was more immediately directed to the consideration of the actual existence of schism, to particularize the various modes which it had assumed, and above all, to inculcate the danger arising from its guilt.

Many as these schisms are and have been; it is no more to be inferred from thence that schism is not in itself a sin, than that the commission of crime should not be criminal because crime has existed in all ages and all nations; far otherwise! Mr. Le Mesurier considers schism to be, what it has always been represented by sound Divines to be, an evil of the greatest magnitude.

Still, however greatly we may admire the wisdom and the power of God, which can thus bring good out of evil: however firmly we may be persuaded that the existence of schism, far from operating as an excuse for rejecting the gospel, does in reality furnish the strongest arguments against infidelity, we must not suffer ourselves to be deluded into an idea, that it is a matter indifferent in itself, or not an evil of the greatest magnitude. Still less must we imagine, that it is an act against the commission of which we have no need to be guarded; or which, when committed, requires not to be deplored and repented of. We must regard it as, what in truth it is, what it has always in the church, until very late years, been taken to be, a very grievous sin. It is one, of which every congregation, as well as every individual, looked upon themselves as particularly concerned to stand clear. Whenever, therefore, a separation took place in any church, or community of Christians, great anxiety was shown by every one of the parties to account for their conduct: and to show that the guilt, which was universally allowed to follow the act, did not belong to them and to their friends, but to those of the other side. It was wisely reasoned that, although our Saviour had foretold consequences which would follow from his doctrine, this did in no degree operate as a recommendation or approbation of them; that his having declared, that "he was not come to give peace upon earth, but rather division," would no way excuse the individuals, by whose means peace should be driven away, and division brought in. It was remembered, that in the very same breath with which he had at another time declared that, "It must needs be that offences should come," he had added, "Woe to that man by whom the offence cometh."

Fully aware, as Mr. Le Mesurier appears to be, of the dangers of schism, he of course admits, that there are different degrees of danger, and that there are circumstances in which the schismatic, acting upon principle, may be considered as entitled to hope that he will be judged with the greatest possible mildness and favour.

The laxity, that has for some time obtained with respect to schism is dated from the period of Bennet's controversy with the Dissenters at Colchester, and the celebrated Bangorian controversy, the result of which was a union among all Dissenters. This laxity it is the duty of every conscientious minister of the Church to withstand; to oppose in all cases where disunion is beginning to exist, *in limine*; and, where it has risen to any height, to endeavour to reclaim by persuasion and example; but in no case with force, with threats of temporal inconvenience, with passion or intemperance of any sort. Gentleness was one of the beautiful characteristics of the Messiah; and let gentleness be the means by which his doctrines

are supported. Man is more apt to be governed by his passions, than by his reason; hence, where his dereliction has arisen from inattention or partial conviction, his error, which might be assuredly reclaimed by mild and earnest exhortation, would be but the more confirmed by any attempt to force his opinion.

*No False Alarm ; or, A Sequel to Religious Union, &c. being
the Result of a Parochial Visitation through the Archdeaconry of Bedford. By the Rev. R. Shepherd, D. D. Archdeacon of Bedford. London. Maxwell and Wilson. 1808.*

In a Visitation of the respectable Author of this Pamphlet to the Parishes in his Archdeaconry, it was one of his principal objects to ascertain the proportion which the Dissenters bore to the supporters of the Established Church. In order the more effectually to ascertain this important fact, the following citation was addressed to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Bedford.

*To the Reverend the _____ of the Parish of _____
in the Archdeaconry of Bedford.*

REVEREND SIR,

These are to desire you upon the Sunday next after the receipt hereof, and in your Parish Church of _____ aforesaid, to direct notice to be given to the Churchwardens and Side-men of the said Parish, that they are required to make their personal appearance before the Worshipful the Archdeacon of Bedford, or his lawful substitute and visitor, at his visitation in the said Church, to be holden upon _____ the _____ day of _____ next ensuing the date hereof, and to have in readiness to be exhibited such Books, and Ornaments, Communion Plate, &c. as belong to your Church, and are commanded by the Laws of this realm, and Constitutions Ecclesiastical: and you are yourself to accompany the said Archdeacon, or his substitute and visitor, in his survey, and view of the said Church and Chancel, and Parsonage-house, and buildings thereto belonging, and also to present a faithful and true account of the number of Dissenting Meeting-houses for public Worship, whether edifices erected for the purpose, or licensed private houses, and also of the respective number of persons or families in your parish, that are attendant on Divine Service, as performed according to the institution of the Established Church, and of those who dissent from it, and frequent the Meeting-houses as above described. You are likewise to notice whatever may be amiss in your parish, as in former visitations you have been accustomed to do.

Bedford Registry.

The County of Bedford has been held out as the focus of Dissenters. This accusation, says Mr. S. is not more illiberal than untrue; and the result of this Visitation proves; that the County of Bedford does not contain more Dissenters than Dorsetshire, Lancashire, or any other county of similar magnitude.

To an accusation which had been brought forward against the Clergy of Bedfordshire, that not one-third of the Villages and principal Hamlets in that County ever heard "The glad Tidings of the Gospel," Mr. S. gives the following decided and satisfactory reply.

I very lately returned from a progress through the county of Bedford, where I visited every parish in that Archdeaconry; and one object of my visitation, and that a principal one, being to satisfy myself on those points, upon which the *preacher* had so unsuccessfully made his enquiries; I have much satisfaction in confronting his doubts with positive assurance, that the aspersions couched under them are as false, as they are wicked; and that there is not a parish in the county, where the service of the Church of England is not performed every Sunday, and in some parishes twice. Nor did I find a hamlet at so great a distance from its respective parish, that the inhabitants could not conveniently attend the service of the parish church, without a chapel for that service in it.

List of Original Theological Works, and New Editions, published during the Year 1808.

Sermons on various Subjects: By the Rev. W. Agutter, A. M. 8vo. 9s.

Letters on Arianism and other Topics in Metaphysics and Theology; in Reply to the Lectures of the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter. By Thomas Belsham. 4s.

Questions on the Holy Scriptures, to be answered in Writing, as Exercises at School, or in the course of private Instruction. By John Bullar. 3s.

A Sermon, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, A. M. preached at the Chapel in Essex-street, Strand, Nov. 15, 1808. To which is added, a brief Biographical Memoir. By Thomas Belsham, Minister of the Chapel. 2s.

The Nature and Importance of a good Education: a Sermon preached January 14, 1808, before the Promoters of the Protestant Dissenter's

Grammar School, lately opened at Mill Hill, in the Parish of Hendon. By *David Bogue*, A. M. 1s.

The Economy of a Christian Life : or Maxims and Rules of Religious and Moral Conduct ; arranged from the Scriptures, and adapted to Christians of every Denomination : with explanatory notes. By the Rev. *W. Bingley*, A. M. F. L. S. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

The Proneness of a Philosophizing Spirit to embrace Error ; with Remarks on Mr. Lancaster's New System of Education, pointing out its Defects and Errors with regard to religious Instruction and Moral Management : a Sermon preached at the Yearly Meeting of the Sunday Schools in the Collegiate Church of Manchester, on Monday, May 18, 1807. By the Rev. *R. Barlowe*. 1s. 6d.

Practical and Familiar Sermons, designed for Parochial and Domestic Instruction. By the Rev. *Edward Cooper*, Rector of Hammall Ridware, in the County of Stafford, Chaplain to the Earl of Cawrrow, and late Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. 8s.

A Sermon preached on the Occasion of the General Fast, Feb. 17, 1808. By *George Somers Clarke*, D. D. Vicar of Great Waltham, in Essex. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached before his Grace, John, Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant, &c. and the Members of the Association incorporated for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, in St. Peter's Church, on Thursday, April, 9. 1807. By the Right Rev. *Christopher (Belson) Lord Bishop of Gloucester*. 2s.

A Sermon preached at the Spring Garden Chapel, Feb. 17, being the Day appointed for a General Fast ; published at the Request of many of the Congregation. By *Edmund Cartwright*, LL. D. Rector of Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire, and Prebendary of Lincoln. 1s. 6d.

Select Sermons. By the Rev. *Alexander Cleve*, A. B. late Vicar of Wool, in Northumberland ; Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Portland ; and Lecturer at Trinity Chapel, Knightsbridge. 10s. 6d.

An Illustration of the General Evidence establishing the Reality of Christ's Resurrection. By *George Cook*, A. M. Minister of Lawrence-kirk. 7s.

The Credibility of the Jewish Exodus, defended against some Remarks of Edward Gibbon, Esq. and the Edinburgh Reviewers. By the Rev. *William Cockburn*, A. M. Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 3s. 6d.

Christ's Supremacy and his Church's Privileges defended against Human Usurpation : in a Letter to a Friend. By a Christian. 1s.

The Christian Code ; or, a Regular Digest of Christ's Dispensation. By an Old Graduate of Cambridge. 4to. 1l. 1s.

The Curse of Popery and Popish Princes to the Civil Government and Protestant Church of England, demonstrated from the Debates of Parliament in the Year 1689, &c. 6s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex,
at the Visitation in May and June, 1808. By *George Owen Cambridge*, A. M. F. A. S. Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Prebendary of Ely. 1s. 6d.

On the Everlasting Fire of the Athanasian Creed : a Sermon preached on the Sunday after Ascension Day, 1808. Dedicated to the Rev. Francis Stone, M. A. Rector of Cold Norton, and his Prosecutors. By *George Somers Clarke*, D. D. Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex. 1s. 6d.

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Two Sermons on Religious Establishments. Preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's; the first on Sunday May 29th, 1808, the Anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles the Second. The second on Wednesday, June 29, 1808, being St. Peter's Day. By Robert Dickinson, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, and one of His Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall. 2s. 6d.

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A Sermon preached July 17, 1808, at the Black Friars, Canterbury, in behalf of the Royal Free School lately established in that City. By John Evans, M. A.

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A general and connected View of the Prophecies relative to the Conversion, Restoration, Union, and future Glory of the House of Judah and Israel, the Progress and final Overthrow of the Anti-Christian Confederacy in the Land of Palestine, and the ultimate general Diffusion of Christianity. By the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B. D. Vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

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- Annesley, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles, dean of Bocking, Essex. May.
- Ashbey, Rev. George, B.D. F.S.A. Rector of Barrow, Suffolk, aged 84. June.
- Allen, Rev. James, Rector of Kencchester and Vicar of Mamel Lacy. June.
- Andrew, Rev. G. M.A. Rector of Harleston, Co. Northampton, aged 65.
- Aldridge, Rev. Joseph, Vicar of Weston Zeyland, Co. Somerset. Sept.
- Allen, Rev. Wm. D.D. one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. Nov.
- Abraham, Rev. S. of Creech, Somersetshire. Dec.
- Ackland, Rev. Dr. Rector of Christ Church, Surrey. Dec.

MARRIED.

- Acton, Rev. to Miss Sharp of Basingstoke. June.
- Arnold, Rev. Charles, A.B. Vicar of Roydon and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, to Miss Burton of Leicester. Sept.
- Astop, Rev. C. Rector of Sheephead, Co. Leicester, to Mrs Beaumont of Barrow-upon-Trent, Co. Derby. March.

DIED.

- Bowles, Rev. Edward, Vicar of Bradford, Co. Wilts, formerly of Hertford College, Oxford, aged 48. February.
- Berridge, Rev. Basil Bury, Rector and Patron of Algarkirk cum Fosdyke, and Prebendary of Lafford in Lincoln Cathedral. March.
- Breary, Rev. Edward, Rector of Middleton on the Wolds, Co. York. April.
- Burgess, Rev. James, Vicar of Rickling, Essex, aged 80. May.
- Bennett, Rev. John, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, and of Owre Magree, Co. Dorset. June.
- Beaton, Rev. Robert, Vicar of Boughton Aluphe, Kent. July.
- Bourne, Rev. G. M.A. Fellow of Worcester Col. and Vicar of Steeple Barton. July.
- Barker, Rev. John, D.D. Master of Christ Col. Camb. Feb.
- Brigstocke, Rev. Owen Tudor, senior Fellow of Jesus Col. Oxford, and Rector of Kilymaenuwyd, Co. Carmarthen. Aug.
- Brevor, Rev. John, Rector of Great and Little Burlingham, Co. Norfolk. Oct.
- Barnes, Rev. R. Vicar of Gorleston, Suffolk, and of Stanford, Norfolk. June.

Barbauld, Rev. Mr. of Stoke Newington, husband of the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld. Dec.

MARRIED.

Baker, Rev. Thomas, of Oriel College, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, to Miss Julia King, daughter of the Rev. R. King, Recto of Worthen, Co. Salop. May.

Barker, Rev. Mr. of Stamford, to Miss Basley of Castletonspurva, Co. Rutland. June.

Bliss, Rev. G. of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Martha Smith of Worcester. Sept.

Bowra, Rev. William, Vicar of Clavering, Sussex, to Miss Wisbey of Bishops Stortford. July.

Battel, Rev. William Lambeth, to Miss Hawkesworth. Oct.

Bartlett, Rev. N. Rector of Cleaworth, to Miss Harbin of Newton House, near Yeovil. Oct.

Bennet, Rev. William, Vicar of Stone, Isle of Oxney, to Miss Elizabeth Chafey, daughter of the Rev. William Chafey, Rector of Swalecliffe, Co. Kent.

Barrett, Rev. J. to Miss Jane Sheldon of Woodford. Sept.

Bayton, Rev. of West Dean, Sussex, to Miss M. Gay of Chichester. Feb.

Bethel, Rev. G. M.A. to Miss Lightfoot of Fulmer-place, Bucks. Jan.

Bannister, Rev. J. Rector of Ideleigh, Devon, to Miss Seton. Jan.

Barford, Rev. J. W. of Stratford Grove, and Rector of Magdalen Leas, Essex, to Miss Barrow of West Ham, Essex. May.

Barbut, Rev. S. of Trotton, Sussex, to Maria, eldest daughter of G. Jeardam, Esq. of New Millman-street. Dec.

Brown, Rev. Dr. William, to Isabella, daughter of J. Taylor, Esq. Preston-Pans, Scotland.

Bickerstaff, Rev. R. M.A. to Miss Ann Lloyd of Maesgwyn, Denbighshire. Dec.

DIED.

Cawell, Rev. Vicar of Swalcliffe, Co. Oxford, formerly Fellow of New College. Feb.

Chapman, Rev. Joseph, D.D. President of Trinity College, Oxford, from 1776. Feb.

Cheere, Rev. Sir William, Bart. White Roding, Essex, aged 78. Title extinct.

Collins, Rev. William, Rector of Slapton, Co. Bucks, and Curate of Cogges and Halley. May.

Crane, Rev. John Lockman, Vicar of Crondall, Hants. May.

Cole, Rev. William, Rector of Eynesbury, near St. Neots. Hants. June.

Crellin, Rev. John, late Vicar General of the Isle of Man. June.

Coutson, Rev. Richard, M.A. Rector and Patron of Houghton, Co. Leicester, and Vicar of Evington. June.

- Castley, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Chaplain at Castle Town, at Islington, near Liverpool. June.
- Conteur, Rev. Francis Le, Rector of Gronville, Island of Jersey. June.
- Carpenter, Rev. William, D.D. at Exeter, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. June.
- Crutwell, Rev. Clement, at Froxfield, aged 65. Sept.
- Covey, Rev. J. Vicar of Seaborne, Hants. Oct.
- Cockrigg, Rev. A. of Saxilby, Co. Lincoln. Aug.
- Clarke, Rev. W. Vicar of Annesley, Gonalston, and Tythby, Notts. March.

MARRIED.

- Clough, Rev. R. E. Jun. to Miss Amelia Price, third daughter of R. W. Price, Esq. of Rhiewas, Co. Merioneth. July.
- Cracraft, Rev. R. E. M.A. to Miss Holmes of Ingoldsby, Co. Lincoln. Sept.
- Cox, Rev. C. B. Rector of East Shefford, to Miss Butler of Avingdon, Bucks. Feb.
- Cockin, Rev. of Keynsham, to Miss Jones of Birmingham. Jan.
- Clare, Rev. J. G. Fellow of St. John's Col. Oxford, to Miss Harriet Daniel of Lifford, Ireland.
- Carruthers, Rev. R. Curate of Holbeach, to Miss Mary Crookshaw of Thorley, Herts. April.
- Clarke, Rev. T. Curate of Rufford, Notts. to Miss Mary Alty. Nov.
- Cockburn, Rev. Richard, B.D. Fellow of St. John's Col. to Miss Tilghman. Dec.
- Cowper, Rev. Charles, Vicar of Stockton, and Curate of Middleton, to Miss Catterson of Boroughbridge. Feb.
- Clarke, Rev. Robert, of Hexham, to Miss Shaftoe of Hexham. April.
- Coombes, Rev. John, Vicar of Tenterden, to Miss Morris of Rolvenden. Aug.
- Cooper, Rev. Blakley, Rector of Yetminster, to Miss Bacon, of Salisbury. July.

DIED.

- Dalton, Rev. John, of Pitcombe, Somersetshire, aged 82. Jan.
- Durand, Rev. Henry, Threadneedle-street, aged 78. March.
- Dove, Rev. Thomas, Rector of Holwell, Co. Bedford, of Kentford-cum-Gazely and of Raffleden, in the Co. of Suffolk. March.
- Dreyer, Rev. Daniel, of Norwich, aged 64. March.
- Du Val, Rev. Philip, D.D. F.R. and A.S.S. Canon of Windsor and Vicar of Twickenham, Middlesex. March.
- De Veil, Rev. John, Vicar of Aldersham, Herts. and Curate of Edgeware, Middlesex. April.
- Deighton, Rev. J. 40 years Curate of Batley, near Leeds, Yorkshire. April.

Douglas, Rev. Dr. 20 Years Vicar of Beenham, Berks. May.

Barbey, Rev. G. Curate of Gorton, Co. Lancaster.

Dawson, Rev. H. of Babergh Place, Great Waddingfield, Suffolk. Dec.

Duncan, Rev. John, Rector of South-Warmborough, Hants. Dec.

MARRIED.

Davison, Rev. Thomas, Vicar of Hartburn, to Miss Sarah Hall of North Middleton. Feb.

Denison, Rev. William, Rector of Cublington, Bucks, to Miss Amelia Apley.

Dymock, Rev. J. G. Vicar of Clanfield, Oxon, to Miss Humphries of Baldock. April.

DIED.

Elston, Rev. Philip, Vicar of West Down, Devon. June.

Edkins, Rev. John, D.D. Rector of Newton-Toney and Trowbridge, Wilts. and Dean of Salisbury. Sept.

Edwards, Rev. John, late of Birmingham; he was drowned while bathing near Arne, in the Isle of Purbeck. Sept.

Edwards, Rev. Master of the Free Grammar School at Marlborough.

Evans, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Vicar of Chipping Norton, Oxon. Feb.

MARRIED.

Eyre, Rev. A. W., to Miss Mapleton, Isle of Wight. Sept.

DIED.

Fownes, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Prebendary of Wells, 53 years Vicar of Exeixham, Devon, aged 78. March.

Fontaine, Rev. L. B. De la, Rector of Great Ponton, Co. Lincoln. April.

Fisher, Rev. J. Rector of Marke, near Richmond, Co. York. Sept.

French, Rev. W. James, Rector of Vange, Essex, and Chaplain to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. Oct.

Farthing, Rev. J. B.A. Rector of Runnington, Co. Somerset.

Franklin, Rev. J. Rector of Earsham, Norfolk. Dec.

MARRIED.

Fletcher, Rev. John, of Royston, to Miss Stocks of Carleton. Aug.

Faussett, —— Fellow of Magdalen Col. Oxford, to Miss M. Bridges of Kimmin, Co. Glamorgan.

Freeman, Rev. James Stuart, D.D. of St. John's, Oxford, Prebendary of Leckford, Hants. to Miss Elizabeth Richter of Newman-street, London. Nov.

Fell, Rev. T. Rector of North and South Medities, of Sheepy, to Miss Mary Green Mott, daughter of William Mott, Esq. one of the Proctors of the Archdeaconry Court of Leicester. Nov.

DIED.

Green, Rev. William, M.A. 37 years Vicar of Boxley, Kent, and 38 years one of the Mathematical Masters of Woolwich Royal Military Academy.

Feb.

Gibbon, Rev. R. at Usinaston, Co. Pembroke. March.

Gregory, Rev. George, D.D. F.S.A. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of West Ham, and Lecturer of St. Giles', Cripplegate. March.

Gibson, Rev. Joshua, 45 years Curate of Epworth, Co. Lincoln. April.

Griffiths, Rev. John, M.A. 50 years Rector of Chipstead, Surrey. April.

Gill, Rev. Vicar of Tagby, Co. Leicester, aged 65. June.

Glover, Rev. William, at Heworth Hall, aged 68, Curate of Heworth and Jarrow. June.

Griffiths, Rev. Daniel, A.M. Vicar of Oswestry, Co. Salop. Jan.

Gillman, Rev. Joseph Dent, Curate of Appledore, aged 31. Sep.

Grove, Rev. Henry, Rector of Staplehurst, July 6, aged 62. Formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. B.A. 1768. M.A. 1771. B.D. 1779. served the office of Proctor 1777.

MARRIED.

Gilbert, Rev. Edward, M.A. Fellow of Exeter Col. Oxford, to Miss Storm at Ilfracombe, Devon. Jan.

Guise, Rev. P. C. to Miss Maria Glyford of Frampton Court, Co. Gloucester. Sept.

Griffith, Rev. Dr. Master of University College, Oxford, to Miss Ironside. Sept.

Gwynn, Rev. Rector of Denton, Sussex, to Miss Henrietta Gordon, Exeter. June.

Gillard, Rev. J. of Raby, A.M. to Miss Ann Swan of Gainsborough. June.

Goodenough, Rev. R. P. second son of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Cecilia Markham, youngest daughter of his Grace the late Archbishop of York. Dec.

DIED.

Hoskens, Rev. at Whitchurch. March.

Hoffman, Rev. Lewis, Vicar of Streatley, Berks. April.

Harbin, Rev. Robert, Newton House, Somersetshire. April.

Hurd, Right Rev. Richard, D.D. Bishop of Worcester. May.

Harrison, Rev. John, Rector of Wrabness, Essex. July.

Heyman, Rev. Sir H. Pix, Bart. Vicar of Tressingfield, and Rector of

Witherdale, Suffolk.

Hawker, Rev. P. Son of Woodchester, Gloucestershire.

Holland, Rev. T. M.A. late Curate of Thaxted, Essex. Dec.

MARRIED.

Harris, Rev. T. of Bradden, to Miss Caroline Marriott, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott of Cotesbatch, Leicestershire. Oct.

- Hartley, Rev. Richard, of Lutterworth, to Miss Frances Hudson of Lutterworth. Nov.
- Hinxman, Rev. Henry, A.B. of Oriel College, Oxford, to Miss Charlotte Cotton, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Barfoot Cotton, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Shrivenham and Imber, Co. Wilts. April 7.
- Hodgson, Rev. John, at Plympton, to Miss Stanmer, daughter of Thomas Stanmer, Esq. of Fair Bank, near Penrith. Jan.
- Hewitt, Rev. J. Chesham, Co. Bucks, to Miss Wood of Southstoke. Feb.
- Heblewaythe, Rev. Montague, B.D. perpetual Curate of Flamborough and Vicar of Sunninghall, to Miss Mary Ann Young of Scarborough. Sept.
- Halifax, Rev. —— jun. of Wigton, to Miss Barbara Hodgson, late of Longburgh. July.
- Halliwell, Rev. Henry, B.D. Rector of Clayton, Sussex, to Miss Carlisle of Bolton. Sept.
- Hobson, Rev. Benjamin, of Driffield, to Miss Marshall. July.
- Horseman, Rev. J. of Wraxall, Co. Somerset, to Miss Vaughan of Bristol. Sept.
- Hudson, Rev. F. B.D. Fellow of Brazen-Nose Col. to Miss Dawson of Mosley Hill, near Liverpool. June.
- Hogg, Rev. T. J. to Miss Haynes, fifth daughter of the late Rev. C. Haynes, Rector of Siston, Co. Gloucester. March.
- Hind, Rev. Dr. Fellow of Magdalen Col. Oxford, and Vicar of Findon, Sussex, to Mrs. Benwell of Chilton-Folliatt, Wilts. March.
- Hemming, Rev. G. F. of Chichester, to Miss A. M. Payne of Warren-street. Feb.
- Hall, Rev. R. M.A. Leicester, to Miss Smith, late of Clipston, Co. Northampton. April.

DIED.

- Jon, Rev. Jonathan, Vicar of Skerne, Kirkburn, Lowthorpe, and Little Ruston, all in the Co. of York. March.
- Jones, Miss Susannah Frances, daughter of the Rev. F. Jones of Mill-house, near Wickar, aged 15. April.
- Jordan, Rev. John of Dumpledale, Co. Pembroke. April.
- Jones, Rev. Matthew, Rector of Sculthorpe, Norfolk. June. Formerly of Trinity Col. B.A. 1765, M.A. 1768.
- James, Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. D. James, Newbury, Berkshire. June.
- Jackson, Rev. Millington Massey, 36 years Rector of Warminster and Kingston Deverell. As a clergyman he was pious, conscientious, and exemplary: though dignified he was agreeable, cheerful, and unassuming, hospitable, benevolent, and liberal.
- Jones, William, second son of the Rev. John Jones of Foy, Co. Hereford. Aug.

Jackson, Rev. S. Rector of Tarporley, Cheshire. April.

MARRIED.

- Johnston, Rev. R. H. Rector of Winstanston and Vicar of Stanton Lacy, Salop, to Miss Caroline Boughton of Rouse Leach, Worcestershire. March.
 Jannard, Rev. T. M.A. of Trinity Col. Cambridge, and Vicar of Cudworth, Herts, to Miss Prenter of Paddington. June.
 Johnes, Rev. S. Rector of Welwyn, Herts. to Miss Anna Maria Cayler of St. John's Lodge, Herts. June.
 Johnson, Rev. J. L.L.D. Rector of Yaxham and Walverne, Norfolk, to Miss Livius, Bedford. April.
 James, Rev. William, of Monkseilver, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late G. Poole, Esq. of Stogumber. Nov.

DIED.

- Kingdon, Rev. John, M.A. of Bridgerule, a Magistrate for the counties of Cornwall and Devon. April.
 Knight, Rev. London. April.
 Kettisbury, Rev. D.D. late Fellow of St. John's Col. Oxford, and Rector of Sutton, Co. Bedford. July.

DIED.

- Littlehales, Rev. Richard, 46 years Vicar of Eaton Scoton, Beds. and of Glendon, Co. Northampton. March.
 Larden, Rev. G. Harrison, of Chester, at Bath. March.
 Locker, Rev. John, Vicar of Kenton, Devon. May.
 Lloyd, Rev. Thomas Henry, Fellow of King's Col. Cambridge, aged 25, June.
 Leigh, Rev. William, Dean of Hereford and Rector of Plumstead, with Brundale and Witton annexed, Co. Norfolk. Aug.
 Lloyd, Rev. of the Hay, Co. Brecknock; killed by a fall from his horse.
 Langhorn, Rev. of Louth. Sept.
 Long, Rev. George, one of the Priests Vicars of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter. Jan.
 Lock, Rev. R. Vicar of Long Bennington, Co. Lincoln, and of Farndon cum Balderton, Notts. July.
 Larden, Rev. G. H. A.M. Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral.
 Larwood, Rev. Joshua, Rector of Swarfen Morley, Norfolk. Feb.
 Lockman, Rev. John, D.D. F.A.S. Canon of Windsor and Master of St. Cross, Hants. Jan.

MARRIED.

- Landon, Rev. John, Vicar of Aymestbury, Ch. Hereford, to Miss Ann Bainbridge of Aberford. June.
 Law, Rev. Henry, Vicar of Sandon, Herts, to Miss Hibbert of Clapham, Surrey.

Leigh, Rev. T. Rector of Wickham Bishop's, Essex, to Miss Emma Morris
of Havering Hall. June.

Lloyd, Rev. D. Chaplain to His Majesty's ship Pompee, to Emily, relict
of General Goldie. April.

Lancaster, Rev. John, of Weston-upon-Avon, Gloucestershire, to Miss E.
Adkins of Milcote. Nov.

DIED.

Mason, Rev. George, Rector of Leire, Co. of Leicester, aged 78. Jan.
Marsh, Rev. James, Rector of Rockland and South Walsham St. Lawrence,
Norfolk. Jan.

Metcalfe, Rev. John, B.A. of Cannock, Co. Stafford, and of Brazen-nose
Col. Oxford. March.

Murray, Hon. Charles, son of the late Bishop of St. David's.

Marriott, Rev. Robert, LL.D. Rector of Cotesbach and Gilmorton, Co.
York. July.

Morgan, Rev. Jonas Couch, of Woodovis House, near Tavistock, aged 28.
Oct.

Marler, Rev. T. late Chaplain to the British Factory at Oporto. Jan.

Mapletoft, Rev. N. at East Farndon, Co. Northampton.

Moss, Rev. T. of Bierly Hill Chapel, Worcestershire. Dec.

Mackay, Rev. D. at Edinburgh, late Chaplain of His Majesty's troops at
Madras. Dec.

MARRIED.

Marsh, Rev. Rector of Winsterton and Brinkworth, to Miss Brodie,
eldest daughter of the Rev. Brodie, of Winsterton.

Mackenzie, Rev. James Stewart, A.M. Rector of Bracon Ash and Quid-
denham, Co. Norfolk, to Miss Wright of Tatterford. July.

Miller, Rev. William, B.D. of Ulverstone, to Miss Margaret Towers. Oct.

Morgan, Rev. R. of Yoxford, Suffolk, to Miss Wales. Sept.

Maddock, Rev. H. J. Fellow of Magdalen Col. Cambridge, to Miss Harvey
of Altenborough, Notts. Feb.

Morgan, Rev. H. D. A.B. Curate of St. Benedict Gracechurch, to Miss
F. Harrison of the Charter House. Feb.

Marsh, Rev. William, of Bath, to Miss Cole. Jan.

Meirs, Rev. H. of Hannington, Wilts. to Miss Stevens of Kencot. Jan.

Myers, Rev. J. Chaplain to His Majesty's ship Mars, to Miss Ann Steele
of Scottelethorpe, Co. Lincoln.

Morris, Rev. John, A.M. of Ealing Green, to Miss A. Brads of Chiswick.
Jan.

Morrison, Rev. J. of Alwington, Co. Devon, to Miss Anna Rolle Wool-
lecombe. May.

Marriott, Rev. John, M.A. of Cotesbach, Co. Leicester, to Miss Mary
Anne Harris of Rugby, Co. Warwick. April.

Mainwaring, Rev. J. Rector of Edleston, Co. Stafford, to Miss Ridge of
Kinderton, Cheshire. April.

Manners, Rev. T. of Grantham, to Miss Jones of Grantham. Dec.

DIED.

Nasmith, Rev. James, D.D. Rector of Leverington, Isle of Ely, aged 68. Oct.

MARRIED.

Nance, Rev. J. of Ashford, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. James Bond of Ashford. Oct.

Nicholson, Rev. H. Head Master of Aspley School, to Miss M. Freake of Northampton. June.

DIED.

Owen, Rev. John, of Llanwrst, Co. Denbigh. July.

DIED.

Pentycross, Rev. Thomas, Rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford, Berks, aged 60. Feb.

Palmer, Rev. James, M.A. of Oriel Col. Oxford. March.

Pye, Rev. Benjamin, LL.D. Archdeacon of Durham and Rector of Easington, Prebendary of Salisbury and Vicar of Hart and Hartlepool, aged 83. April.

Percy, Rev. Thomas, LL.D. nephew of the Bishop of Dromore, and Fellow of St. John's Col. Oxford, aged 59. May.

Price, Rev. R. Vicar of Welchpool and Forden. Oct.

Pearson, Rev. J. B. Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, and Vicar of Croxall. Aug.

Pitchford, Rev. Thomas, York. Aug.

Palmer, Rev. R. of Grantham. Feb.

MARRIED.

Place, Rev. Matthew Wasse, Rector of Hampreston, Co. Dorset, to Miss Francis Growden Jeffery, youngest daughter of John Jeffery, Esq. M. P. for Poole, Co. Dorset.

Paley, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Rector of Aldrington, Sussex, to Miss Allenby of Louth. July.

Philpot, Rev. Archdeacon and Rector of Bath, to Lady Francis St. Lawrence. Oct.

Peter, Rev. E. of Wigborough, to Mrs. Moore of Plymouth. Oct.

Price, Rev. Mr. Vicar of Lamerton, to Miss E. Hawke of Camblebay, near Tavistock. March.

Pooley, Rev. G. William, of Boxted Hall, Suffolk, to Miss Fisher of Browston Hall, Suffolk. March.

Parker, Rev. H. J. of Wanstead, Essex, to Miss E. Knowles. Feb.

Palmer, Rev. H. to Miss Harriet Govon, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. April.

DIED.

Roberts, Rev. Dr. Rector of Drewsteignton, Co. Devon. March.

Ray, Rev. Mr. of Shotwick, near Chester. April.

Robinson, Rev. Curate of Seaton, near Uppingham. June.

Ramshaw, Rev. Richard, Curate of Topcliffe, and Master of the Grammar School. Oct.

Randolph, Rev. J. Vicar of Petham and Waltham, and Rector of Saltwood and Hythe, aged 68. July.

MARRIED.

Ridley, Rev. H. C. Rector of Hambledon, Bucks, to Miss Farrer of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. April.

Repton, Rev. E. at Layton, Essex, to Miss Mary Ellis, daughter of the Hon. J. Herbert, Esq. of Montserrat. Nov.

Rolfe, Rev. R. of Saham Tony, Norfolk, to Miss Rose of Eye, Suffolk. Dec.

DIED.

Stichall, Rev. Z. M.A. Wisbech. Jan. 1808.

Smith, Rev. Ralph, of Oaksey. March.

Smith, Rev. Dr. Prebendary of Westminster, and many years head Master of Westminster School, Canon of Peterborough, Rector of Walpole, Co. Norfolk, and of Dry-Drayton, Cambridge. March.

Scott, Rev. Christopher, Rector of Paglesham, Essex, aged 71. April.

Sneyd, Rev. Ralph, Rector of Jevington, and domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. June.

Smith, Rev. George, M.A. Rector of Puttenham, Herts. and Curate of Market-street Chapel, Herts. June.

Smith, Rev. Richard, M.A. Vicar of Stowe, Co. Salop, and Norton, Co. Hereford; he held the former living upwards of 52 years, and died universally lamented by his parishioners.

Scribo, Rev. Moor, Rector of Crowland, aged 84. July.

Sarraude, Rev. J. B.D. Rector of Sutton-upon-Trent, and Vicar of Bossall. July.

Symonds, Rev. Vicar of Stetchworth, Co. Cambridge, and Swaffham-Barnet. Sept.

Spenoer, Rev. A.M. second Fellow of Trinity Col. Cambridge. Sept.

Sowerby, Rev. Fellow and Tutor of Queen's Col. Cambridge. July.

Smith, Rev. R. M.A. Rector of Oaksey and Vicar of Netherhaven, Wilts. April.

MARRIED.

Berrell, Rev. Samuel, of Wells, to Miss Harriet Digby, daughter of the late Rev. Digby, Dean of Durham. Sept.

Spurdens, Rev. William F. of North Walsham, Co. Norfolk, to Miss Gillman, eldest daughter of Mr. Gillman of Whitehall, Chigwell-Row, Essex. July.

Syddenham Sabine, Rev. of Mudford, Co. Somerset, to Miss Denziloe of Bridport. Oct.

- Sharpe, Rev. John Siby, Vicar of Skidbrooke, to Miss Weston of North. Jan.
 Symonds, Rev. H. Fellow of St. John's Col. Oxford, to Miss Johnson of Clapton. Jan.
 Slap, Rev. J. P. of Newton-Flotman, Norfolk, to Miss Beatty, Dublin.
 Simpson, Rev. J. Vicar of Keynsham, Co. Somerset, to Miss Vaughan of Bristol. Jan.

DIED.

- Taylor, Thomas, D.C.L. Archdeacon of Chichester, Rector of Watton, and Abinger and Gresham Professor of Civil Law; he was of St. John's Col. Oxford. B.C.L. 1763, D.C.L. 1790.
 Turner, Rev. Henry, Vicar of Burwell and Lanwade, Co. Cambridge; of St. John's Col. Cambridge, B.A. 1756, M.A. 1759, B.D. 1767.
 Taylor, Rev. R. Rector of Honychurch, Co. Devon. March.
 Trenchard, Rev. George, Rector of Lytchet Matravers, and of Langdon Matravers, Co. Dorset. May.
 Temple, Rev. John, M.A. aged 40, Classical Master of the Free School, at Ponsonby. June.
 Thomas, Rev. John, Rector of Mankland, aged 72. Jan.
 Thompson, Rev. George, of Hull, Vicar of Wawne, Curate of Sutton and Drypool, 41 years Chaplain to the Trinity House Hull. Sept.
 Travell, Rev. Ferdinando Tracey, A.M. 44 years Rector of Upper Slaughter, Co. Gloucester. Oct.
 Trebeck, Rev. J. Vicar of Chiswick, Chaplain to his Majesty. July.
 Tyler, Rev. Wm. Rector of Bratton and Askby. July.
 Towers, Rev. Johnson, A.B. Grange, near East Grinstead, Sussex; aged 56. Aug.

MARRIED.

- Thompson, Rev. R. of Kirly Hall, to Miss Childers, sister of Colonel Childers, of Cantley. March.
 Thompson, Rev. Adam, of Coldstream, to Miss Isabella Turnbull, eldest daughter of Mr. James Turnbull, of Lee House. Aug.
 Tate, Rev. Wm. A.M. Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, and Preceptor of the Royal Naval College, at Portsmouth, to Miss Eddam, of Gateshead. July.
 Trego, Rev. J. of Exeter, to Miss H. Peacock, at Lyme, Co. Dorset. Jan.
 Thomas, Rev. Godfrey, at Bath, to Miss F. Ram, niece to the Earl of Courtown. April.

DIED.

- Viscombe, Rev. John, B.D. Senior Fellow of Pembroke College Oxford, March.
 Vicker, Rev. James, A.M. Vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, in the city of London. Oct.

MARRIED.

Venables, Rev. R. B.D. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Chaplain to Lord Viscount Hereford, and Vicar of Harnfield-cum-Heath, to Miss Sophia Lister, of Grisly House, Co. Lincoln. June.

DIED.

Wetherell, Rev. Nathan, D.D. Dean of Hereford, Master of University College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Westminster. Dec. 1807.

Wharton, Rev. Robert, M.A. Chancellor of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Stowe, and Rector of Sigglesthorp, East Riding of Yorkshire, B.A. 1773, M.A. 1778. Feb.

Waase, Rev. O. Rector of Ibberton, Co. Dorset. Jan.

Wood, Rev. Wm. F.L.S. Curate of Mill Hill, Leeds, aged 63. April.

Williams, Rev. Lewis, Rector of Woolstaston, Co. Salop. May.

Worsley, Rev. Francis, Rector of Godshill, Isle of Wight, aged 82. March.

Ware, Rev. John, of Stockton. Sept.

Wray, Sir William Ullithorn Wray, Bart. Aug. 9, aged 86, 44 years Rector of Darley, Co. Derby.

Williams, Rev. Cha. Rector of Woolbeding and Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex, aged 61. Sept.

Wetherhead, Rev. Thomas Vicar of Sedgeford, Roughton and Easton, Co. Norfolk. July.

Whilan, Rev. Wm. of Mellford, Co. Suffolk. Aug.

Waddington, Rev. R. M.A. Rector of Cavendish, Norfolk.

Wodley, Rev. E. Clerk, Soulby, Berks. July.

Willan, Rev. Vicar of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Perpetual Curate of Felford. Jan.

Whitaker, Rev. John, Rector of Langborne, Cornwall. Nov.

MARRIED.

Wilks, Rev. Mark, to Mrs. Jackson, relict of the Rev. F. D. Jackson, Warminster. March.

Witts, Rev. F. E. of Erchfont, Wilts, to Miss Margaret Backhouse, of Backhouse, Co. York. June.

Warner, Rev. H. L. Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Brydges of Tiberton Court, Herts. April.

Webster, Rev. Wm. Rector of Dymchurch, Kent, to Miss E. Parry of the same place. April.

Watson, Rev. Thomas, of Norwich, to Miss Lucy Elwyn, daughter of the late Peter Elwyn, Esq. of Booton, Norfolk. Dec.

Wilkinson, Rev. John, A.B. to Ann Joanna, daughter of Mr. Newstead, of York, Solicitor. Jan. 21.

Wharton, Rev. Wm. Vicar of Gilling, to the Honourable Charlotte Dundas, second daughter of the Right Honourable Lord Dundas. April.

Winfield, Rev. Thomas, to Miss Mary Jane Sparrow, of Red Hill, Isle of Anglesea. July.

Williams, Rev. John, of Brian Loch, Llanferras to Miss Bailey, of the Moor, near Hawarden. Aug.

Wanchope, Rev. D. Rector of Warkton, Co. Northampton, to Miss Dick, Prestonfield. Sept.

Wickham, Rev. J. W. Rector of Horsington, to Miss Bennet, of Cadbury House, Somersetshire. July.

Wilkinson, Rev. J. C. Rector of All Saints, Stamford, Co. Lincoln, to Miss E. Porrett, second daughter, of R. Porrett, Esq. of his Majesty's Office of Ordnance.

DIED.

York, Hon. James, D.D. Lord Bishop of Ely.

MARRIED.

Zouch, Rev. Dr. Prebendary of Durham, to Miss Brooke of Wakefield. August.

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E.

Agreeably to the wish of a most respectable Correspondent, we submit the following letter to the attention of the Clergy of the Establishment; at the same time referring our readers to what has been inserted relative to the burial of children not regularly baptized, p. 221, diocess of Peterborough:

MR. EDITOR,

I hail your publication as the first channel of communication and intercourse that I have seen to be opened to the Clergy of the Church of England, and avail myself of it, to give them notice of a plan for attacking them by a legal contest, and with a subscription purse, a thing justly formidable to persons in their isolated situation.

That the methodists or independents, as a body, have established societies all over the kingdom, with regular correspondence amongst one another, is known to most persons; but it is not so generally known, that they have formed in London a committee, called by themselves "A committee for supporting the civil rights of the dissenters;" and that they have books of resolutions, and a secretary in constant activity; not indeed, as appears, for any such purpose as their title indicates, (no dissenters finding need of any such protection or support, nor the methodists themselves, with all the provocations they can give, being able to arrive at the honours of martyrdom or persecution;) but, as they themselves openly shew, for the purpose of harassing the parochial clergy with prosecutions. It is understood that there are now two prosecutions going on in the dioceses of Gloucester and Peterborough; and one has been threatened in the diocess of London, but not yet commenced, all on the same ground of complaint, viz. that the clergy have refused to read the burial service over children dying in their parishes without having been baptized by themselves, or any other lawful minister, but which children the parents assert to have been "baptized *legally* by regular qualified dissenting ministers." This "*legality, regularity, and qualification,*" are denied by the clergy of the establishment, who contend they are to take cognizance of the administration of this sacrament, and of the rights it confers, only when performed in the

manner stated in the rubrick prefixed to the form for the ministration of *public baptism*, or that to *private baptism*, where it is expressly said, that it shall be done by *the minister of the parish*, or *in his absence*, by any other *lawful minister* that can be *procured*; but that the baptism of infants, not in the absence of the minister of the parish, but by the choice of the parents, and performed by persons avowedly not ordained by any bishop, bears no such character; and, therefore, that those who chuse to have their children christened by such persons, ought to procure them to be buried by the same. This not only common sense dictates, but the constant practice of all sects besides this, confirms it. These methodists have in most, or in many places, cemeteries of their own, where they prefer in general to bury their dead; but they apparently take the occasion of the funerals of these infants, to attempt establishing the lawfulness of their ministers, and the putting them on a footing with the regularly ordained Clergy of the Church of England; and in this they will have succeeded in a great measure, if not entirely, in case they should gain this point; since it is declared in the rubrick that such baptism as is valid to the effect of burial in the form of the church, is likewise so for the reception of the child into the congregation, without any repetition of the ceremony. If, therefore, the baptism of a dissenting minister, as they call him, or a person in pretended holy orders, is good for the one purpose, it is so for the other; and this being granted, all further distinctions would be at an end; nor would there remain any reasonable ground to prevent such persons from performing all the offices of the church, and finally taking possession of it. There is no reason to doubt but this is the point on which they have fixed their view, and if it continues to be permitted to single out the parochial clergy, and assail them with an *aggregate fund*, right or wrong, they must sink under it in the end, however resolutely they may defend themselves. Such a practice wculd, in case the proceedings were carried on in a common law court, be considered as a conspiracy or maintenance, and the plaintiffs not only be non-suited, but heavily mulcted. This just maxim of law does not seem to obtain in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and, therefore, the only method that

presents itself for the clergy to adopt in their own defence, is to enter into similar associations for their mutual support, which, although they have not as yet any such general and circular correspondence as is established among the methodists, they might give a commencement to in their meetings in the different visitations; and if it be found necessary, they might easily afterwards establish a central and standing committee in London. It has long been noticed with regret by the friends of the establishment, that a want of unity among themselves has left each individual, and by consequence, in the end, the whole body, exposed to be attacked to infinite disadvantage, which it is hoped the present occasion may remove.

Ut jugulent homines surgunt de nocte latrones,
Ut te ipsum serves non expurgisceres.

As soon as any farther progress is made in these hints, it shall be communicated to you; in the mean time it is fit to inform the clergy, that such of the bishops as are known to have been applied to on the occasion, have thought the refusal was legal, although one has seemed to recommend compliance, apparently from a fear of exposing the minister to an expensive contest.—Perhaps most people will think it would better become the diocesan to give his support to such minister. The present opportunity seems not only to incite, but to call on their Lordships to step forward with firmness and dignity, to mark out a reasonable and clear line of conduct to those who are supposed to act under their orders, and indemnify them in the maintenance of such conduct; but if there really exists any ambiguity, then to obtain a clear and plain definition from the legislature, which is the more necessary, because these sectaries have attempted to avail themselves of a bill which passed in the 25th Geo. III. c. 75. repealed 34th Geo. III. c. 11. which, by requiring a stamp duty on their registers of baptism, gave them a semblance of legality; but this neither did, nor could, add any thing to that legality, which was already allowed them in a civil point of view, and for the purposes of succession to inheritance, nor in any way could extend beyond their *civil rights*, nor impose any fresh duty on the clergy of the national church, which was not at all in the purview of the act.

The following Index to the English Rectories, Vicarages, Curacies, and Donatives, is as accurate as the nature of the case will allow; but since, in common with every other description of property, that of the church is liable to partial changes, the names of patrons in some instances will, not improbably, be found not strictly correct. To remedy any defect of this nature, we shall consider ourselves under peculiar obligation to any gentleman who will remit to us the names of the patrons of such benefices as may chance to have a wrong patron subjoined.

In forming this index we have consulted and compared most of the works that have been published on the subject, from the time of Willis and Bacon, to the late most valuable publications of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Capper, whose topographical dictionaries are the most accurate and official that have ever been published in this country.

* * In our next volume will be given an Index to the Protestant Benefices in Ireland, arranged under the respective dioceses, with the names of the incumbents, and the number of parishioners.

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TO THE

RECTORIES, VICARAGES, CURACIES, & DONATIVES.

ARRANGEMENT.

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ARBENHALL, Glos. R. 185, I. Howel, Esq.	6 6 8	Acton Beauchamp, Worcs. R. 214, R. Berkeley, Esq.	4 0 0
Abberley, Worcs. R. 495, R. Bromley, Esq.	11 10 2	Acton Burrell, Salop, R. 272, Rev. S. Lee,	6 10 0
Abberton, Essex, R. 150, the King,	14 7 8	Acton, Iron, Gloucester 798, Dean and Capons of Christ Church Oxford,	16 10 0
Abberton, Worcs. R. 86, T. Sheldon, Esq.	5 8 1	Acton, Pigot, Salop, Chapel.	
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Abbotsham, Devon, V. 313, the King,	16 4 7	Acton Scott, Salop, H. 164, J. Stack- house, Esq.	5 10 0
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Aiston, Clinton, Buckingham, R. 584,		
Aiston, College, Oxford,	23 6 10½	
Aiston, Eyre, Salop, Curacy, 106.		
Aiston, Flanville, Leices. R. 63, Earl of Hardwick,	33 13 6½	
Aiston, Ingham, Heref. R. 416, Rev. W. L. Baker,	7 7 1	
Aiston, in the Walls, Northampton, R. 223, St. John's College, Oxford,	9 9 7	
Aiston, North, Oxf. V. 220, C. Bowles, Esq.		
Aiston, Rowant, Oxf. R. 260, the King,	16 18 11	
Aiston, Sandiford, Bucks. R. 71, H. Hart, Esq.	10 12 11	
Aiston, Somerville, Gloucester, R. 87, Lord Somerville,	9 3 4	
Aiston, Streple, Oxford, R. 323, Brasenose College, Oxford,	16 3 5½	
Aiston, Tirol, Berk., R. 294, Magdalen College, Oxford,		
Aiston upon Trent, Derby, R. 467, Mrs. Shuttleworth, and J. Holden, Esq.	29 15 0	
Aiston, Upthorpe, Berk., Chapel, 196.		
Aitwick, Bedford, R. 81, J. Schatz, Esq.	6 13 4	
Aitwood, Bucks. V. 160, the King,	6 6 8	
Aiswardby, Lincoln, R. 113, Sir C. Whichcote, Bart.	12 4 7	
Aiswardby, Lincoln, R. 59, R. C. Brackenbury, Esq.	7 19 4½	
Aitcham, Salop, V. 430, R. Burton, Esq.	11 6 8	
Athehampton, Dorset, R. 62, Sir R. Long, Bart.	3 0 0	
Atheington, Suffolk, R. 76, the King,	6 14 2	
Atherington, Devon, R. 484, F. Bassett, Esq.	26 9 1	
Atherington, Suffex, R. Magdalen College, Cambridge,	7 10 2½	

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B A D

B A D

£. s. d.

Atherstone, Warw. Chapel, 263, Vicar of Worcester,	11	5	0
Atherstone upon Stour, Warw. R. 112, Rev. H. T. Kewstek,	12	1	8
Atlow, Derby, Chap. 131, Mr. Oakover,	18	0	0
Attensborough, Nottingham, V. F. Foljambe, Esq.	4	15	0
Attensfield, York, Chapel, 2251,	10	0	0
Attlebridge, Norfolk, V. 83, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	4	6	10 <i>½</i>
Attleburgh, Norfolk, R. 1022, W. Wyndham, Esq.	19	8	9
Atwade, Kent, V. Archb. of Canterbury, 15	19	7	
Atwick, York, V. 364, the King,	4	7	11
Auburn, Lanc. V. 175, C. Neville, Esq.	7	12	10
Auckland, Bishop, Durham, Curacy, 1661, Bishop of Durham.			
Auckland, St. Andrew, Durham, Chapel, 131, Bishop of Durham.			
Auckland, St. Helen, Durham, Chapel, 204, Bishop of Durham,	12	9	4
Audlem, Chester, V. 263, Rev. W. Whistler,	5	16	8
Audley, Staff. V. 2944, G. Tollet, Esq.	6	13	4
Aughton, Lanc. Chap. Rector of Halton, 22	3	4	
Aughton, Lanc. R. 987, T. Plimbe, Esq.	14	15	5
Aughton, York, V. 157, Rev. T. Monkay,	4	0	0
Authorough, Lanc. V. 365, C. Goultin, Esq.	10	0	0
Ault, Derby, V. Duke of Devonshire,	6	0	8
Annesby, Lanc. R. 84, M. Newton, Esq.	6	0	7 <i>½</i>
Aust, Glouc. Chapel, 140,	10	0	0
Austell, St. Cornwall, V. 3788, the King,	21	0	0
Austerfield, York, Chapel, 232,	15	8	4
Auxter, Warwick, V. 491, the King,	5	0	0
Authorpe, Lanc. R. 85, Mr. Vyner and Mr. Ward,	5	13	4
Averbury, Wilts, V. 390, the King,	9	0	0
Aveley, Essex, V. 842, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,	16	10	3
Avenbury, Hereford, V. 216, the King,	7	8	9
Avening, Gloucester, R. 1507, N. Thorsbury, Esq.	24	0	0
Averham, Notts. R. 166, G. Setton, Esq.	20	0	0
Aveley Gifford, Dev. R. 746, Miss Lane, 38	1	8	
Avington, Berks, R. 57, Sir F. Burdett, Bart.	5	0	0
Avington, Southampton, R. 123, Bishop of Winchester,	11	11	10 <i>½</i>

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£. s. d.

BACARY, Somerset, R. 237, Marquis of Downshire,	18	10	5
Babingley, Norfolk, R. 23, I. Hoste, Esq.	4	13	4
Babington, Somerset, R. 215, S. Twyford, and T. S. Jolliffe, Esqrs.	10	0	0
Babraham, Cam. V. 196, Sir H. Bennet,	6	5	10
Babworth, Nottingham, R. 297, Rev. L. Simpson,	14	19	2
Bacford, Chas. V. 128, Rich. of Chester,	5	0	5
Backwell, Somerset, V. 684, the Rector,	6	19	9 <i>½</i>
Baconthorpe, Norfolk, R. 239, Mr. Gristhorpe,	9	0	0
Bacons, Hereford, R. 167, Sir H. Hoskins, Bart.	3	13	4
Bacons, Norfolk, V. 811, M. Braithwaite, Esq.	5	3	1 <i>½</i>
Bacons, Suff. R. 585, I. Barker, Esq.	19	12	3 <i>½</i>
Bady, Northampton, V. 462, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 14	0	0	
Baddesley, North, Southampton, Chap. 243, T. Dammer, Esq.			
Baddiley, Chester, R. 276, Sir H. Mawraring, Bart.			
Baddow, Great, Essex, V. 1443, Mr. Detoe,			
Baddow, Little, Essex, V. 444, Lord Viscount Barington,			
The Rectory of Little Baddow (a sine cure) L. Strutt, Esq.			
Badger, Salop, R. 66, H. Brown, Esq.			
Badgeworth, Glouc. V. 603, Mrs. Tracy,	20	11	3
Badgington, Gloucester, R. 152, Lord Weymouth,			
Badgworth, Somerset, R. 262, I. Mordan, Esq.			
Badingham, Suffolk, R. 607, Rev. L. Pemberton,			
Bedlam, Kent, R. 101, Jd. Scudde,	5	2	0

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B A R

S. s. d.

Bedley, Suffolk, Curacy, 82, Lord Ash-		
berham, and C. Boone, Esq.		
Bedminster, Great, Glouc. V. 423, Duke		
of Beaufort,	5	5 7
Bedminster, Little, Glouc. Chapel, 95,		
Duke of Beaufort.		
Bedrey, Worc. Curacy, 384, Dean and		
Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford,	5	6 8
Bedsley, Warwick, R. 130,	4	6 8
Bedsley, Warwick, Curacy, 371, Lord		
of the Manor,	16	0 0
Bedsorth, York, R. 162, El. of Derby, 32	5 10	
Bedwall Ash, Suffolk, Chapel, 348, Mr.		
Cleugh,	12	0 0
Beghorough, West, Somerset, R. 252,		
Archdeacon of Wells,	18	10 10
Begby, York, Chapel, 212,	0	10 0
Bagintos, Warw. R. 300, W. D. Bro-		
ley, Esq. &c.	8	1 8
Bagnall, Stafford, Chapel, Rector of		
Stoke upon Trent,	3	0 0
Bagnot, Sury, Chapel.		
Bagnorpe, Norf. R. 75, R. Barber, Esq.	5	10 0
Bagworth, Leic. Chapel, 230.		
Baldon, York, Chapel, 1719,	20	5 11
Balinton, York, R. 320, St. John's Col-		
lege, Oxford,	35	14 9
Balinton, Northampton, Chapel, 194.		
Bakewell, Derby, V. 1418, Dean and		
Chapter of Lichfield,	20	0 0
Balkcombe, Sussex, R. 451, Mrs. Chat-		
field,	15	15 6
Baldens, March, Oxford, R. 208, C. Wil-		
loughby, Esq.	6	13 4
Baldens, Toot, Oxford, V. 292, H. Yate-		
man, Esq.		
Balderton, Lanc. Chapel, 615, Vicar of		
Blackburn,	50	0 0
Balderton, Nottingham, Chapel, 636.		
Baldock, Hertford, R. 1623, the King,	10	6 9
Bale, Norfolk, R. 195, Mrs. Lloyd,	10	12 4
Baldton, Derby, Chapel, 80,	10	0 0
Ballingham, Hereford, Chapel, V. 138,	7	8 10
Balsall, Warwick, Curacy, 668, Lady		
Anne Morton.		
Balsam, Cambridge, R. 542, Governors		
of the Charter House, London,	39	16 8
Balksborough, Somerset, Chapel, 547,	27	9 8
Bambrough, Northumberland, Curacy,		
295, Lord Crewe.		
Bampton, Dev. V. 1364, J. Wood, Esq.	20	0 0
Bampton, Oxford, V. 1003, Dean and		
Chapter of Exeter,	20	2 6
Bampton, Westmorl. V. 600, the King,	7	5 0
Bampton, Kirk, Cumberl. R. 149, Lord		
Lonsdale,	14	17 10
Bantby, Oxf. V. 2755, Bp. of Oxford,	22	0 2
Banham, Norf. R. 1618, the King,	9	8 6
Bannington, Norfolk, R. 292, Earl of		
Edingham,	10	15 10
Banstead, Surr. V. 717, C. Becker, Esq.	13	8 7
Bawell, Somerset, V. 1025, Dean and		
Chapter of Bristol,	26	6 0
Bapchild, Kent, V. 264, Dean and		
Chapter of Chichester,	8	0 0
Barbon, Westmorland, Chap. 242, Vicar		
of Kirby Lonsdale,	3	1 6
Barby, Northampton, R. 597, Trustees		
of K. Hollid, Esq.	30	2 11
Barchester, Warwick, R. 180, H. W.		
Washwood, Esq.	12	6 8
Barcombe, Sussex, R. 615, the King,	18	10 10
Bardeia in Wharflie, York, Chapel, 191.		

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S. s. d.

Bardfeld, Great, Essex, V. 638, Mrt.		
Burrell,	11	0 0
Bardfield, Little, Essex, R. 282, Rev. T.		
Bernard,	11	0 0
Bardney, Linc. V. 702, Bp. of Lincoln,	7	9 6
Bardsey, York, V. 861, Sir I. Goodricke,		
Bart.	4	1 8
Bardwell, Suffolk, R. 556, St. John's		
College, Oxford,	7	17 1
Barford, Norf. R. 253, Earl of Rochford,	4	8 4
Barford, Warw. R. 485, E. Tart, Esq.	11	11 0
Barford, Great, Bedford. V. 481, Trinity		
College, Cambridge,	9	0 0
Barford, Great, Oxf. V. 266, I. Pollard,		
Esq.	6	5 0
Barford, Little, Bedford, R. 80, — Will-		
son, Esq.	13	16 8
Barford, St. Martin, Wilts, R. 450, AM		
Soul's College, Oxford,	24	2 8
Barkston, Kent, R. 59, St. John's Coll.		
Oxford,	7	14 0
Barham, Kent, Chapel, 751.		
Barham, Suffolk, R. 353, Rev. J. Bacon,	12	10 5
Barholme, Linc. V. 145, Trustees of the		
School of Oakham and Uppingham,	8	11 6
Barlow, Leic. V. 289, W. Pochin, Esq.	10	0 0
Barkham, Berks. R. 185, Col. Gower,	5	15 7
Barking, Essex, V. 1583, All Soul's Col.		
Oxford,	19	8 11
Barking, Suffolk, R. 470, Lord Ashbar-		
ham, and C. Boone, Esq.	27	10 7
Barkstone, Leic. V. 218, D. of Rutland,	7	5 5
Barkstone, Lincoln, R. 216, Prebendary		
of North Grantham,	13	7 5
Barkway, Hertf. V. 609, Rev. J. Street,	16	0 0
Barkwith, East, Lincoln, R. 157, Lord		
Middleton,	11	10 10
Barkwith, West, Linc. R. 66, J. Wilson		
and R. Morehouse, Esqrs.	5	5 0
Barlaston, Staff. Curacy, 349, Lt. Gower,	9	0 0
Barlavington, Sussex, R. 78, St. C.		
Bishop's Bar.	5	13 4
Barreborough, Derby, R. 677, G. Rodes,		
Esq.	10	1 5
Barley, York, Chapel, 241.		
Barleston, Leicester, Chapel, 503.		
Barley, Heref., R. 494, Bishop of Ely,	26	18 4
Barleythorpe, Rutland, Chapel, 557.		
Baring, Essex, V. 864, Dean and Chap-		
ter of St. Paul's,	18	0 0
Barling, Linc. Curacy, 116, Sir J. Tyr-		
whitt, Bart.	12	8 6
Barlow, York, Chapel, 172.		
Barlow, Great, Derby, Chap. 352, Duke		
of Newcastle,	6	0 9
Barnaby upon Don, York, V. 380, J.		
Stovin, Esq.	9	12 6
Barnby on the Marsh, York, Chapel, 364,	20	0 0
Barnby upon the Moor, York, V. 391,		
Dean of York,	5	6 8
Barnsley, Norf. V. 15, Earl of Oxford,	5	0 0
Barnes, East, Kent, R. 298, the King,	12	17 1
Barnston, York, R. 163, Sir G. Boynton,		
Bart.	13	11 16
Barnack, Northampton, R. 618, Arch-		
bishop of Canterbury,	26	10 0
Barnard Castle, Durham, Curacy, 2966,		
Vicar of Gainford.		
Barnardiston, Suff. R. 124, Mrs. Bridge-		
man,	7	10 5
Barnburgh, York, R. 446, Southwell		
College,	22	0 0
Barnby, Suffolk, R. 188.		

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		E. e. 4.
Barnby, Nottingh.	V. 195, Southwell College,	5 9 9½
Barne, Surry, St.	360, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London,	9 8 4
Barnesley, York, Chapel,	3604, Arch-Bishop of York,	15 18 0
Barnet, Hertford, Chapel,	1955.	
Barnet, East, Hertford, R.	252, the King, 22 2 8½	
Barnet, Middlesex, Chapel,	422, Deans and Chapter of St. Paul's.	
Barneth-le-Wold, Lincoln,	V. 211, Bishop of Lincoln,	6 6 2
Barnay, Norf. V.	216, Sir E. Astley, Et.	6 13 6
Barnham, Suffolk, 203.		
St. Gregory, R.	Duke of Grafton,	7 11 10½
St. Martin, R.	Duke of Grafton,	8 5 5
Barnham, Sussex, V.	184, 7 18 0	
Barnham Broom, Norfolk, 307.		
St. Michael, R.	Lord Woodhouse.	
St. Peter and St. Paul, R.	Lord Woodhouse,	12 8 1½
Barningham, Suffolk, R.	316, T. Evans, Eq.	13 9 2
Barningham, York, R.	325, the King, 19 17 1	
Barningham, Little, Norfolk,	178, J. Browne, Eq.	5 15 2½
Barningham, Northwood, Norf.	R. 36, W. Wyndham, Eq.	6 13 4
Barningham, Winter, Norf.	R. 78, W. Russell, Eq.	6 13 4
Barnoldby-le-Beck, Linc.	R. 188, Southwell College,	14 13 4
Barnsley, Glouc.	R. 271, Heirs of Mr. Ferrot,	13 15 5
Barnstaple, Devon, V.	3743, Trustees of E. Worley, Eq.	15 8 9
Barnwell, All Saints, Northampton, R.	86, Duke of Montagu,	15 6 8
Barnwell, St. Andrew, Northampton, R.	184, Duke of Montagu, &c.	17 2 1
Barnwood, Glouc.	Curacy, 305, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.	
Barn, Great, Staff., Chapel,	734, 20 0 0	
Barrington, Camb.	V. 348, Trinity Col. Cambridge,	7 14 4
Barrington, Somerset, Curacy,	374.	
Barrington, Great, Berks.	V. 248, Lady Talbot, &c.	7 6 8
Barrington, Little, Glouc.	V. 140, the King,	4 19 2
Barrow, Derby, V.	268, I. T. Bartow, Eq.	5 6 5½
Barrow, Salop, Chapel,	479,	8 13 0
Barrow, Suffolk, R.	616, St. John's Col. Cambridge,	13 9 9½
Barrow, Chester, R.	501, Earl Cholmondeley,	19 6 5½
Barrow upon Humber, Linc.	V. 926, the King,	9 16 0
Barrow, North, Somerset, R.	101, H. W. Portman, Eq.	7 17 8½
Barrow upon Soar, Leic.	V. 1090, St. John's College, Cambridge,	15 2 8½
Barrow, South, Somerset, Curyay,	192, 10 0 0	
Barrowby, Lincoln,	R. 468, Earl of Thanet,	81 1 5½
Barrowden, Rutland,	R. 510, Earl of Exeter,	14 18 1½
Barsham, Suff.	R. 162, Rev. E. Holden,	15 6 8
Barsham, East, Norfolk, V.	180, Dame M. L'Estrange,	6 13 6
Barsham, North, Norfolk, R.	44, Earl of Oxford,	6 0 0

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		E. e. 4.
Barsden, West, Merc.	V. 36, J. Baldwin, Eq.	5 12 1
Bartestree, Hereford, Curyay,	48,	4 9 0
Bartholomew, St. V.	Southampton, 700, the King,	10 0 0
Barthomley, Chester,	R. 184, E. Mainwaring, Eq.	25 7 1
Bartlow, Camb.	R. 82, Rev. W. Hall,	19 16 2
Barton, Camb.	V. 918, Bishop of Ely,	8 11 3
Barton, Nottingham, R.	322, Archbishop of York,	19 2 9
Barton, Westmorland,	V. 249, Earl of Londale,	11 1 0½
Barton Broadish, Norfolk,	312.	
All Saints, R.	Sir H. Peyton, Et.	5 12 6
St. Andrew, R.	the King,	14 0 0
St. Mary, R.	Sir T. Bernay, Et.	5 6 8
Barton Le Blount, Derby,	R. 61, N. Lister, Eq.	4 19 1
Barton in the Clay, Bedf.	R. 448, the King,	26 9 1
Barton, St. Cuthbert, York,	Chap. Vicar of Stanwick,	11 0 0
Barton, St. David, Somerset,	V. 235, the Prebendary,	8 0 0
Barton, Earl's, Northampton,	V. 735, the King,	10 0 0
Barton, Great, Suffolk,	V. 592, Sir T. C. Banbury, Bart.	10 15 7½
Barton, Hartshorne, Buckingh.	Dominie, 100, P. Risley, Eq.	
Barton, Warwick, R.	127, Trinity Col. Oxford,	12 17 11
Barton upon Humber, Lincoln.		
St. Mary with St. Peter, V.	1702, the King, and W. Gladan, Eq.	19 4 6
Barton, St. Mary, York, Chapel,	461, Vicar of Gilling,	10 0 0
Barton Mills, Suffolk, R.	305, the King,	14 15 10
Barton under Needwood, Staff. Chapel,	634, Rector of Tatehill,	25 0 0
Barton, Segrave, Northampton, R.	159, Duke of Montagu,	18 17 1
Barton, Stacey, Southampton,	V. 431, Dean and Chapter of Winchester,	8 2 1
Barton, Steeple, Oxford, V.	393, Duke of Marlborough,	7 9 4½
Barton in the Street, York,	R. 168, Viscountess Dowager Irwin,	14 8 6½
Barton, Turf, Norfolk, V.	290, Bishop of Norwich,	3 13 4
Barton, Westcote, Oxford,	R. 184, I. Welchman and S. Scargate, Esqns.	7 0 0
Barwell, Leic.	R. 787, Mrs. Ashby,	20 10 7½
Barwick, Somerset,	R. 339, J. Newman, Eq.	
Baschurch, Salop,	V. 1052, the King,	10 16 0
Basford, Nottingh.	V. 2134, the King,	8 17 7
Basildon, Berks.	V. 628, F. Sykes, Et.	7 14 6½
Basildon, Essex, Chapel,	62.	
Basing, Southampton, Chapel,	810.	
Basingstoke, Southampton,	V. 2589, Magdalen College, Oxford,	30 16 5½
Baslow, Derby, Chapel,	517, Duke of Devonshire,	27 6 8
Bassaleg, Monmouth,	V. 210, Bishop of Llandaff,	14 13 4½
Basenthowe, Cumberland,	Cumberland, Curyay, 450, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	22 4 5
Bassingbourn, Cambridge,	V. 826, Dean and Chapter of Westminster,	7 0 10
Bassingbourn, Lincoln,	R. 418, Corpus Christi College, Oxford,	26 16 8

B E A

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			<i>P. s. d.</i>
Banham, Norfolk, R. 163, T. Asson, Esq.	4 6 8		
Bawingthorpe, Lincoln, V. 158, Extinct 1773,	5 17 6		
Baston, Lincoln, V. 457, the King;	0 1 3		
Bawd, Staff. Curacy, 413, W. Fowler, Esq.	30 0 0		
Batcombe, Dorset, R. 155, D. of Bolton, 9 9 2½			
Batcombe, Somerset, R. 677, Bath, Somerset; 10137.	26 14 4½		
St. James the Great, Curacy, Mayor and Corporation.			
St. Michael extra Muros, Curacy, Mayor and Corporation.			
St. Peter and St. Paul, V. Do.	20 17 11		
Bathalton, Somer. R. 133, J. Webber, Esq.	7 2 6		
Bath-Easton, Somerset, V. 1072, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 9 6 5			
Bath-Ford, Somerset, V. 365, Dean and Chapter of Wells,	8 15 0		
Bath-Hampton, Somerset, V. 157, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	7 17 1		
Bath-Wick, Somerset, R. 2720, Earl of Bath,	3 6 3		
Batley, York, V. 2874, Duke of Montagu, &c.	16 11 8		
Batsford, Glos. R. 89, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 13 3 9			
Battersea, Surry, V. 336, Earl Spencer, 13 15 2½			
Battisford, Suf. V. 290, Sir W. Barker, Bt. 8 0 7½			
Battle, Sussex, V. 2040, Sir G. Webster, Bart.	34 12 4		
Battlefield, Salop, Curacy, 82, J. Corbett, Esq.	3 0 0		
Batheden, Bedford, R. 133, Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.	12 9 7		
Banghurst, Southampton, R. 355, Bishop of Winchester,	7 12 1		
Baulking, Berks. Chapel, 173.			
Bambridge, Linc. Curacy, 261.			
Banton, Gloucester, Curacy, 168, Mr. Masters,	15 0 0		
Baverstock, Wilts, R. 120, Exeter Col. Oxford,	11 10 2½		
Bawburgh, Norfolk, V. 268, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	13 17 6		
Bawdeswell, Norf. R. 546, Mrs. Hawe,	7 0 0		
Bawdrip, Somer. R. 344, Mrs. Stradling, 15 19 7			
Bawsey, Suff. V. 344, the King,	6 13 4		
Bawsey, Norf. R. 21, Rev. T. Stoma,	4 0 0		
Bawtry, York, Chapel, 795.			
Baxterley, Warw. R. 194, the King,	5 0 0		
Baycliff, Wilts. Free Chapel,	2 11 2½		
Baydon, Wilts, Chapel, 290.			
Bayfield, Norfolk, R. 17, the King,	4 0 0		
Bayham, Suffolk, R. 228, N. Lee Acton, Esq.	13 4 9½		
Baylor, Worcester, V. 359, the King,	5 0 2½		
Benchamplot, Bucks. R.			
Beaching-Stoke, Wilts, R. 174, J. W. Henage, Esq.	7 2 11		
Beaconsfield, Buckingh. R. 1149, Magdalene College, Oxford,	26 2 8½		
Beardell, Northumberland, Chapel, 233.			
Beaford, Devon, R. 518, I. Ivie, Esq.	11 15 7½		
Beakesbourne, Kent, V. 216, Archbishop of Canterbury,	6 0 0		
Beaing, Great, Suff. 218, J. Brydges,	10 4 7		
Beaing, Little, Suff. R. 277, S. Atherton, Esq.	8 7 2½		
Beaminster, Dorset, Chapel, 2140.			
Beailey, Warwick, Chapel, 165.			
Benedict, Warwick, R. 50, the King,	7 16 0½	Q	
Bentleigh, Southampton, Curacy, 1384, Heirs of the Duke of Montagu.			
Bentmet, Cumberland, R. 219, Earl of Lonsdale,	3 1 8		
Bentmet, Essex, R. 240, Mrs. Hoare, Esq.	15 0 0		
Beworthy, Devon, R. 918, J. Arcot, Esq. 6 6 0			
Bebington, Lower, Chester, R. 263, Rev. S. Jackson,	20 13 4		
Becles, Suff. 2782.			
St. Mary Eadgate, V. the King,	7 6 8	O.	
St. Michael, R. Min. Sparrow and Miss Bence,	21 12 3½		
Becconsall, Lancaster, Chapel, Rector of Cresset,	2 7 11		
Bechampton, Buckingh. R. 187, Marq. of Salisbury,	14 16 5½		
Becbury, Salop, R. 231, the King,	5 3 4	O.	
Bechingham, Kent, R. 956, I. Rose, Esq. 16 18 2			
Beckford, Glos: V. 281, Mrs. Nelson and T. Hamell, Esq.	16 16 10½		
Beckham, Norfolk, Curacy, 58, Mr. Wyndham.			
Beckham, Norf. Curacy, 137, Chapter of Norwich.			
Bekhampton, White, Chapel, 99,	4 8 0		
Bekingham, Linc. R. 257, A. Hacket, Esq.	41 6 8		
Bektingham, Nottingham, V. 425, the Prebendary,	6 15 3		
Bekington, Somerset, R. 1469, I. Salmonbury, Esq.	19 11 0½		
Beckley, Oxford, V. 318, Christ Church College, Oxford,	8 0 0		
Beckley, Sussex, R. 742, T. Hooper, Esq. 11 6 0			
Bedale, York, R. 1005, C. Hodges, Esq. 29 4 9½			
Beddington, Sussex, V. 219, Dean and Chapter of Chichester,	9 10 10		
Beddington, Surry, R. 253, W. Pellett, Esq.	18 16 3		
Bedfield, Suff. R. 295, Lord Rous,	14 0 0		
Bedford, East. Midd. V. 456, the King,	6 13 4		
Bedford, Bedford, 3945.			
St. Cuthbert, R. the King,	5 9 4½	O.	
St. John, R. the Corporation.			
St. Mary, R. Bishop of Lincoln,	11 4 0½		
St. Paul, V. Lord Carteret,	10 0 0		
St. Peter's Dunstable.			
St. Peter's Martin, R. the King,	11 13 1½	Q	
Bedminster, Southampton, R. 303, Earl Hillsborough,	10 8 9		
Bedingsfield, Suffolk, V. 252, P. Bedingsfield, Esq.	8 0 0		
Bedingham, Norfolk, V. 293, Bishop of Norwich,	6 0 0		
Bedlington, Durham, V. 789, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	13 6 8		
Bedminster, Somerset, V. 3278, the Prebendary,			
Bednall, Stafford, Chapel, 148,	12 10 0		
Bedsdon, Salop, R. 157, S. Snade, Esq.	4 13 6		
Bedwar, Monmouth, R. 386, the King,	10 14 0½		
Bedewell, Monmouth, Chapel, Bishop of Landaff,	13 0 0		
Bedwin, Great, Wilts, V. 1632, Dean of Salisbury,	8 10 10		
Bedwin, Little, Wilts, V. 428, Lord Bruce,	9 6 2		
Bedworth, Warwick, R. 2161, Earl of Aylesford,	10 3 11½		
Beeby, Leicesters. R. 128, Earl of Shafesbury,	13 2 0		

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	Beechamwell, Norfolk, 291.	
2	All Saints, R. the King,	6 13 4
2	St. John, R. } 9 13 4	
2	St. Mary, R. }	
	Beeding, Upper, Sussex, V. 459, Mag-	
	dalen College, Oxford, 8 0 0	
	Beeton, Berks, V. 303, Lady Read.	6 10 10
	Beaufort, York, R. 378, Archb. of York, 22 0 0	
	Beailey, Derby, Chapel, 268, Duke of	
	Devonshire, - 10 15 0	
	Beelsby, Linc. R. 144, Southwell College, 8 17 6	
	Beckham, Berks, V. 391, Mrs. Stevens, 7 17 0	
	Beer, Devon, Chapel.	
	Henry Crocombe, Somerset, R. 137, Earl	
	of Egremont, - 11 12 6	
	Bever Ferris, Devon, R. 1110, Earl of	
	Buckinghamshire, - 24 1 0	
	Beca, St. Cumberland, Curacy, 634, Earl	
	of Lonsdale, - 18 0 0	
	Bernaby in the Marsh, Linc. R. 131, the	
	King, - 13 10 2	
	Berston, Norf. R. 511, Rev. C. Barn-	
	well, - 13 0 0	
	Berston, Nottingham, V. 948, Duke of	
	Devonshire, - 6 15 0	
	Berston, York, Chapel, 1427, - 25 0 0	
	Bescot, St. Andrew, Norfolk, R. 39, - 3 6 8	
	Berston, St. Laurence, Norfolk, R. 26,	
	J. Preston, Esq. - 6 0 0	
4	Berston, Regis, Norf. R. 167, the King	
	as Duke of Lancaster, - 16 0 0	
4	Betham, Westmorl. V. 668, the King	
	as Duke of Lancaster, - 13 7 4	
	Betley, Norf. R. 242, Rev. T. Munning, 9 7 11	
	Begbrook, Oxr. R. 90, Sir J. Dashwood, Bt.	
	Beighton, Derby, V. 624, - 6 11 10	
	Heighton, Norf. R. 208, T. Armon, Esq. - 13 0 0	
	Beighton, Suffolk, R. 231, the King, - 4 3 9	
	Bellby, York, Chapel, 173.	
	Belsburgh, Norf. Donative, 74, R. Cald-	
	well, Esq. &c.	
	Belbroughton, Worce. R. 1266, St.	
	John's College, Oxford, - 19 0 0	
	Belchalwell, Dorset, R. 134, Lord Rivers, 7 15 0	
	Belchamp, Otter, Essex, R. 261, N.	
	Poyntz, LL.B. - 12 0 0	
	Belchamp, St. Paul's, Essex, V. 499,	
	Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, - 14 0 0	
	Belchamp, Waiter, Essex, V. 422, S.	
	Raymond, LL.B. - 6 0 0	
	Belchford, Lincoln, R. 278, the King, - 18 6 8	
	Belford, Northumb. Chapel, 902, the	
	Heirs of A. Dixon, Esq. - 2 0 0	
	Belgrave, Leics. V. 601, Bishop of	
	Coventry and Lichfield, - 13 6 8	
	Belgrave, Norr. R. 150, Bp. of Norwich, 6 0 0	
	Belhus, Linc. R. 112, D. of Lancaster, - 13 3 9	
	Bellerby, York, Chap. 309, J. Metcalfe,	
	Esq. - 4 0 0	
	Bellingham, Northumb. Chapel, 337.	
	Belper, Derby, Chapel, 4500, Vicar of	
	Duffield, - 3 0 6	
	Belstead, or Little Belstead, Suffolk, R.	
	212, T. Blos, Esq. - 7 6 0	
	Belstone, Devon, R. 137, Rev. I. Hole, - 9 0 1	
	Belton, Leic. V. 356, - 9 18 4	
	Belton, Linc. R. 147, Lord Brownlow, - 12 3 6	
	Belton, Linc. R. 1259, City of Lincoln, - 32 3 4	
	Belton, Rutland, Chapel, 366.	
	Belton, Suff. R. 380, Bishop of Norwich, - 17 15 0	
	Bempston, York, Curacy, 292, - 13 6 8	
	Beuaucr. Suffolk, R. 178, Sir T. Gooch,	
	Bart. - 18 0 0	

B E R

£. s. d.

	Benager, Somer. R. 324, Mrs. Praier, 13 12 6	
	Benedfeld, Northumpr. R. 314, C. Joyce, Esq. - 25 9 7	
	Bewenden, Kent, V. 1300, Lady North, 17 12 6	
	W. Cropley, - 16 0 0	
	Bentflet, North, Essex, R. 174, Rev. Talbot, - 7 10 10	
	Benhall, Suff. V. 533, J. Rush, Esq. - 7 1 3	
	Benington, Hertf. R. 697, E. Page, Esq. - 19 0 0	
	Bennington, Lincoln, R. 362, Hon. G. Hobart, - 33 9 11	
	Bennington, Long, Lincoln, V. 733, the King, - 90 1 10	
	Benniworth, Lincoln, R. 277, Lord Middleton, - 23 3 6	
	Bensington, Oxford, Curacy, 811, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, - 6 12 10	
	Benthall, Salop, Curacy, 636, Vicar of Much Wenlock, - 7 0 0	
	Bentham, York, R. 1497, E. Parker, Esq. - 35 7 8	
	Bentley, Southampton, Curacy, 504.	
	Bentley, Suff. V. 327, A. Dean, Esq. - 6 2 11	
	Bentley, Warwick, Chapel, 206.	
	Bentley, Penany, Derby, R. 180, Dean of Lincoln, - 6 12 10	
	Bentley, Great, Essex, V. 617, Bishop of London, - 7 0 0	
	Bentley, Hungry, Derby, Chapel, 82.	
	Bentley, Little, Essex, R. 331, Mr. Harrington, - 13 0 0	
	Bental, Long, Northumberl. V. 3355, Balliol College, Oxford, - 3 1 3	
	Bentworth, Southampton, R. 425, J. Hin-ton, Esq. - 14 10 5	
	Benwick, Cambridge, Chapel, 346.	
	Beoley, Worc. V. 630, Earl of Lichfeld, - 7 16 10	
	Benton, Sussex, R. 139, Lord Viscount Montagu, - 8 0 0	
	Borden, Essex, Curacy, 291, Christ Hos-pital, London, - 50 0 0	
	Bere Church, Essex, Curacy, 136, Sir G. Smyth, Bart. - 8 0 0	
	Bere Hacket, Dorset, R. 97, Rev. R. Sampson, - 6 2 1	
	Bere Regis, Dorset, V. 936, Balliol Col-lege, Oxford, - 25 5 0	
	Bergholt, East, Suffolk, Chapel, 970.	
	Berholt, West, Essex, R. 552, T. Fisher, Esq. - 20 0 0	
	Berkeley, Glouce. V. 658, E. of Berkeley, 32 15 7	
	Berkesly, Somer. R. 398, Miss Prowse, &c. - 7 9 7	
	Berkhamsted, Hertf. R. 1690, Prince of Wales, - 20 0 0	
	Berkhamsted, Little, or East, Hertf. R. 314, Marq. of Salisbury, - 7 8 6	
	Berkswell, Warw. R. 1192, Mrs. Bayley, 14 12 6	
	Bermonsey, Surry, R. 17,169, Rev. T. Hambley, - 15 8 11	
	Bernold's Wick, York, Chapel, 729, E. Starkie, Esq. - 8 8 4	
	Bernton, Essex, R. 186, J. Tooke, Esq. - 13 0 0	
	Berrington, Salop, R. 603, University of Cambridge, - 10 12 1	
	Berrow, Somer. V. 371, Archd. of Wells, 13 11 10	
	Berrow, Worc. V. 397, Dean and Chap-ter of Worcester, - 7 18 4	
	Berry Pomeroy, Devon, V. 1194, Duke of Somerset, - 18 19 7	

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B I D

£. s. d.

Berry Arbor, Dev. R. 532, T. Edwards, Esq.	34 15 10
Berstead, Kent, V. 394, Dean and Chaper- ter of Rochester,	6 7 4
Bersted, South, Sussex, V. 737, Archbi- shop of Canterbury,	7 18 9
Berwick, Sussex, R. 170, C. Gilbert and R. Hawes, Esqrs.	13 6 8
Berwick Basset, Wilts, Chapel, 159.	
Berwick, Norfolk, V. 37, Mrs. Glover,	6 0 0
Berwick in Elmet, York, R. 1370, the King,	33 12 6
Berwick, St. James, Wilts, V. 326, H. P. Wyndham, Esq.	8 10 0
Berwick, St. John, Wilts, R. 357, New College, Oxford,	26 13 4
Berwick, St. Leonard, Wilts, R. 36, Henry Lee Warner, Esq.	8 6 8
Berwick upon Tweed, Northumb. V. 7187, Dean and Chap. of Durham,	20 0 0
Bessels-Leigh, Berks, R. 99, J. Lenthall, Esq.	4 17 3½
Bessingby, York, Cu. 87, H. Hudson, Esq.	5 6 8
Beythorpe, Norf. V. 391, Ld. Winterton,	5 6 10½
Bewick, York, Chapel, 136, Sir C. Thompson, Bart.	
Betchworth, Surrey, V. 930, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	7 8 11½
Bethersden, Kent, V. 740, Archbishop of Canterbury,	13 0 0
Bethnal-Green, Middlesex, R. 22,310, Brazen Nose, College, Oxford,	200 0 0
Betley, Stafford, Curacy, 610, G. Tellet, Esq.	
Betshanger, Kent, R. 88, W. Morrice, Esq.	6 4 4
Bettescombe, Dor. R. 47, F. J. Browne, Esq.	8 2 3½
Bettis, Salop, Curacy, 208, Ld. Clive,	20 0 0
Bettis Newyld, Monmouth, Chapel, 66, Chapter of Llandaff,	3 0 0
Beverstone, Gloucester, R. 150, the King,	30 0 0
Bewcastle, Cumberland, R. 173, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	8 0 0
Bexhill, Sus. V. 1091, Bp. of Chichester,	24 10 2½
Bexley, Kent, V. 1441, T. Townshend, Esq.	13 4 7
Bexwell, Norfolk, R. 65, Bishop of Ely,	7 11 8
Bibury, Glouc. V. 318, Mrs. Warford,	13 1 5½
Bicester, Oxford, V. 1946, Sir — Turner, Bart.	16 0 0
Bickenhall, Somer. Chapel, 155,	16 0 0
Bickenhill, Church, Warwick, V. 664, Earl of Aylesford,	7 11 3
Bicker, Lincoln, V. 498, Dean and Chap. of Lincoln,	15 0 0
Bickington, Devon, Chapel, 937,	23 0 0
Bickington, Abbot's, Devon, Curacy, 68, H. Rolle, Esq.	14 0 0
Bickington, High, Devon, R. 693, T. Forsman, Esq.	29 7 6
Bickington, Devon, R. 297, Sir T. Carew, Bart.	18 4 9½
Bickleigh, Devon, V. 264, I. M. Hey- wood, Esq.	11 4 7
Bicksoller, Somerset, Chapel, 246,	15 0 0
Bicknor, Kent, R. 52, the King,	5 10 0
Bicknor, English Gloucester, R. 463, J. Davis, D. D.	12 6 1
Bicknor, Welch, Monm. R. 80, the King,	4 6 8
Bickton, Devon, R. 173, J. Walter, Esq.	12 13 4
Bidborough, Kent, R. 157, S.S. Smythe, Esq.	5 4 4½

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£. s. d.

Biddenden, Kent, R. 1151, Archbishop of Canterbury,	35 0 0
Biddenden, Bedf. V. 252, Ld. Hampden,	8 0 0
Biddesone, Wilts, 331.	
St. Nicholas, R. W. Mountjoy, Esq.	8 13 4
St. Peter, R.	
Biddesden, Buckingham, Donative, 147, G. Morgan, Esq.	6 8 0
Biddulph, Stafford, V. 1180, T. Gresley, D. D.	4 9 8
Bideford, Devon, R. 2987, G. Bucke, Esq.	27 7 6
Bidford, Warwick, V. 928,	7 10 7½
Bidston, Chester, Curacy, 199, Bishop of Chester,	21 0 0
Bierton, Buckingham, V. 518, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,	20 10 0
Bigbury, Devon, R. 430, Duke of Bolton,	38 7 11
Bigby, Lincoln, R. 178, C. Elwes, Esq.	13 10 10
Bigglewade, Bedford, V. 1650, Pre- bendary thereof,	
Bighton, Southampton, R. 198, I. and E. Eyre, Esqns.	19 8 12
Bignor, Sussex, R. 95, the King,	8 3 6½
Bilborough, Nottingham, R. 397, T. Edge, Esq.	3 12 6
Bilbrough, York, Curacy, 186,	46 6 10
Bildesthorpe, Nottingham, R. 201, Sir G. Savile, Bart.	5 1 6
Bildeston, Suffolk, R. 744, W. R. Brand, Esq.	13 16 10½
Billerecay, Essex, Chapel.	
Billesley, Leicester, 580, John Chan- berlin, Esq.	14 10 0
Billesley, Warw. R. 27, Sir T. Gooch, Bart.	5 4 7
Billing, Great, Northampton, R. 267, Bishop of Peterborough,	19 0 0
Billing, Little, Northampton, R. 64, Mrs. Drury, &c.	10 2 11
Billingborough, Lincoln, V. 537, Lord Forescue,	6 1 8
Billinge, Lancaster, Chapel, 1141, Rec- tor of Wigan,	34 0 8
Billingford, Norf. R. 150, R. Holt, Esq.	9 0 0
Billingford, Norf., R. 369, Marquis Townsend,	7 10 0
Billingham, Durham, V. 235, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	11 8 12
Billinghay, Lincoln, V. 579, Lord Fitz- william,	13 14 0
Billinghurst, Sussex, V. 1164, Sir H. Go- ring, Bart.	9 6 0½
Billingley, Salop, R. 320, W. Pulteney, Esq.	6 13 4
Billington, Great, Bedford, Chapel, 200,	20 0 0
Billockby, Norf. R. 42, J. Reddall, Esq.	2 8 9
Bilsey, East, Norfolk, R. 165, Rev. T. Muanning,	5 14 3
Bilney, West, Norfolk, Curacy, 135, Sir R. Freeke, Bart.	20 0 0
Bisby, Lincoln, V. 337, T. Wayet, Esq.	13 3 4
Bisdale, East Side, York, Chapel, 644,	6 0 0
Bisdale, West Side, York, 115.	
Bilsington, Kent, Chapel, 213, Sir T. Ridder, Bart.	20 0 0
Biston, Stafford, Chapel, 6014,	4 10 0
Bilton, Warw. R. 347, A. Hume, Esq.	16 10 7½
Bilton, York, V. 220, Preben. thereof,	3 16 0½
Bilton, York, Chapel, 101.	
Binbrook, Lincoln, 484.	
St. Gabriel, V. Prebendary of Milton,	8 0 0
St. Mary, R. the King,	10 4 3

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B I g

		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Biancombe, Dorset, R. 139, Calm College, Cambridge,	9	1	5	Bishopstone, Wilts, V. 530, the Prebendary,	6	6	8	
Bisfield, Barn, R. 208, the King,	18	17	1	Bishopstrow, White, R. 237, W. Bockler, Esq.	11	10	8	
Blagdon, Northumberland, Chapel, 91,	8	0	0	Bishop Thorpe, York, V. 218, Archbishop of York,	4	0	0	
Blagdon, Nottingham, R. 1068, Earl of Chesterfield,	44	7	11	Bishoppton, Durham, V. 349, Master and Brothers of Sherburn Hospital,	4	5	10	
Blingley, York, V. 4100, the King,	7	6	6	Blafton, Monmouth, Curacy, 145, Archdeacon of Llandaf.				
Blisland, Norfolk, V. 282, Mrs. Darby,	6	13	4	Bisley, Gloucester, V. 422, the King, 19 10 5 2				
Binley, Warw. Curacy, 203, Ld. Craven.				Bisley, Sury, R. 196, Lord Onslow, 7 16 5				
Bindon, Southampton, Chapel, 906,				Blipham, Lanc, Chapel, 244, B. Rotheth, Esq.	5	0	0	
Bindon, Southampton, R. 180, Bishop of Winchester,	1	7	1	Bitchfield, Linc, V. 89, Bp. of Lincoln,	5	11	5	
Bindon, Sussex, V. 100, Rev. M. Sweet,	5	17	8	Bittaddon, Devon, R. 24, W. Barber, Esq.	6	2	5	
Bliton, Warwick, R. 217, Marquis of Hartford,				Bittering, Little, Norfolk, R. T. Crowe, M. D.		2	12	
Bistow, Norf. R. 278, Sir J. Astley, Bt. 10	0	0		Bitterley, Salop, R. 1083, T. Hill, Esq.	18	6	3	
Birk, Great, Essex, R. 560, Bishop of London,				Bitterwell, Leic. V. 398, Haberdashers' Company, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, by turns,	4	3	0	
Birk, Great, Hereford, Curacy, 329, Sir Richard Symonds, Bart.	14	0	0	Bitham Castle, Lincoln, R. Bishop and Ds. and Chap. of Linc. alternately,	4	8	2	
Birk, Little, Essex, R. Bp. of London,	5	6	8	Bitton, Glouc. V. 1094, the Prebendary,	15	15	0	
Birk, Little, Hereford, R. 267, Governors of Guy's Hospital, London,				Bir Brand, Oxford, R. 303, Earl of Macclesfield,		9	15	
Birkham, Great, Norfolk, R. 325, Earl of Orford,	6	13	11	Bix Gibwen, Oxford, R.				
Birkham, Great, Norfolk, R. 325, Earl of Orford,	28	0	0	Bixley, Norfolk, R. 33, J. Robson, Esq.	5	0	0	
Birkham Newton, Norfolk, R. 70, Earl of Orford,				Birtton, Norf. R. Lt. Wodehouse,	2	6	8	
Birkham Tefts, Norfolk, R. 102, Earl of Orford,	7	13	6	Blaby, Leicester, R. 718, the King,	15	5	0	
Birkham Tefts, Norfolk, R. 102, Earl of Orford,	6	13	4	Black-Aston, Devon, V. 1019, A. Holdsworth, and A. Penfound, Esqrs.	15	8	9	
Birkham, Essex, R. 399, New College, Oxford,				Blackborough, Devon, R. Hon. F. C. Wyndham,		4	0	
Birkington, Kent, Chapel, 537,	9	13	4	Blackburn, Lancaster, V. 11, 256, Archbishop of Canterbury,		8	1	
Birkmore, Bedford, V.				Blackburton, Oxf. V. 241, C. Col. Black Chapel, Essex, Chapel,	19	4	4	
Birkett, Kent, R. 26, I. Cale, Esq.	2	10	10	Blackford, Somerset, R. 158, Lord Stawell,		6	11	
Birkbeck, York, Chapel, 32, Archbishop of York,	19	0	0	Blackfordby, Leicester, Chapel, 243.				
Birkbeck, York, Chapel, 32, Archbishop of York,	6	6	8	Blackland, Wilts, R. 48, Thos. Smith, Esq. &c.	3	10	10	
Birkbeck, Sussex, R. 261, Dean and Chapter of Chichester,				Blackmanstone, Kent, R. Archbishop of Canterbury,		4	0	
Birkbury, Warwick, R. 121, Sir T. Bidulph, Bart.	10	0	10	Blackmore, Hereford, V. Dean and Chapter of Hereford,		3	0	
Birkbury, Warwick, R. 121, Sir T. Bidulph, Bart.	7	10	0	Blackmore, Essex, V. 591, C. Alexander, Esq.		6	13	
Birkby, York, R. 61, Bishop of Durham,	6	13	4	Blackrod, Lancashire, Chapel, 1633, Vicar of Great Bolton,	21	0	0	
Birkhead, Chester, Chapel, 110, R. P. Price, Esq.				Blacktoft, York, Chapel, 238,	20	0	0	
Birkin, York, R. 138, Mr. Wright,	36	0	0	Blackwell, Derby, V. 420, D. of Devon,	5	4	2	
Birkley, Heref. V. 196, El. of Tyrconnell,	5	9	7	Bladon, Oxfr. R. 287, Duke of Marlboro'	16	5	0	
Birling, Kent, V. 571, Ld. Abercavenny,	6	9	4	Blagdon, Somer. R. 797, F. Gouch, Esq.	20	13	9	
Birmingham, Worcester, R. T. Bradstock,	9	17	11	Blaisdon, Glouc. R. 152, J. Wade, Esq.	5	7	5	
Braunton, Warwick, 60, 839.				Blakemore, Hereford, V. 167, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,		2	0	
St. Martin, R. W. Tonant, Esq.	19	3	6	Blakeney, Gloucester, Chap. 440, Company of Haberdashers,	40	0	0	
St. Philip, R. Bishop of Lichfield.				Blakemore, Norf. R. 618, J. Calthorpe, Esq.		26	12	
Brent, York, V. Archbishop of York,	23	19	2	Blakenham, Great, Suff. R. 120, Ston Col. 6	16	0	6	
Breden, Sussex, V. Archbishop of Canterbury,	7	13	9	Blakenham, Little, Suffolk, R. 115,	10	3	4	
Birthorpe, Lincoln, Chapel, 38,				Blakeney, Northamp. V. 632, H. Wright, Esq.		9	17	
Birtley, Northumberland, Chapel, 351.				Blanchland, Northumb. Chapel, 266.				
Blote-Mortin, Worcester, R. 238, Honourable E. Monckton,	7	8	13	Blandford Forum, Dorset, V. 2326, Ds. and Chapter of Winchester,	13	8	16	
Blodbrook, Rail, V. 196, D. of Rutland,	6	0	4	Blandford, St. Mary, Dorset, R. 292,		15	17	
Biscathorpe, Lincoln, R. 43, the King	5	18	4	Rev. H. Willis,		5	2	
Blakenham, Berks, V. 496, G. Vanquist, Esq.				Blaxmey, Lanc, R. 910, L. Chaplin, Esq.	16	10	7	
Blakenham, Worcester, V. 308, Bishop of Worcester,	7	9	9					
Bishop-Bourne, Kent, R. 242, Archbishop of Canterbury,	39	10	9					
Bishop-Carke, Salop, V. 1213, Ld. Clive,	9	12	11					
Bishop-Taston, Dev, V. Ds. of Exeter,	21	10	0					
Bishop-Campbell, Wilts, V.								
Bishopston, Wilts, V. 535, Earl of Pembroke,	19	1	3					
Bishopston, Heref. R. 175, U. Price, Esq.	7	1	6					
Bishopstone, Sussex, V. 188, Bishop of Chichester,	5	18	4					

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		£. s. d.
Blaeton, Leicester, R. 78, the King,	7 4	13 0
Blaetherwick, Northamp. 184.		
The Holy Trinity, R. D. O'Brien, Esq.	14	11 3
Blaithwaite, Lancaster, Chapel, 160, W.		
Braddyl, Esq.		4 0 0
Blaxhall, Suffolk, R. 373, Mrs. Jackson,	20	0 0
Blazey, St., Cornwall, Chapel, 467, Mr. Carlyon.		
Blendon, Sonneret, R. 381, Bishop of Winchester,	27	7 5½
Bleake, Kent, V. 387, Hospital of East Bridge,		10 0 0
Blewby, Notting. V. 315, Chapter of Southwell,		4 0 0
Blechington, Oxf. R. 303, Queen's College, Oxford,	13	9 4½
Bledington, Gloucester, V. 282, Dean and Canons of Christ Ch., Oxford,	6	13 4
Bledlow, Buck. V. 566, Lt. Carrington,	16	9 7
Blendworth, Southamp. R. 174, Duke of Beaufort,		6 7 5½
Bletchingley, Surry, R. 1344, the King,	19	19 4½
Bletchington, East, Sussex, R. 154, R. Petley, Esq.	14	0 0
Bletchington, West, Sussex, R. Rev. L. Fermor,		5 4 4½
Bletchley, Buck. R. 355, I. Willis, Esq.	29	13 1½
Bletsor, Bedf. R. 521, Lord St. John,	17	0 0
Blewbury, Berks, V. 553, Bishop of Salisbury,		16 6 10½
Blickling, Norf. R. 364, Earl of Bucka.	10	13 4
Bildsworth, Notting. V. 427, the Prebendaries of Oxton,		4 0 0
Blisland, Cornw. R. 437, Rev. C. Pye,	12	10 0
Blisworth, Northampton, R. 730,	20	3 9
Blithfield, Stafford, R. 439, Lord Bagot,	10	19 2
Blockley, Worcester, V. 1569, Bishop of Worcester,		5 6 0
Blore, Staff. R. 203, T. Rivett, Esq.	8	3 0
Blowfield, Norf. R. 657, Caesars College, Cambridge,	23	6 5
Blow Norton, Norfolk, R. 267, Rev. C. Brown,		5 6 3
Bloxham, Oxf. V. 1157, Eton College,	17	9 4
Bloxholme, Linc. R. 81, D. of Rutland,	9	9 4½
Blymire, Staff. Chapel, Merchant Tailor, Comp. St. John's Col, then Fustianers,		7 0 0
Blymire, Dorset, R. 152, J. Pickard, Esq.		15 7 1
Blundeston, Suff. R. 386, Mrs. Love,	12	6 5
Blunham, Bedf. R. 376, Lady Lucas,	46	3 11
Blundson, Wilts, R. 65, Anthony Keck, Esq.		8 19 2
Blysterton, Broad, Wilts, Chapel, 396.		
Blytham, Hunting. R. 460, Bishop of Ely,		39 16 0½
Blyborough, Linc. R. 157, the King,	19	0 0
Blymhill, Stafford, R. 475, I. Heaton, and I. Fowler, Esqs.	13	10 7½
Blyth, Nottingham, V. 589, Trinity College, Cambridge,	14	9 4½
Blythburgh, Suff. Ch. 363, Sir I. Blom,		
Blythford, Suffolk, Chapel, 163, T. Bretton, Esq. &c.		
Blyton, Linc. V. 377, E. of Scarborough,	12	0 0
Bobbing, Kent, V. 231, Rev. W. Tyndal,	20	16 0
Bobbingworth, Essex, R. 316, J. Houlton, Esq.		13 6 8
Bobbington, Salop, Stafford, Curacy, 381, Mr. Whitmore.		
Pockling, Essex, R. 2690, Archbishop of Canterbury,		35 10 0

B O R

		£. s. d.
Bockleton, Worcester, Curacy, 933, Treasurer of Hereford,		18 4 9
Bocconock, Cornw. R. 312, Lt. Greenville,	9	17 8
Boddington, Gloucester, Chapel, 373.		
Boddington, Upper, Northampton, R. 249, W. Wainscoat, Esq.		20 0 0
Bodenham, Hereford, V. 387, Lady F. Coningsby,		12 1 14
Bodham, Norf. R. 292, Mr. Giddeston,	9	0 0
Bodium, Sus. V. 393, Sir — Webster, Bt.	6	18 5½
Bodmin, Cornwall, V. 3399, Sir W. P. deane, Bart.		
Boden, Norfolk, R. 89, the King,	6	7 2½
Boiam, Northumb. V. 65, the King,	6	18 4
Bolas, Great, Salop, R. 307, Sir R. Hill, Bart.		7 9 8½
Boldon, West, Durham, R. 619, Bishop of Durham,		24 13 6
Boldre, Southamp. V. 1793, W. Mitford, Esq.		18 0 0
Bole, Notting. V. 160, the Prebendary,	4	13 6
Bolston, Hereford, Chapel, 71.		
Bolingbroke, Lincoln, R. 283, Dr. J. Warren, Esq.		9 19 2
Bohey, Sussex, V. 497, Preben. of Hove,	8	5 2½
Bohnhurst, Hoff. R. 225, Rev. Mr. Dolling,	9	0 0
Bolsover, Derby, V. 1091, R. Harley, and J. West, Esqrs.		6 19 4
Bolthby, York, Chapel, 344.		
Bolsterstone, York, Ch. 1d. via Melbourne,	7	14 7
Bolton, Cumb. R. 695, C. Christian, Esq.	19	16 6
Bolton, Northumberland, Chapel, 118.		
Bolton, York, Chapel, 92.		
Bolton by Bowland, York, R. 996, C. Dawson, Esq.		11 13 8
Bolton Canon, York, Chapel, 120, Duke of Devonshire,		38 10 0
Bolton, Cark, York, Chap. 242, Rector of Wensley,		15 0 0
Bolton upon Dearne, York, V. 547, W. Marsden, Esq.		6 15 6
Bolton, Great, Lancaster, V. 12549, Bishop of Chester,		10 2 0
Bolton, Little, Lanc. Chapel, 4867, G. Gartside, Esq.		
Bolton Percy, York, R. 189, Archbishop of York,		39 15 2½
Bolton by the Sands, Lancaster, V. 496, Bishop of Chester,		4 15 0
Bolton in the Sands, Westmor. Ch. 324,	33	0 0
Bolton upon Swale, York, Chapel, 93, Vicar of Catterick,		17 15 0
Bosby, Lincoln, V. 178, C. A. Pelham, Esq.		6 4 4
Boucharch, Southamp. R. 174, Mrs. and Miss Popham,		6 15 5
Bonington, Salop, Chapel, 170.		
Bonington, Kent, R. 128, Mr. Turner,	10	12 8½
Boutesdale, Derby, R. 1204, Dr. of Linc.	9	16 0
Bookham, Great, Surry, V. 597, Sir Wm. Geary,		9 17 3½
Bookham, Little, Surry, R. 119, Rev. T. Peke,		6 15 7
Boothby Graffe, Linc. R. 174, M. Lamb, Esq.		11 12 8½
Boothby Pagnell, Linc. R. 106, Rev. J. Rowland,		11 10 5
Boote, Cumb. R. 547, M. Cooper, Esq.	19	17 2½
Borden, Kent, V. 528, J. Musgrave, Esq.	8	10 0
Bordeney, Worcest. Ch. E. of Plymouth.		
Borcham, Essex, V. 812, Bp. of Lincoln,	10	2 9
Borley, Essex, R. 158, E. of Waldgrave,	9	0 0
Boroughbridge, York, Chapel, 350,	10	0 0

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		E. s. d.	E. s. d.
Boroughbridge, Somerset, Chapel.			
Borough Green, Cumb. R. 276, the King, 18 10 0			
Borowdale, Cumberland, Chapel, 245.			
Bornall, Bockingham, Curacy, 179, Sir J. Aubrey, Bart.			
Bosbury, Heref. V. 716, Bp. of Heref.	10 8 8		
Boscombe, Wilts. R. 104, Bp. of Salisb.	18 17 1		
Bosham, Sussex, V. 880, Dean and Chapter of Chichester,	6 11 3		
Bosky, Chas. Ch. 517, Vic. of Plymbury, 8 10 0			
Boswall, York, V. Dean and Chapter of Durham,	18 0 0		
Bossington, Southamp. Chapel, 61.			
Boston, Lincoln, V. 5936, Mayor and Burgesses,	33 6 8		
Bosworth, Leic. R. 660, T. Smith, Esq.	24 15 7		
Bosworth Market, Leicester, R. 791, Sir Woolston Dixit, Bart.	55 18 4		
Bottesdale, Suff. R. 565, R. Holt, Esq.			
Boothall, Northum. R. 193, the King, 25 0 0			
Bothamall Notting. Chapel, 233, Duke of Newcastle,	31 6 8		
Bothenhampton, Dorset, Curacy, 334, Counter of Abington.			
Booley, Sutham. R. 614, D. of Portlaad, 5 10 2			
Botolebridge, Huntingdon, R. J. Cope, Esq.	8 6 10 1		
Boton, Norf. R. 169, P. Elvin, Esq.	7 18 6		
Bottesford, Leic. R. 504, D. of Rutland, 51 5 0			
Bottesford, Linc. V. 104, Bp. and Dn. and Chap. of Lincoln, alternately,	10 0 0		
Bottisham, Camb. V. 864, Trinity Coll. Regt, Cambridge, 16 0 0			
Bottesfening, Cornwall, R. 201, I. Batt, Esq.	16 15 7		
Boughton, Norf. R. 182, Rev. I. Daville, 10 0 0			
Boughton, Northampton, R. 344, 20 9 7			
Boughton, Notting. Chapel, 190, Chapter of Southwell,	10 0 0		
Boughton, Aluph, Kent, V. 403, M. Bretton, Esq.	6 5 0		
Boughton under Blen., Kent, V. 884, Archbishop of Canterbury,	9 4 9 1		
Boughton, Malherbe, Kent, R. 327, Sir H. Mann.	13 15 0		
Boughton, Moseley, Kent, V. 719, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	7 18 4		
Bouldre, Suff. R. 39, Rev. R. Reynolds, 3 13 1			
Boultham, Linc. R. 78, Mrs. Goultoun,	7 18 2		
Bourne, or Burn, Cambridge, V. 556, Christ's College, Cambridge,	9 15 10		
Bourne, Linc. V. 1474, T. T. Browne, Esq.	8 0 0		
Bourne, East, Sussex, V. 1668, Treasurer of Chichester,	26 1 8		
Bourne, St. Mary, Southamp. Ch. 771.			
Bourne, West, Sus. V. 1549, the Rector, 10 10 5			
Bourne, North, Kent, V. Archbishop of Canterbury,	12 11 8		
Bourton, Black, Oxford, V. 272, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 45 0 0			
Bourton upon Dunsmoor, Warwick, R. 318, Rev. J. Shuckburgh,	19 17 3 1		
Bourton on the Hill, Gloucester, R. 369, Mrs. Kemble,	14 0 0		
Bourton on the Water, Gloucester, R. 697, Rev. E. Vernon,	27 2 8 1		
Bovener, Lower, Bucks. Chapel, 165, 5 16 0			
Bovey, North, Devon, R. 519, Lord Courtenay,	22 10 5		
Bovey, Tracey, Devon, V. 1431, the King, 26 2 1			
Bovingdon, Hertford, Chapel, 778, 26 0 0			
Bow, Devon, R. 677, Mrs. Marshall,	19 8 9		
Bowden, Little, Northamp. R. 227, Heirs of the Duke of Montagu,	15 4 2		
Bowden, Magna, Leic. Curacy, 782, Du. and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 31 0 0			
Bowdon, Chest. V. 340, Bp. of Chester,	24 0 0		
Bower, Exce., R. 156, E. Cockayne, &c.	25 0 0		
Bower, York, Cu. 670, C. Harrison Esq.	20 15 0		
Bowton, Derby, Chapel, 108,	4 0 0		
Bowness, Cumberland, R. 220, Earl of Lonsdale,	21 12 11 2		
Bowthorpe, Norfolk, R. Mr. Yaxley,	16 0 0		
Box, Wilts. V. 1168, Mrs. Oland, &c.	15 8 9		
Boxford, Berk. R. 293, Mrs. Wells,	20 0 0		
Boxford, Suff. R. 636, the King,	20 0 0		
Boxgrove, Suff. V. 682, D. of Richmond,	9 5 5		
Boxley, Kent, V. 1010, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	12 19 2		
Boxted, Essex, V. 555, Bp. of London,	7 13 2		
Boxwell, Glouc. R. 217, Mrs. Huntley,	22 4 9 1		
Boxworth, Camb. R. 230, J. Standish, Esq.	18 2 3		
Boylenstein, Derby, R. 253, Mrs. Fletcher,	6 0 2		
Boynton, York, V. 66, Sir G. Strickland, Bart.	7 14 2		
Boyton, Cornw. Curacy, 319, the King, 18 0 0			
Boyton, Suffolk, R. 201, Lord Rous, &c.	8 12 1		
Boyton, Wilts. R. 248, Magdalen College, Oxford,	27 17 3 1		
Bozart, Norbamp. V. 680, J. Spencer, Esq.	8 0 0		
Brabourne, Kent, V. 423, Archbishop of Canterbury,	11 12 6		
Braceborough, Linc. R. 148, the King,	9 10 0		
Bracebridge, Linc. V. 148, T. Neeson, Esq.	3 9 9 1		
Braceby, Lluelin, V. 71.			
Brace Meal, Salop, V. 1253, J. Bather, Esq.	5 0 0		
Bracewell, York, V. 173, W. Weidell, Esq.	3 9 9 1		
Brackley, Northamp. 1490.			
St. Peter, V. Earl of Bridgewater,	19 1 6		
Braccon-Ash, Norf. R. 253, J. Berney, Esq.	10 0 0		
Bradborne, Derby, V. 157, D. of Devon,	8 3 4		
Bradenham, Northampton, R. 156, Bishop of Peterborough,	14 6 8		
Bradesham, Bucks. R. 170, J. Hicks, Esq.	5 3 9		
Bradesham, East, Norf. R. 137, Rev. B. Crofts,	12 2 8 1		
Bradenham, West, Norf. V. 300, Bishop of Ely,	7 1 10 2		
Bradeston, Norf. R. C. Leathers, Esq.	5 6 9		
Bradfield, Berks. R. 678, Rev. H. Stevens,	19 7 8 1		
Bradfield, Essex, V. 557, Hon. R. Rigby,	19 18 4		
Bradfield, Norf. R. 155, Honourable T. Howard,	3 15 7 1		
Bradfield, York, Chapel,	24 0 0		
Bradfield, St. Clare, Suffolk, R. 131, Wynne, Esq.	7 4 7		
Bradfield, Combust, Suff. R. 128, Rev. W. Cranke,	4 19 7		
Bradfield, St. George, Suffolk, R. 254, Earl of Bristol,	11 17 3 1		
Bradford, Dorset, R. 352, W. Bampfylde, Esq.	13 8 4		
Bradford, Somer. V. 447, J. Parker, Esq.	10 17 6		
Bradford, Wilts. V. 7302, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	12 13 0		
Bradford, York, V. 6393, H. Cross, Esq.	20 0 0		
Bradford, Abbas, Dorset, V. 490, R. Walter, Esq.	7 17 11		

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Bradford, Peverel, Dorset, R. 216, Winchester College,	11	2	11
Bradling, Southampton, V. 1599, Trinity College, Cambridge,	90	0	0
Bradley, Derby, R. 313, the King,	5	19	9½
Bradley, Lanc. R. 84, R. Nethorpe, Esq.	5	10	10
Bradley, Southampton, R. 96, Earl of Northington,	8	13	4
Bradley, Great, Suffolk, R. 395, J. Harrison, Esq.	17	1	5½
Bradley, Little, Suff. R. 49, F. Dickens, Esq.	5	0	10
Bradley in the Moors, Stafford, R. 593, Lord Scarsdale,	17	11	8
Bradley in the Moors, Staff. Carey, 75, Lord Scarsdale,	16	10	0
Bradley, North, Wilts, V. 922, Bishop of Salisbury,	11	0	0
Bradley, West, Somerset, Chapel, 116.			
Braininach, Devon, V. 1197, E. Saint-hill, Esq.	40	0	0
Bradon, South, Somerset, R. Earl of Egremont,	5	4	4½
Bradpole, Dorset, V. 575, the King,	9	13	1½
Bradshaw, Lanc. Chapel, 380, Vicar of Great Bolton,			
Bradstone, Devon, R. 105, Bp. of Exeter,	6	7	2
Bradstone, Gloucester, Chapl., 130,	13	6	10½
Bradwell, Buckingham, V. 265, the King,	5	11	0½
Bradwell, Essex, R. 244, M. Carter, Esq.	12	0	0
Bradwell, Suff. R. 199, W. Turner, Esq.	26	0	0
Bradwell near the Sea, Essex, R. 790, G. Pawson, M.A.	49	0	0
Bradworthy, Devon, V. 634, the King,	25	8	5
Brafferton, York, V. 133, the King,	9	15	6
Braiesworth, Suff. R. 105, Ed. Cornwallis,	4	8	1½
Brailes, Warw. V. 990, J. Bayler, Esq.	26	0	0
Brailestock, Derby, R. 648, Earl Ferrern,	9	19	2
Braistow, Essex, V. 2321, Ed. Waltham,	12	3	4
Braithwell, York, V. 331, the King,	7	7	6
Bramber, Sussex, R. 91, Magd. Col. Oxf.	10	6	8
Bramdean, Southampton, R. 215, Bishop of Winchester,	8	14	9½
Bramerton, Norf. R. 133, J. Houghton, Esq.	6	0	0
Bramfield, Suff. V. 559, the King,	6	7	6
Bramford, Suff. V. 762, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,	13	3	9
Bramham, York, V. 793, Christ Church College, Oxford,	6	7	6
Bramhope, York, Chapel, 261,	43	6	8
Bramley, Southampton, V. 404, Queen's College, Oxford,	7	3	6½
Bramley, Surry, Chapel, 657.			
Bramley, York, Chapel, 2562,	30	1	0
Bramford Speke, Devon, V. 973, the King,	10	0	0
Brampton, Cumberland, V. 1692, Earl of Carlisle,	8	0	0
Brampton, Derby, Curacy, 2047, Dean of Lincoln.			
Brampton, Huntington, V. 780, the Prebendary,	8	1	4
Brampton, Norf. R. 133, R. Marsham, Esq.	5	0	0
Brampton, Northampton, R. 79, Earl Spencer,	91	6	8
Brampton, Suff. R. 236, R. Leman, Esq.	20	0	0
Brampton Abbas, Heref. R. 139, Bishop of Hereford,	19	0	0
Brampton Bierlow, York, 860.			
Brampton, Church, Northampton, R. 173, J. Ford, and J. Baker, Esqns.	25	19	7

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Bramshall, Stafford, R. 193, Lord Willoughby de Broke,	4	8	9
Bramshaw, Southampton and Wilts, V. 490, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.			
Bramshot, Southampton, R. 767, Queen's College, Oxford,	14	9	2
Branwith, Kirk, York, R. 214, the King,	12	15	4
Brancaster, Norf. R. 563, N. Berkeley, Esq.	24	0	0
Brancapeth, Durham, R. 367, R. Shafte, Esq.	60	10	5
Brandeston, Norf. R. 90, Mag. Col. Oxf.	7	19	8½
Brandeston, Suff. R. 287, N. Cripe, &c.	8	13	4
Brandover Ferry, Suffolk, R. 1148, Mrs. Holt,	20	19	1½
Brandon, Little, Norf. R. 197, J. Berney, Esq.	8	3	9
Brands Barton, York, R. 432, St. John's College, Cambridge,	24	13	4
Bransby, York, R. 199, Mr. Lumley,	9	8	11½
Branscombe, Devon, V. 608, Dena and Chapter of Exeter,	19	15	10
Branton, Linc. R. 445, Mrs. Cottis,	18	17	11
Branswell, Linc. R. 30, Mrs. Hazlewood, and R. Moor, Esq.	9	19	11½
Brantfield, Hertf. R. 192, Rev. E. Bourchier,	11	6	8
Brantham, Suff. R. J. C. Huskey, Esq.	25	10	0
Brantingham, York, V. 173, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	19	9	2
Bravitor, Northumberl. V. 209, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	3	6	3
Brassington, Derby, Chapel, 560,	10	0	0
Brasted, Kent, R. 760, Archbishop of Canterbury,	92	6	9
Brattley, Linc. R. 123, Balliol Col. Oxf.	7	10	0
Bratton, Somers. R. 62, W. Chilwell, Esq.	5	4	7
Brattton Clovelly, Devon, R. 548, Bishop of Exeter,	21	5	2½
Bratton Fleming, Devon, R. 406, Caius College, Cambridge,	29	15	5
Brayghin, Hertford, V. 973, E. Harvey, Esq. &c.	19	13	4
Brayton, Leic. R. 209, D. of Rutland,	15	10	5
Braston, Leic. Chapel, 202.			
Braston, Northampt. R. 909, Jesus College, Oxford.	21	2	11
Braston, Rutland, Curacy, 367, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,	27	6	4
Braunton, Devon, V. 1296, Du. of Exeter.	16	3	6½
Brazed, Great, Essex, R. 502, Benot College, Cambridge,	19	0	0
Brixton, Little, Essex, R. 73, J. Rush, Esq.	3	6	3
Brix, Berks, V. 2403, Archbishop of Canterbury,	25	4	4½
Bray, High, Devon, R. 264, W. Oxenham, Esq.	14	6	3
Braybrook, Northampt. R. 378, Rev. P. Shuter, &c.	23	6	10½
Brayfield, Cold, Buckingh. Donative, 93.			
Brayfield on the Green, Northampt. V. 284, Rev. T. Walker,	6	13	6½
Braynsford, Worcester, Chapel, 237.			
Braytoft, Linc. R. 131, the King,	19	3	6
Brayton, York, V. 297, E. Starkie, Esq.	7	14	4½
Breadwall, Derby, R. 414, Sir H. Harpur, Bart.	23	2	8½
Bungee, St. Cornwall, V. 2534, the King,	35	0	0
Breamore, Southampton, Donative, 168, Earl of Warwick,	250	0	0
Bream, Somer. R. 70, J. Willes, Esq.	7	0	5
Breaston, Derby, Chapel, 379,	40	0	0

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		E. & d.
Beccles, Suffolk, V. 139, Sir R. Gardner, Esq.	7 17 11	
Bede, Saxon, R. 801, G. Horne, D.D.	19 10 5	
Bedbury, Hereford, R. 61, W. West, Esq.	2 1 10 2	
Bedfield, Suffolk, V. 324, the King,	4 4 2	
Bedgar, Kent, V. 401, Sir E. Dering, Bart.	9 9 0	
Bedhurst, Kent, Chapel, 119, Rector of Hollingbourne,	37 17 6	
Bedicot, Worcester, R. 32, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	3 19 12	
Bedwardine, Hereford, V. 306, J. Simpson and J. Adey, Esqrs.	7 8 11	
Bedwin, Wor. R. 749, B. Pearkes, Esq.	7 11 0	
Beddoes on the Hill, Leicester, V. 815, Earl of Stamford,	6 2 8	
Bembridge, Wilt. V. 1205, Bp. of Selby,	13 15 0	
Benningham, Wilt., R. Sir John Rushout, Bart.	4 1 8	
Benchley, Kent, V. 1544, G. Courtbrop, Esq.	13 18 9	
Bendon, Devon, R. 360, Sir J. Chester, Bart.	9 4 0	
Bent, East, Somerset, V. 571, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	30 11 3	
Brent, South, Devon, V. 1032, J. Amyatt, Esq.	29 14 6	
Brent, South, Somerset, V. 500, Archdeacon of Wells,	25 17 6	
Bretford, New, Middlesex, Chapel, 1443, Rector of Hanwell,	150 0 0	
Bretford, Old, Middlesex, Chapel.		
Brentingby, Leic. Ch. not in charge.		
Brent Tor, Devon, Chapel, 109, Duke of Bedford.		
Brentwood, Essex, Chapel, 1007, Lord of the Manor of South Weald.		
Brennan, Kent, V. 119, Rev. R. D. Brockman,	7 15 11	
Brock, St. Cornwall, R. 962, Sir A. Molsworth,	41 10 10	
Bronston, Chester, R. 556, Sir L. Holt, Bart.	7 0 5	
Bromingham, Norf. R. 650, J. Burroughs, Esq.	15 0 0	
Braby, or Bradby, Derby, Chapel, 265.		
Bretton, Wor. V. 413, Mrs. Winiford, 5	5 0 0	
Brettonham, Norf. R. 56, Bp. of Ely,	5 12 6	
Brettingham, Suff. R. 228, the King,	11 3 11	
Bretton, Monk, York, Chapel, 480, Sir Wm. Blackett, Bart.		
Bretton, West, York, Chapel, 491, Sir Wm. Blackett, Bart.		
Brew, South, Somer. Curacy 396,	21 0 0	
Brewood, Salop, Staff. V. 2867, Dean of Lichfield,	6 17 8	
Breynton, Heref. V. 238, Da. of Heref.	1 10 0	
Briavell's St. Glouce, Chapel, 670, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.		
Britchill, Bow, Buckingham, R. 431, Rev. Dr. Dupré,	15 0 2	
Britchill, Great, Buckingham, R. 560, Lord of the Manor,	19 9 11	
Britchill, Little, Buckingham, Curacy, 355, Archbishop of Canterbury,	9 10 0	
Bricke-Hampton, Wor. Chap. 102,	9 14 5	
Bride Kirk, Cumberland, V. 94, R. Lampiagh, Esq.	10 13 4	
Bride's, St. Mawn, R. 70, T. Matthews, Esq.	6 16 5	
Bride's, St. Mawn, V. 134, Bp. of Landaff,	4 18 0	
Bridestowe, Dev. R. 581, Bp. of Exeter, 3d	17 11 0	

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	<i>P. s. d.</i>
Bridford, Devon, R. 446, the King,	13 12 0
Bridgford, East, Nottingham, R. 626, P. Broughton, Esq.	10 8 6
Bridgford, West, Nottingham, R. 235, J. Musters, Esq.	16 14 2
Bridgham, Norfolk, R. 244, the King,	11 1 0
Bridgemouth, Salop, 4185. St. Leonard, Cu. Mr. Whitmore.	
St. Mary Magd. Cu. Mr. Whitmore.	
Bridge Sollars, Hereford, V. 52, S. Freeman, Esq. and Miss Winsford.	3 10 0
Bridget, St. Cumb. Curacy, 420, Mrs. Todd, &c.	7 0 0
Bridgewater, Somer. V. 2634, the King,	11 7 6
Bridlington, York, Curacy, 3140, Archbishop of York,	8 0 0
Bridport, Dor. 3117, E. of Ilchester,	10 12 4
Bridstow, Heref. V. 471, Bp. of Hereford,	9 8 11
Bridy, Losg, Dorset, R. 341, Bishop of Bristol,	19 12 1
Brigham, Cumberland, V. 235, Earl of Lonsdale,	20 16 0
Brightley, Devon, Chapel.	
Brightling, Susse. R. 507, S. Fuller, Esq.	11 0 0
Brightlingsea, Essex, V. Bp. of London,	17 0 0
Brighton, Somer. V. 7439, the King,	20 8 13
Brightwell, Becks, R. 491, Bishop of Winchester,	44 17 11
Brightwell, Suffolk, R. Sir John Shaw, Bart.	
Brightwell, Baldwin, Oxford, R. 237, F. Lowe, Esq.	13 16 0
Brightwell Prior's, Oxford, Chapel, 52.	
Brightwell Salham, Oxf. R. 155, Mrs. Stopes,	6 19 2
Brigall, York, V. 503, the King,	8 13 6
Brigdale, Linc. R. 64, Southwell College,	7 4 0
Bringtonstock, Northampton, V. 903, J. Newport, Esq.	11 11 3
Brill, Buckingham, Curacy, 559, Sir J. Aubrey, Bart.	8 0 0
Brimfield, Hereford, Cu. 615, Bishop of Hereford,	17 0 0
Bringington, Derby, Chapel, 503, Vicar of Chesterfield,	10 0 0
Brimfield, Glouc. R. 299, Lord Edgecumbe,	9 12 1
Brimpton, Berks, V. 330, Ld. of the Man.	7 0 0
Brimpton, Somer. R. 133, The Horne, Esq.	7 7 0
Brinckley, Camb. R. 975, St. John's College, Cambridge,	13 6 4
Brindie, Lanc. R. 1271, D. of Devonsh.	12 8 4
Brinckhurst, Leics. V. 95, R. of Guilford,	11 15 0
Brington, Hunting. R. 144, Clare Hall, Cambridge,	34 3 6
Brington Great, Northamp. R. 772, Earl Spencer	40 0 0
Brinkhill, Lincoln, R. 24, E. Backworth, Esq.	8 0 0
Brinklow, Warw. R. 615, the King,	17 10 0
Brinkworth, Wilts, R. 923, Ld. Holland,	23 8 3
Brinsop, Heref. V. 114, Bp. of Hereford,	4 0 0
Bristol, Norfolk, R. 204, Sir J. Astley, Bart.	8 11 4
Briet, Magas, Suff. Curacy, 214, King's College, Cambridge.	6 2 0
Brisley, Norf. R. 264,	8 7 0
Briplington, Somerset, Chapel, 776,	25 0 0
Bristol, Bristol, 60814.	
All Saints, V. Dean and Chapter,	6 2 0
St. Augustine, V. Dean and Chapter,	6 0 0
Christ Church, R. the Corporation,	11 0 0

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	<i>L. s. d.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>
St. Ewin, R. the Corporation.		Bromborough, Chester, Chap. 277, Dean and Chapter of Chester,	5 11 8
St. James, Curacy, the Corporation.		Brome, Norf. R. 294, J. Powle, Esq.	6 13 6
St. John, R. the Corporation,	7 4 7	Brome, Suff. R. 275, Marq. Cornwallis,	10 0 9½
St. Leonard, V. Dean and Chapter,	12 0 0	Brome, South, Wilts, Chapel, 1900.	
St. Mark, Curacy, the Corporation.		Bromchill, Kent and Sussex, Curacy.	
St. Mary, R.	7 0 0	Bromesberrow, Glouc. R. W. Yate, Esq.	
St. Mary Redcliff, Ch. the Preliminary,	19 6 5	Bromewell, Suff. R. 143, E. of Bristol,	4 15 7½
St. Michael, R. the Corporation,	6 0 0	Bromfield, Kent, Curacy, 127.	
St. Nicholas, V. Dean and Chapter,	21 1 1	Bromfield, Salop. V. 311, Earl of Powis,	6 0 0
St. Peter, R. the Corporation,	6 7 6	Bromham, Bedf. V. 297, Eton College,	8 0 0
St. Philip, and St. Jacob, V. the Corp.	15 0 0	Bromham, Wilts, R. 1154, E. B. Holt,	
St. Stephen, R. the King,	16 0 0	Esq.	19 16 0½
St. Thomas, Chapel,		Bromley, Kent, Curacy, 2700, Bishop of Rochester.	29 12 0
St. Werburgh, R. the King,	10 0 0	Bromley, Abbot's, Staff. V. 809, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,	5 1 8
Temple, V. the Corporation,	3 4 2	Bromley, Great, Essex, R. 493, N.G. Lynne, Esq.	16 16 0½
Bristol, Norf. V. 150.	4 9 9½	Bromley, King's, Staff. Curacy, 454, the Preliminary of Alrewas, Lichfield,	25 0 0
Brisford, Wilts. V. 675, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury,	13 0 0	Bromley, St. Leonard's, Middle, Donative, 1694, Heir of Sir P. Roberts.	
Brixwell Salone, R.		Bromley, Little, Essex, R. 295, T. Newmann, Esq.	8 0 0
Brixham, Devon. V. 3671, the King,	52 15 0	Brompton, York, Chap. 994, W. Peirce, Esq.	
Brixton, Devon, Chapel, 638.	35 15 0	Brompton, York, V. 370, Sir G. Cayley, Bart.	19 0 0
Brixton, Southampton. R. 448, Bishop of Winchester,	29 3 4	Brompton, Bryan, Heref. R. 197, Earl of Oxford,	5 11 0½
Brixton Deverill, Wilts, R. 144, Bishop of Salisbury,	19 1 0½	Brompton, Patrick, York, Curacy, 162, Bishop of Chester,	22 0 0
Brixworth, Northamp. V. 718, Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral,	14 15 10	Brompton, Ralph, Somerset, R. 406, J. Harvey, Esq.	17 10 5
Broad-Chalk, Wilts, V. 625, King's College, Cambridge,	27 14 0	Brompton, Regis, Somers. V. 709, Emmanuel College, Cambridge,	12 5 7½
Broadfield, Hertf. R. 31, W. Forester, Esq.	10 0 0	Bromesborow, Glouc. R. 235, W. Yate, Esq.	7 15 0
Broadhambury, Devon, V. Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	16 17 0	Bromwich, Castle, Warwick, Donative, Sir H. Bridgman.	
Broadmayne, Dorset, R. 215, P. Marber, Esq.	15 4 2	Bromwich, West, Staff. Curacy, 5687, Earl of Dartmouth,	22 0 0
Broad-oak, Cornwall, R. 173, Lord Granville,	8 13 4	Bromyard, Heref. V. 983, the three Portionists,	9 10 7½
Broadwas, Worcs. R. 245, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	10 9 2	Brook, Norfolk, V. 502, the King,	5 0 0
Broadwater, Sussex, R. 1018, W. Kempe, Esq.	36 0 0	Brook, Southampton, R. 83, W. Bowerman, Esq.	1 18 9
Broadway, Dorset, R. 210, Gossval and Calus College, Cambridge,	7 15 2½	Brooke, Kent, R. 104, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,	7 7 3
Broadway, Somerset, R. 228, Mr. Lay.		Brooke, Rutland, Curacy, 25,	5 10 0
Broadway, Worc. V. 1117, G. Savage, Esq.	10 17 6	Brookesby, Leic. R. 42, G. Wright, Esq.	5 13 5
Broadwell, Glouc. R. 239, J. Leigh, Esq.	23 11 10½	Brookland, Kent, V. 382, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,	17 12 5½
Broadwell, Oxf. V. 210, A. Colston, Esq.	8 14 4½	Broom, Staff. R. 99, Mr. Dolman,	5 3 4
Broad-Windsor, Dorset, V. 1094, Bishop of Salisbury,	15 8 9	Broomfield, Cambrid. V. 297, Bishop of Carlisle,	22 0 0
Broadwood Kelly, Devon, R. 311, Mrs. Tucker,	19 7 6	Broomfield, Essex, V. 467, Bishop of London,	7 13 4
Broadwood Widger, Devon, V. 586, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	8 3 4	Broomfield, Somerset, Donative, 269, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Moss.	
Brobry, Heref. R. 79, J. Simpson, and J. Adey, Esqrs.	4 0 0	Broomsgrove, Worces. V. 5598, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	41 8 1½
Brockditch, Norf. R. 370, Mr. Gibbs,	10 0 0	Brooseley, Salop. R. 493, B. Forester, Esq.	7 18 0½
Brockenhurst, Southampton, Chap. 632.		Brothall, Northumberland, R. the King,	25 0 0
Brockhall, Northampton, R. 70, Bishop of Peterborough,	12 0 0	Brotherhoft, Lincoln, Chapel, 102, Sir C. Frederick.	
Brockhampton, Heref. Curacy, 117, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,	10 8 0	Brotherton, York, V. 994, Dean and Chapter of York,	5 6 8
Brocklesby, Linc. R. 207, C. A. Pelham, Esq.	7 10 10	Brotton, York, Chapel, 272.	
Brockley, Somers. R. 111, J. Pigott, Esq.	9 18 4	Brough, Westmorland, V. 694, Queen's College, Oxford,	8 18 9
Brockley, Suff. R. 253, J. Grigby, Esq.	10 4 2	Brougham, Westmorland, R. 167, Earl of Thanet,	16 10 7½
Brockthrop, Glouces. V. 112, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester,	7 17 6	D	
Brockworth, Glouc. V. 350, Sir W. Guise, Bart.	6 3 4		
Brodsworth, York. V. 209, Archb. of York, 6 6 10½			
Bromborough, Wilts, Chapel, 211.			

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B U C

P. a. d.

Broughton, Bush, R. 157, W. Prud,	
Esq.	10 9 7
Broughton, Hastings, R. 216, M. P.	
Standley, Esq.	21 13 9
Broughton, Lancaster, Chapel, 545, Sir	
H. Hopkins,	24 8 0
Broughton, Lincoln, R. 799, Sir W.	
Anderson,	31 0 0
Broughton, Northampton, R. 276, Heirs	
of Duke of Montagu, Esq.	21 9 7
Broughton, Ox. R. 157, T. Twisleton,	
Esq. &c.	18 16 0
Broughton, Salop, Caracy, 168, R. Lister,	
Esq.	4 0 0
Broughton, Southampton, R. 565, R.	
Thistlewayte, Esq.	27 10 0
Broughton in Aredale, York, V. 200,	
Dean and Canons of Christ Church,	
Oxford,	5 16 0
Broughton, Astley, Leices. R. 458, J.	
Mundy, Esq.	26 10 5
Broughton, Brant, Linc. R. 567, Sir R.	
Sutton, Bart.	38 13 4
Broughton, Church, Derby, V. 420, R.	
Bate, Esq.	6 13 4
Broughton, East, Lancs. Chapel, 319,	
Trustees.	
Broughton in Furness, Lanc. Chap. 1005, 7	10 11
Broughton, Gifford, Wilts, R. 613, the	
King,	19 3 11
Broughton, Great, York, Chapel, 460.	
Broughton, Hacket, Worcs. R. 68, the	
King,	9 1 0
Broughton, Nether, Linc. R. 394,	11 5 7
Broughton, Pogres, Oxford, R. 108, W.	
Goodenough, B. P.	7 7 11
Broughton, Sulney, or Upper, Notting-	
ham, R. 830, W. Radcliffe, Esq.	11 9 4
Brown-over, Warwick, Chapel, 59, Sir	
J. Bridgeman,	16 0 0
Brownborth, Hertford, V. 371, Bishop of	
London,	12 6 5
Brougham, Linc. R. 110, Lord Monson,	9 10 0
Bronet, Essex, R. 540, R. Beauvoir, Esq.	7 0 0
Brotton, Nottingham, Chapel,	
Broad, St. Cornwall, V. 512, Dean and	
Chapter of Exeter,	8 0 0
Brayday, Saif. Caracy, 295, Ld. Rous,	6 13 4
Brundale, Norf. R. 39, Mrs. and Miss	
Leigh, &c.	4 10 0
Brundis, Esq., R. Lady Wyndham,	6 13 4
Brunstead, Norfolk, R. 103, Lord Aber-	
gavenny,	6 5 7
Brunthorpe, Norf. Chapel, in ruins, 11,	
Mountingthorpe, Leicesters, R. 259, Mrs.	
Picklington,	10 7 6
Brysford, Devon, Caracy, 146, Mr.	
Laxton,	8 0 0
Bromford, Somerset, R. 302, J. D. Ack-	
land, Esq.	15 1 5
Brueton, Somerset, Caracy, 1631,	40 0 0
Brymaston, Dorset, R. 68, H. W. Port-	
man, Esq.	8 11 5
Bryngwyn, Monm. R. 218, Lord Aber-	
gavenny,	4 8 9
Bubbenhall, Warw. Caracy, 261, the Pre-	
bendary,	10 0 0
Bewth, York, V. 424, the King, and	
Dean and Chapter of York,	15 2 11
Bexby, Long, Northampton, V. 1600,	
Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,	10 0 0
Buckden, Hastings, V. 269, Bishop	
of Lincoln,	8 0 0

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B U C

P. a. d.

Buckenham, Norfolk, R. 62, Sir T. B.	
Procter, Bart.	6 0 0
Buckenham, Little, Norf. 26, Rev. T.	
Newman,	5 0 0
Buckenham, New, Norf. Chapel, 665,	
the inhabitants,	26 0 0
Buckenham, Old, Norf. Chapel, 645,	
the inhabitants,	17 0 0
Buckland, Devon, V. 250, Dean and	
Chapter of Exeter,	10 0 2
Buckfastleigh, Devon, V. 1555, Mrs.	
Ruxham,	19 1 0
Buckhorne Weston, Dorset, R. 397,	
Trustees of W. St. Quintin, Esq.	10 1 2
Buckingham, Buckingham, V. 1655, T. W.	
Coke, Esq. of Norfolk,	22 0 0
Buckland, Berks, V. 690, Sir J. Throck-	
morton, Bart.	18 4 7
Buckland, Buckingham, Chapel, 268,	20 6 0
Buckland, Glouc. R. 322, Lord Wey-	
mouth,	29 6 8
Buckland, Hertf. R. 300, King's College,	
Cambridge,	20 0 0
Buckland, Kent, Caracy, 346, Arch-	
bishop of Canterbury,	26 0 0
Buckland, Kent, R. 20, J. Unwin, Esq.	5 6 2
Buckland, Surrey, R. 269, All Soul Col-	
lege, Oxford,	11 12 11
Buckland, Brewer, Devon, V. 272, the	
King,	25 17 3
Buckland, Dunham, Somers. V. 429, the	
Prebendary,	6 9 7
Buckland, East, Devon, R. 132, Lord	
Clinton,	9 1 0
Buckland, Filleigh, Devon, R. 252,	
Bishop of Exeter,	11 16 0
Buckland, St. Mary, Somerset, R. 418,	
Mrs. Popham,	18 12 5
Buckland Monachorum, Devon, V. 915,	
Mrs. Crymes,	19 8 9
Buckland in the Moor, Dev. Chap. 106,	26 13 8
Buckland, Newton, Dorset, V. 657,	
Dean and Chapter of Wells,	16 19 2
Buckland, Eipen, Dorset, R. 57, J.	
Frampton, Esq.	5 9 2
Buckland, West, Devon, R. 257, F.	
Baset, Esq.	13 13 4
Buckland, West, Somers. Chapel, 576,	20 0 0
Bucklebury, Berks, V. 1129, W. H. H.	
Hartley, Esq.	17 0 0
Bucklesham, Suff. R. 186, W. Wallford,	
Esq.	9 1 0
Buckminster, Leic. V. 262, Duke of De-	
rousshire,	8 7 3
Buckland, Linc. R. 197, Lord Monson,	9 11 10
Buckland, Staff. Chapel, Rector of Stoke,	10 0 0
Bucknell, Heref. V. 416, B. Crether,	
Esq.	5 6 5
Buckland, Ox. R. 215, New Col. Oxford,	13 10 0
Buckworth, Huntingdon, R. 130, T.	
Duncombe, Esq.	21 5 2
Budbrook, Warw. V. 249, the Corpora-	
tion of Warwick,	8 0 0
Budeaux, St. Devon, Chapel, 544,	26 16 10
Budleigh, East, Devon, V. 1014, R.	
Duke, Esq.	20 0 0
Budeck, St. Cornwall, V. 779.	
Budworth, Great, Chester, V. 408, Dean	
and Canons of Christ Church, Ox.	6 10 0
Budworth, Little, Chester, Chapel, 436,	
Bishop of Chester,	2 0 0
Bugbrook, Northampt. R. 611, J. Whit-	
field, Esq.	24 0 0

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B U R

Bagthorpe, York, V. 260, the Prebendary,	20	0	0
Baldwin, Salop, Curacy, 288, G. Mosley, Esq.			
Balbridge, Wilts, V. Earl of Pembroke, 11	8	1	
Balcote, Nottingham, Chapel, 168.			
Balford, Wilts, Curacy, 288, Andrew Duke, Esq.	40	0	0
Balkington, Warw. V. 1311, the King,	6	19	7
Ballingham, Upper, Heref. Chapel, 95, the Prebendary.			
Ballington, Lincoln, Chapel, 187, Sir J. Grantham, Bart.			
Ballington, Southampton, Chapel, 156.			
Balmer, Essex, V. 421, S. Raymond, Ll. B.	6	0	0
Balmer, York, R. 395, Earl Fitzwilliam, 11	0	0	
Balpham, Essex, R. 197, Mr. Bury, &c. 22	0	0	
Balwell, Nottingh. R. 1595, G. Westworth, Esq.	5	5	10
Balwick, Northamp. R. 289, J. Clarke, Esq.	18	7	1
Bampton Helion, Essex, V. 663, Trinity College, Cambridge,	13	0	0
Bampton, Steeple, Essex, V. 787, the King,	10	8	1
Banbury, Chester, Co. 519, Company of Haberdashers, London.			
Bandley, Devon, R. 286, Hon. P. C. Wyndham,	10	17	8
Bangay, Suffolk, 2845.			
St. Mary, Curacy, Duke of Norfolk.			
St. Thomas, Co. Duke of Norfolk.			
The Holy Trinity, V. Bishop of Ely,	8	0	5
Banney, Nottingham, V. 519, Mr T. Parkyn, Bart.	6	14	0
Bassingford, Northford, Chapel,			
Bawdell, Norf. R. 602, J. Buxton, Esq.	17	0	0
Burbage, Leicester, Chapel, 1099.			
Burbage, Wilts, V. 1605, the Prebend.	7	8	16
Burcombe, South, Wilts, Curacy, 288, Master of the Hospital of St. John, in Wilton.			
Bures, St. Mary, Saf. V. 1126, Duke of Dorset,	13	16	0
Bures, Mount, Essex, R. 286, Rev. J. Woodward,	13	6	9
Barford, Oxford, V. 1516, Bp. of Oxford, 31	13	0	
Barford, Salop, R. 216, H. Bowler, Esq.	98	6	8
Bargate, Suff. R. 286, J. Patterson, Esq.	13	10	10
Burgh, Linc. V. 716, Bishop of Lincoln, 18	6	8	
Burgh, Norf. R. 179, G. H. Holley, Esq.	7	17	1
Burgh, Norfolk, 217.			
St. Margaret, R. Mrs. Ord,	8	13	4
St. Mary, R. Mrs. Ord,	4	0	0
Burgh, Suffolk, R. 322, M. Barnes, Esq.	8	3	4
Burgh Apton, Norfolk, R. 304, Lord Abercavenny,	13	6	8
Burgh upon Hane, Lincoln, V. 95,	7	10	10
Burgh Castle, Suffolk, R. 182, the King,	6	12	4
Burgh, Masham, Norfolk, R. 172, Rev. M. Postlethwaite,	3	15	10
Burgh Parva, Norfolk, R. 17, Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.	4	0	0
Burgh upon the Sands, Cumberland, V. 180, the King,	5	11	6
Burgh, South, Norf. R. 176, T. Gordon, Esq.	5	13	6
Burgh Wallis, York, R. 188, P. Johnson, Esq.	14	6	10
Burghclere, Southampton, R. 281, Lord Porchester,	20	0	0
Burghfield, Berks, R. 712, Lord Shrewsbury,	14	19	2

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Burghill, Hereford, V. 629, T. Harring, Esq. and the Governors of Guy's Hospital, in London, alternately.	6	18	2
Burgstead, Great, Essex, V. 1472, Mr. Ward,	17	6	4
Burghstead, Little, Essex, R. 150, Bishop of London,	12	0	0
Burham, Kent, V. 144, C. Milner, M.D.	8	0	0
Burien, St. Cornw. R. 1161, the King,	48	19	1
Buriton, Southampton, R. 620, Bishop of Winchester,	32	16	10
Buriton, Stafford, Chapel.			
Burlescombe, Devon, V. 853, A. Popham, Esq.	11	15	10
Burinton, Dorn, R. 51, Sir R. Long, Bt.	3	17	1
Burley, York, Chapel, 612, T. Maud, and T. Mooley, Esqrs.	25	3	8
Burley Dam, Chester, Chapel, Sir R. S. Cotton, Bart.			
Burley on the Hill, Rutland, V. 192, Earl of Winchelsea,	10	13	12
Burlingham, Norfolk, 340.			
St. Andrew R. Mrs. Burroughes,	19	0	0
St. Edmund, R. Mrs. Burroughes,	13	0	0
St. Peter, R. University of Camb.	5	0	0
Burlingham, South, Norfolk, R. 71,	19	0	0
Burmarsh, Kent, R. 29, the King,	20	10	10
Burmington, Warwick, Chapel, 100.			
Burnby, York, R. 111, D. of Devons.	7	18	0
Burnhead, Westmor. Ch. Land Owners,	18	5	8
Burneston, York, V. 380, G. Ealey, Esq.	37	6	8
Burnet, Somerset, R. 64, Mayor of Brid.	8	10	7
Burnham, Bucking. V. 1354, Eton Coll.	16	18	4
Burnham, Essex, V. 1084, Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart.	22	13	4
Burnham, Somerset, V. 633, Dean and Chapter of Wells,	16	11	10
Burnham, Deepdale, Norfolk, R. 142, Mrs. Realey,	11	0	0
Burnham, Norton, Norfolk, R. 159.			
Burnham, Overy, Norf. V. 361, the King,	8	0	0
Burnham, Sutton, Norfolk, R. 201, J. Soame, Esq.	17	10	0
Burnham, Thorpe, Norfolk, R. 270, H. Walpole, Esq.	15	10	0
Burham, Westgate, Norfolk, R. 743, J. Soame, Esq.	20	16	8
Burningham, Norfolk, Curacy, 288, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.			
Burnley, Lancaster, Chapel, 2803, E. Townley, Esq.	23	16	8
Barnsall, York, R. 142, Lord Craven,	36	0	0
Burpham, Sussex, V. 301, Dean and Chapter of Chichester,	7	13	6
Burringham, East, Lincoln, Chap. 283.			
Burrington, Devon, V. 755, R. Melbush, Esq.			
Burton, Hereford, V. 227, the King,	5	0	0
Burrlington, Somerset, Chapel, 423.			
Burrow on the Hill, Leicester, R. 138, F. Lane, Esq.	12	0	0
Burshedon, Southampton, Chapel, 539.			
Burslem, Stafford, Chapel, 6578, Rector of Stoke upon Trent,	93	9	6
Burstall, Leicestershire, Chapel, 251.	27	0	0
Burstock, Dorn, V. 172, W. Bragge, Esq.	5	19	4
Burston, Norfolk, R. 288, the King,	16	0	0
Burton, Surry, R. 404, the King,	18	13	4
Burwick, York, Curacy, 338, Duke of Montague.			
Burton, Chester, Co. 288, Master of the Hosp. of St. John Baptist, in Lichfield.			

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Burton, Linc. R. 164, Lord Merton,	11	15	2 <i>b</i>
Burton, Sussex, R. 14, J. Middleton, Esq.	7	3	11 <i>b</i>
Burton, Westmorland, V. 348, J. Tennyson and T. Hutton, Esq.	15	17	0
Burton, Agnes, York, V. 283, W. St. Quintin, Bart.	20	6	8
Burton, Bishop's York, V. 412, Dean and Chapter of York,	5	6	8
Burton, Black, York, Chapel,	15	0	0
Burton, Bradstock, Dorset, R. 654, Lord Rivers,	25	0	0
Burton, Cherry, York, R. 296, Executors of R. Waddilove, Esq.	23	6	8
Burton Cogges, Lanc. R. 219, the King,	16	13	3 <i>b</i>
Burton Fleming, York, V. 237, H. Oxbaldstone, Esq.	6	4	2
Burton, Hastings, Warwick, Curacy, Mr. Grove,	12	0	0
Burton, Josc, Nottingham, V. 447, Earl of Chesterfield,	4	19	2
Burton, Kirk, York, V. 1405, the King,	13	6	8
Burton Latimer, Northampton, R. 669, T. Barwick, Esq.	29	10	0
Burton Lazari, Leicester, Chapel, 218.			
Burton Leonard, York, V. 353, Dean and Chapter of York,	3	1	0 <i>b</i>
Burton, Long, Dorset, V. 216, Mrs. Cozens,	10	15	0
Burton Overy, Leic. R. 399 Mrs. Lee,	15	5	10
Burton Pedwardine, Lincoln, V. 94, T. O. Hunter, Esq.	7	12	8 <i>b</i>
Burton Pidsea, York, V. 272, Dean and Chapter of York,	26	10	0
Burton upon Stather, Lincoln, V. 483, Sir C. Stanfield, Bart.	13	0	0
Burton upon Trent, Stafford, Curacy, 3619, Earl of Utzburgh,			
Burton, West, Nottingham, Chapel, 33, the Proprietary,	12	13	4
Burton Wood, Lancaster, Curacy, 773, Rector of Warrington.			
Burwardsley, Chester, Chapel, 204.			
Burwarton, Salop, R. 107, B. Holland, Esq.	4	6	8
B. rawsh, Sussex, R. 1524, Duke of Newcastle,	8	10	0
Burwell, Cambridge, 1950.			
St. Andrew, R. Earl of Gifford,	30	14	2
St. Mary, V. University of Cambridge,	20	0	0
Burwell, Lincoln, V. 83, M. Lister, Esq.	8	0	0
Bury, Huntingdon, Curacy, 324, Sir Robert Bernard Bart.	25	0	0
Bury, Lanc. R. 7072, Earl of Derby,	20	11	5 <i>b</i>
Bury, Sussex, V. 361, the Prebendary, Esq.	7	5	5

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Bury, St. Edmund's Suffolk, 765.			
St. James, Curacy, the Corporation.			
St. Mary, Curacy, the Corporation.			
Burythorpe, York, R. 158, the King	6	16	3
Buscot, Berks, R. 409, E. Lovelace, Esq.	21	2	8 <i>b</i>
Bunbury, Staff. V. 488, R. Cavendish, Esq.			
Busey, Hereford, R. 526, Exeter College, Oxford,	7	11	8 <i>b</i>
Busley, Worcester, Curacy, 282, T. Dowdeswell, Esq.			
Basingthorpe, Lincoln, R. 48, Charter House, London,			3 0 0
Butcombe, Somerset, R. 133, J. Curtis, Esq.			
Butleigh, Somerset, V. 694, Hon. James Grenville,	12	6	8
Butley, Suff. Curacy, 250, Mr. Clyet,	13	0	0
Butterleigh, Devon, R. 145, the King,	10	8	3
Buttermere, Cumberland, Chapel, 74, the Inhabitants,	1	0	0
Buttermere, Wilts, R. 129, Bishop of Winchester,	10	0	0
Butterton, Stafford, Chapel, 297, Vicar of Mayfield,	17	0	0
Butterwick, Linc. V. 939, Lady Dryden,	8	4	2
Butterwick, York, Chapel, 55.			
Butterwick, West, Linc. Chapel, 472.			
Buttisbury, Essex, Donative, 355, Rev. D. Lloyd,	14	0	0
Buxhall, Suffolk, R. 885, Rev. H. Hill,	20	0	5
Buxted, Sussex, R. 1063, Archbishop of Canterbury,	37	5	2 <i>b</i>
Buxton, Derby, Chapel, 760, Vicar of Bakewell,	5	0	0
Buxton, Norf. V. 486, G. Adson, Esq.	5	13	9
Byfield, Northumb. R. 842, L. Knightley, Esq.	28	0	0
Byfleet, Surrey, R. 363, the King,	9	11	3
Byford, Hereford, R. 203, the King,	7	1	6
Bygrave, Hertf. R. 52, Marq. of Salisbury,	17	0	7
Byland, Old, York, Curacy, 118, Earl Falconberk,	14	0	0
Bytham Castle, Lincoln, V. 372, Bishop of Linc. and the Dean and Chap. of Linc., alternately,			7 12 6
Bytham, Little, Lincoln, R. 189, Bishop of Linc. and the Dean and Chap. of Lincoln, alternately,			4 8 4
Bythorn, Huntingdon, Chapel, 369.			
Byton, Hereford, R. 132, the King,	5	0	0
Bywell, Northumberland, 199.			
St. Andrew, V. W. Fenwick, Esq.	3	9	2
St. Peter, V. Du. and Chap. of Durham, R. 15	1	2	7

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£. s. d.

Camberne, Lincoln, V. 100, C. A. Polham, Esq.	5	18	4
Cadbury, Devon, V. 238, the King,	9	4	3
Cadbury, North, Somerset, R. 810, Emanuel College, Cambridge,	28	17	8 <i>b</i>
Cadbury, South, Somerset, R. 214, G. Martin, Esq.	10	3	1 <i>b</i>
Caddington, Bedford, V. 1073, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's London,	10	0	0
Cadby, Leic. R. 152, Miss Dixie,	4	10	8 <i>b</i>
Cadby, York, 155.			
Cadley Devon, R. 326, J. Hartnol, Esq.	13	0	0
Cadney, Lincoln, V. 137, C. A. Polham, Esq.	7	18	4

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C A M

C A R

	<i>B. s. d.</i>		<i>B. s. d.</i>
Caldbeck, Cumberland, R. 1171, Bishop of Carlisle,	46 13 6½	Candover, Brown, Southampton, R. 265,	23 4 2
Caldecot, Rutland, Chapel, 306.		J. Burleigh, &c.	
Caldecott, Cambridge, V. 75, Christ's College, Cambridge,	3 11 0½	Candover, Chilton, Southampton, R. 132,	6 6 2
Caldecote, Heref. R. 44, P. Hale, Esq.	8 0 0	T. Hodgson, and J. Burleigh, Esqrs.	
Caldecote, Norfolk, R. 26, Bishop of Norwich,	3 1 10½	Canefield, Great, Essex, V. 337, J. Wyett, Esq.	13 0 0
Caldecote, Warwick, R. 68, T. Princep, Esq.	6 15 0	Canefield, Little, Essex, R. 193, Christ's College, Cambridge,	12 0 7½
Caldecott, Hunting. R. 39, W. Wilson, Esq.	7 3 6	Canewdon, Essex, V. 369, Bishop of London.	34 1 8
Caldicot, Monmouth, V. 465, Sir C. K. Tynte, Bart.	6 0 7½	Canford, Magna, Dorset, V. 687, J. Hanning, Esq.	11 9 0½
Caldwell, Derby, Ch. 170, E. of Uxbridge.		Cann, St. Rumbold, Dorset, R. 203,	
Calke, Derby, Ch. 86, Sir H. Harpur, Bart.		Earl of Shaftebury,	9 2 1
Callington, Cornwall, Chapel, 819.		Canning, Bishop, Wilts, V. 1109, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury,	17 19 2
Callow, Hereford, Curacy, 109, Governors of Guy's Hospital, London,	6 6 8	Caanington, Somerset, V. 680, University of Oxford, &c.	7 10 10
Calne, Wilts, V. 3167, Treasurer of Salisbury,	8 5 0	Cannock, Stafford, Curacy, 1359, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.	
Calstock, Cornw. R. 1105, the King,	36 7 5½	Castleor, Norfolk, R.	
Calstone Willington, Wilts, R. 91, Thos. Duckor, Esq.	4 13 4	Canterbury, Canterbury, 9000.	
Calverhoe, Norfolk, V. 173, Corporation of Norwich,	35 0 0	All Saints, R. the King.	
Calverley, York, V. 1137, the King,	9 11 10	St. Alphege, R. and St. Mary North Gate, the Archbishop,	8 13 7½
Calverton, Buckingham, R. 321,	26 2 11	St. Andrew, R. and St. Mary Breadman, Archbp. and the Da. and Chap.	23 6 8
Calverton, Nottingham, V. 636, Prebendaries of Oxon, alternately,	4 0 0	St. George the Martyr, R. and St. Mary Magdalene, Dean and Chapter,	7 17 11
Cam. Glouc. V. 1285, Bp. of Gloucester,	6 13 4	Holy Cross, V. Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter, alternately,	13 0 2½
Camberwell, Surry, V. 7059, J. Windham, Esq.	29 0 0	St. Margaret, R. the Archdeacon.	
Camborne, Cornwall, R. 4811, Sir Fran. Bassett, Bart.	39 16 10½	St. Martin, R. and St. Paul, Archbp. and the Dean and Chapter,	6 5 2½
Cambridge, Cambridge, 10087.		St. Mary Breadman, R. and St. Andrew.	
All Saints, V. Jesus College,	5 6 3	St. Mary Bredia, V. H. Warner, Esq.	4 1 5½
St. Andrew's, Curacy, Dean and Chapter of Ely.		St. Mary in the Castle, R. and R. of All Saints.	
St. Andrew's, Ch. holden by licensee.		St. Mary Magdalene, R.	4 10 0
St. Benedict, Cu. Corpus Christi Col.	4 7 11	St. Mary North-Gate, V. Archbishop,	11 19 4½
St. Botolph, R. Queen's College,	3 14 4½	St. Mildred, R.	17 17 11
St. Clement, Curacy, Jesus College,	4 5 7½	St. Paul, V.	9 18 9
St. Edward, R. Trinity Hall,	0 3 4	St. Peter, R.	3 10 10
St. Giles, V. Bishop of Ely.		Cantley, Norf. R. 247, J. Coyte, Esq.	14 0 0
St. Mary the Great, Cu. Trinity Col.		Cantley, York, V. 500, E. Læcelle, Esq.	6 6 4½
St. Mary the Less, Cu. Peter House.		Canvey Island, Essex, Ch. Bp. of London.	
St. Michael, Curacy, Trinity College.		Canwick, Lincoln, V. 815, Trustees for the Mercer Company, London,	5 6 3
St. Peter's, Curacy, Bishop of Ely.		Capel, Kent, Chapel, 314.	
St. Sepulchre, V. the Inhabitants,	6 11 0½	Capel, Surry, Curacy, 675.	
St. Trinity, Curacy, Bishop of Ely,	7 6 8	Capel le Ferne, Kent, Chapel, 182.	
Came, Dorset, R. 26, J. Damet, Esq.	8 1 5½	Capel, St. Mary, Suff. R. 401, J. Hinstone, Esq.	13 18 4
Camel, East, Somerset, V. 584, C. H. Mildmay, Esq.	17 16 8	Capethorn, Chester, Ch. 88, D.avenport, Esq.	
Camel, West, Somerset, R. 934, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	13 8 9	Capland, Somerset, Chapel.	
Camelford, Cornwall, Chapel.		Carbrook, Great, Norfolk, V. 536, Lord Braybrooke,	7 19 6
Camely, Somer. R. 44, J.H. Coxe, Esq.	6 18 4	Carbrook, Little, Norfolk, V.	
Cameringham, Lincoln, V. 111, Lord H. Speecker,	5 4 2	Carburton, Nottingham, Chapel, 122.	
Camerton, Somer. R. 594, T. Carey, Esq.	15 9 2	Car-Colston, Notting. V. 152, R. Porter, Esq.	
Camerton, Cumberland, Curacy, 21, Deans and Chapter of Carlisle,	15 10 0	Cardeston, Salop, R. 304, C. Leighton, Esq.	6 1 10½
Campden, Chipping, Gloucester, V. 113, Earl of Gainsborough,	20 6 8	Cardington, Bedford, V. 509, Trinity College, Cambridge,	8 0 0
Campall, York, V. 317, Mr. Yarburgh,	16 16 8	Cardington, Salop, V. 623, R. Hunt, Esq.	7 17 0
Campsey Ash, Suffolk, R. 327, Mrs. Braham, &c.	14 5 0	Cardisham, Cornwall, R. 552, J. Tremen, Esq.	6 9 6
Campton, Bedfor, R. 316, Sir G. Osborne, Bart.	11 9 7	Careby, Linc. R. 65, S. Reynardson, Esq.	24 17 8½
Candlesh Lincol, R. 178, Magdalen College, Oxford,	9 12 4	Carhampton, Somerset, V. 601, T. Massgrave, Esq.	6 17 1
			11 8 0

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C A B

C A V

		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Carlbrook, Southampton, V. 228,			Castle Carrock, Cumbri. H. 220, Dean	
Queen's College, Oxford,	22	8 12	and Chapter of Carlisle,	5 12 11
Carleby, Lincoln, R. 162, Earl of Exeter			Castle Cary, Somerset, V. 1551, Bishop	
and Sir J. Smith, Bart. alternately,	9	1 10 2	of Bath and Wells,	11 16 2
Carlton, Bedf. R. 275, Lord Hastings,	15	6 8	Castle Church, Staff. Co. 262, the King,	9 6 9
Carlton, Norfolk, R. 159, W. Smith,			Castle Combe, Wilts, R. 267, Richard	
and Sir R. Rich, alternately,	9	0 0	Scrope, D. D.	9 0 0
Carlton, Northampton, R. 82, Sir J.			Castle Eaton, Wilts, R. 255, E. Goddard,	
Palmer, Bart.	18	16 3	Esq.	19 0 0
Carlton, York, Curacy, 275,	7	7 4	Castleford, York, R. 793, the King, as	
Carlton, York, Chapel, 436, Miss Heek.			Duke of Lancaster,	90 12 11
Carlton, York, V. 845, 'Dean and Ca-			Castle Howard, York, Ch. E. of Carlisle,	
sons of Christ Church, Oxford,	5	3 1	Carte-Merton, Worcester, Chapel, 659,	
Carlton, Castle, Lincoln, R. 46, W. Bel-			Vicar of Longdon,	5 8 6
chier, Esq.	13	0 0	Castle Rising, Norfolk, R. 254, Lord Vis-	
Carlton Colville, Suffolk, R. 197, Sir			count Andover,	8 0 0
A. Allen, Bart.	19	10 7 2	Castle-Thorpe, Bucking. Chapel, 260.	
Carlton, East, Norfolk, 167.			Castleton, Derby, V. 248, Bp. of Chert.	8 7 6
St. Mary, R. Corporation of the City			Castleton, Dorset, Ch. 125, E. of Digby,	7 0 0
of Norwich,	4	0 0	Castner, Hereford, R. Dean and Chap-	
St. Peter, R. the King,	6	0 0	ter of Hereford,	17 19 5
Carlton Porches, Norfolk, R. 123, Lord			Caston, Norfolk, R. 307, J. Tyllyard,	
Wodehouse,	5	17 1	Esq. &c.	11 19 2
Carlton, Great, Lincoln, V. 203, Dean			Castor, Northampton, R. 475,	30 12 5
and Chapter of Lincoln.			Castor, Norf. R. 206, Sir H. Pottas, Bt.	9 0 0
Carlton in Ladhope, Nottingham, R.			Catcott, Somerset, Ch. 291, Lt. Hawes.	
937, Archdeacon of York,	15	13 4	Caterham, Surrey, R. 301, J. Hodgkin,	
Carlton, Little, Lincoln, R. 75, W. Bel-			Esq.	8 0 13
chier, Esq.	5	16 10 2	Catesby, Northampton, V. 95, J. Park-	
Carlton Minster, York, Curacy, 185,	6	13 0	hurst, Esq.	10 0 0
Carlton in Moorslands, Linc. V. 258,			Catsfield, Norfolk, R. and V. 475, Bp. of	
Lord Middlesex,	7	0 10	Norwich, and the Earl of Shrews-	
Carlton, North, Lincoln, Curacy, 120,			bury, alternately,	7 10 0
the Prebendary,	15	16 0	Catherine, St. Mid. Free Ch. 2652.	
Carlton, North, Notting, Chapel, 308.			Catherington, Southampton, V. 1199,	
Carlton, Rode, Norfolk, R. 167, J.			J. C. Jervis, Esq.	9 3 10
Buxton, Esq.	16	0 0	Catherston Lewton, Dorset, R. 20,	
Carlton, Scroope, Lincoln, R. 136, Mrs.			R. E. Heavile, Esq.	2 16 10 2
Darwin,	13	1 12	Catmere, Berks, R. J. A. Plotton, Esq.	5 5 7 4
Carlton, South, Lincoln, Curacy, 151,			Caton, Lancaster, Chapel, 1190,	9 10 0
the Prebendary,	15	15 6	Catsfield, Surr. R. 464, E. of Ashburnham,	7 9 4 2
Carlisle, Cumberland, 0591.			Catterick, York, V. 641, the King,	25 2 1
St. Cuthbert, Cu. Dean and Chapter.			Cattisford, Lek. R. 159, J. Harper, Esq.	5 5 2 2
St. Mary, Cu. Dean and Chapter.			Cattistock, Dorset, R. 369, R. R. Drews,	
Carlton, Cambridge, R. 248, Rev. T.			Esq.	12 12 9
Clarke,	9	0 0	Cattow, Derby, Chapel, 65.	
Carlton, Suff. R. 108, J. Bruce, Esq.	2	11 0 2	Catten, Norfolk, V. 959, Dean and	
Carlton Curries, Leicester, R. 41, Sir			Chapter of Norwich,	4 3 9
John Palmer, Bart.	19	15 10	Cattion, York, R. 147, the King,	21 12 8 2
Carnaby, York, V. 129, Sir G. Strick-			Cawick, York, R. 132, the King,	10 5 0
land, Bart.	7	8 11 2	Caworth, Great, Huntingdon, R. 364,	
Carrington, Chester, Chapel, 435, Earl			Bruzen Nose College, Oxford,	17 16 10 1
of Stamford,			Caworth, Little, Huntingdon, Ch. 21.	
Carburton, Surry, V. 1449, J. Rose,			Caunton, Staff. Ch. 166, Vic. of Mayfield,	8 19 8
Eq.	13	13 6	Caulton, Staff. Co. 36, Mr. Wheeldon.	
Carrington, Derby, R. 100, Dean of			Caundle, Bishop's, Berset, R. 267, Lord	
Lincoln,	5	1 10	Digby,	11 10 6
Cartmel, Lancaster, Curacy, 952, Lord			Caundle, Marsh, Dorset, R. 46, H. House,	
G. Cavendish.			Esq.	5 16 3
Cartmel Fell, Lancaster, Chapel, 393,			Caundle, Purse, Dor. R. 149, Ed. Brooks,	7 8 5
Lord G. Cavendish,	8	10 2	Caundle, Stourton, Dorset, Curacy, 277,	
Casco, Hereford, R. 197, Bishop of St.			Mr. Cox.	
David's,	7	0 12	Caunton, Nottingham, V. 364, Preben-	
Cassingdon, Oxford, V. 374, Dean and			dary of North Muskham,	4 2 1
Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	12	0 0	Cave, North, York, V. 639, R. Burton,	
Casterden, Great Rutland, R. 306,			Esq.	10 7 6
Marquis of Exeter,	11	9 11	Cave, Sooth, York, V. 707, the Prebend.	8 0 0
Casterden, Little, Rutland, R. 191, T.			Cavendish, Suffolk, R. 1042, Jesus Col-	
Brown, Esq.	6	15 3	lege, Cambridge,	26 0 0
Castle Acre, Norfolk, V. 842, T. Wen-			Cavenham, Suffolk, V. 190, the King,	5 5 10 2
man Cope, Esq.	5	6 8	Caversfield, Bucking. V. 94, the King,	6 0 0 0
Castle Campe, Cambridge, R. 846, Go-			Caversham, Oxford, Curacy, 1069, Dean	
vernor of the Charter House, Lord.	16	4 2	and Can. of Christ Church, Oxford.	5

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C H A

E. s. d.

Caverswall, Staff. V. 754, T. Parker, Esq. 7	5	3
Cawkwell, Lincoln, V. 20,	4	8 6½
Cawood, York, Chapel, 1025, Probate dary of Wistow,	28	7 6
Cawston, Norf. R. 840, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge,	15	13 11½
Cavethorne, York, Curacy, 1065, the Principal Inhabitants,	33	4 4
Cawthorpe, Little, Lincoln, V. 95,	3	4 4½
Caxton, Camb. V. 836, Dean and Ca- nons of Windsor,	7	18 4
Caynham, Salop. V. 711, J. Oldham, Esq. 4	12	4
Caythorpe, Linc. R. 437, T. Pochin, Esq. 20	11	10½
Cayton, York, Chapel, 354.		
Cerne, Abbs, Dorset, V. 547, Lt. Rivers,	8	16 0
Cerne, Nether, Dorset, Curacy, 50.		
Cerne, Up, Dorset, R. 68, T. S. Carey, Esq.	5	18 4
Cerne, North, Glouc. R. 568, Univer- sity College, Oxford,	21	10 7½
Cerne, South, Glouc. V. 792, Bishop of Gloucester,	6	16 8
Chackmore, Buckingham, Chapel.		
Chad, Kirk, Chester, Chapel, Rector of Stockport,	20	0 0
Chaddenden, Derby, Chapel, 509, H. Gilbert, Esq.	28	0 0
Chaddeley Corbet, Worc. V. 1249, the King,	17	3 4
Chadloworth, Berks, V. 385, Dean and Chapter of Westminster,	9	4 7
Chadlington, East, Oxf. Curacy, 593.		
Chadshant, Warw. Chapel, 25, Preten- tor of Lichfield.		
Chadwell, Essex, R. 167, Mr. Her- ringham,	17	18 4
Chalfcombe, Somers. R. 165, Earl Poulett, 9	10	8½
Chagford, Devon, R. 1115, G. Hayter, Esq.	39	0 10
Chisbury, Dorset, R. 134, Earl of Pem- broke,	7	10 4½
Chalecombe, Northampton. V. 438, C. Fox, Esq.	7	17 0
Chalfield, Great, Wilts, R. 63,	6	0 0
Chaldon, Surry, R. 128, Mrs. Pigot,	7	10 7½
Chaldon, Herring, Dorset, V. 246,	8	0 10
Chale, Southampton, R. 391, R. and J. Worsley, Esqns.	11	3 11½
Chalfont, St. Giles, Buckingham. R. 762, Bishop of Lincoln,	19	9 4½
Chalfont, St. Peter, Buckingham. V. 1174, St. John's Col. Oxford,	15	17 1
Chalgrave, Bedford, V. 534, R. Gilpin, Esq.	12	0 0
Chalgrove, Oxf. V. 509, Dean and Chap- ter of Christ Church, Oxford,	10	5 5
Chalk, Kent, V. 332, the King,	6	3 8
Chalkton, Southampton. R. 137, Duke of Beaufort,	20	0 10
Challacombe, Devon, R. 159, Lord For- tesque,	11	9 2
Challock, Kent, Chapel, 311.		
Challow, East, Berks, Chapel, 229.		
Challow, West, Berks, Chapel, 155.		
Chalvington, Sussex, R. 143, J. T. Ful- ler, Esq.	8	0 0
Chapel, Essex, Chapel, 269, the Pa- rishioners,	25	0 0
Chapel in Le Frith, Derby, Chap. 1832, 16	16	9
Chapel Hill, Monm. Chap. 394, Duke of Beaufort,	11	0 0
Chapel-Thorpe, York, Chapel,	21	19 0
Charterough, Dorset, R. H. Drax, Esq.	7	3 6½

C H A

E. s.

Chard, Somers. V. 1813, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	36	14 4½
Charstock, Dorset, V. 1695, the Pro- bendary,	14	2 6
Charfield, Glos. R. 247, W. Tyndale, Esq. 1	1	3
Charford, North, Southampton. Curacy, 54,	3	13 4
Charing, Kent, V. 281, Dean and Chap- ter of St. Paul's,	12	0 0
Charlbury, Oxf. V. 965, St. John's Col. Oxford,	26	5 10
Charlecote, Somerset, R. Mayor and Corporation of Bath,	8	15 10
Charlecote, Warw. V. 265, G. Lucy, Esq. 6	0	0
Charles, Devon, R. 317, Rev. A. and J. Radford,	9	10 0
Charleworth, Derby, Chapel.		
Charleton, Dev. R. 532, J. Parker, Esq. 31	8	4
Charleton, Kent, R. 747, Bishop of Rochester,	10	7 5½
Charleton, Chapel, Staff. Chapel, 247,	5	0 0
Charleton Horethorne, Somers. V. 512, E. Walker, Esq.	8	10 5
Charleton Marsham, Dorset, Chapel, 239.		
Charleton upon Otmoor, Oxf. R. 215,		
Queen's Col. Oxford,	21	9 4½
Charleton, Queen, Somers. Chapel, 143, 10	0	0
Charlewood, Surry, R. 360, H. C. Wsc, Esq.	19	18 8
Charley, Leicester, 59.		
Charlinch, Somers. R. 183, Sir E. B. Rolt, Bart.	9	15 5
Charlton, Kent, R. 279, J. Morris, Esq. 33	0	0
Charlton, Queen, Chapel, 425.		
Charlton, Wilts, V. 168, Dean and Ca- pons of Christ Church, Oxford,	6	15 6
Charlton, Abbot's, Glouc. Curacy, 106,	6	0 0
Charlton, Adam, Somers. V. 284, W. S. Strangeways, Esq.	6	14 1
Charlton, King's, Glouc. Chapel, 730, Jesus Col. Oxford.		
Charlton, Mackarel, Somers. R. 269, Mrs Chevelles,	16	0 2½
Charlton, Mowgraves, Somers. R. 383, E. Poore, Esq.	13	10 0
Charminster, Dorset, Curacy, 416, J. Trenchard, Esq.		
Charmouth, Dorset, R. 369, F. P. Hen- ville, Esq.	8	16 8
Charney, Berks. Chapel, 216.		
Charnfield, Suff. Curacy, 411, W. Jen- nings, Esq.	8	0 0
Chart, Kent, V. 381, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	8	12 5½
Chart, Great, Kent, R. 244, Archbishop of Canterbury,	25	6 0 ½
Chart, Little, Kent, R. 217, Archbishop of Canterbury,	13	10 10
Chartham, Kent, R. 776, Archbishop of Canterbury,	41	5 10
Charwelton, Northampton, R. 195, G. Knightley, Esq.	20	2 11
Chaseley, Worcs. Chapel, 836, Vicar of Longdon,	5	14 7
Chastleton, Oxf. R. 215, Mrs. Greenwood,	9	0 0
Chatham, Kent, Curacy, 10,505, Dean and Chapter of Rochester.		
Chatteris, Cambridge, V. 2393, R. Faw- cer, Esq.	10	0 0
Chartisham, Suff. V. 161, Eton College,	4	13 4
Chatton, Northumber. V. 1135, Duke of Northumberland,	12	16 0 ½
Chawley, Devon, R. 755, H. A. Fel- lowes, Esq.	23	14 2

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C H E

C H E

	C. s.	d.	C. s.	d.	
Chawton, Southampton, R. 272, T. Knight, Esq.	11	5	Cheriton, Bishop's, Devon, R. 604, Bishop of Exeter,	32	12
Chayley, Somer. R. 738, Archbishop of Canterbury,	9	4	Cheriton, Fitz-Palae, Devon, R. 884, J. Anscott, and H. Pridgeaux, Esqrs.	37	6
Cheddie, Staff. R. 2750, Trinity Col. Cambridge,	12	9	Cheriton, North, Somers. R. 223, W. Watson, M.D.	3	12
Cheddie, Buckley, Chester, R. 1577, S. Buck, Esq.	13	0	Chertsey, Surrey, V. 2819, T. O. Hunter, Esq.	13	12
Chem, Surry, R. 616, St. John's Col. Oxford,	17	5	Chewsbrough, Dorset, R. 968, Lt. Rivers,	15	10
Cherasley, Beckleigh. Donative, 214, Sir John Cotterell, Bart.	6	15	Chesham, Buckingham. V. 1910, Duke of Bedford,	13	1
Chesney, Staff. V. 272, Dean and Chap- ter of Lichfield,	5	7	Chesham Bals, Buckingham. Donative, 135, Duke of Bedford,	5	8
Checkendon, Oxf. R. 978, University Col. Oxford,	19	9	Cheshunt, Hertf. V. 3173, Marquis of Salisbury,	26	0
Chelckley, Staff. R. 1374, T. Cotton, Esq. 30	2	Cheshurst, Kent, R. 1317, Bishop of Rochester,	16	3	
Chedburgh, Suff. R. 179, Earl of Bristol,	4	Chester, Chester, 14,977.	6	2	
Chedder, Somers. V. 1150, Dean and Chapter of Wells,	23	Ch. St. Bridget, R. the Bishop.	7	1	
Cheddington, Buckligh. R. 273, Earl of Bridgewater,	15	St. John the Baptist, V. T. Adams, Esq.	7	1	
Cheddington, Dorset, R. 46, M. Knight, Esq.	8	St. John the Little, Curye, the Corpo- ration.	7	1	
Cheddington, Surry, R. Lin. of Salisbury, 26	4	St. Martin, R. the Bishop.	7	1	
Cheddon, Fitzpaine, Somer. R. 368, Mrs. Warre, and Mr. Bliss,	13	St. Mary on the Hill, R. Miss Wilbra- ham,	52	0	
Chedstone, Suff. V. 368, W. Plummer, Esq.	6	St. Michael, Curye, the Bishop.	7	1	
Chedgrave, Norf. R. 247, Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart.	8	St. Olave, Curye, the Bishop.	7	1	
Chedleton, Staff. Curye, 775, E. Elm, Esq.	7	St. Oswald, V. Dean and Chapter,	8	18	
Chedworth, Glos. V. 849, Queen's Col. Oxford,	7	St. Peter, Curye, the Bishop,	6	13	
Chedzoy, Somers. R. 457, Mrs. Conye,	28	The Holy and Undivided-Trinity, R. Earl of Derby,	8	15	
Chelborough, East, Dorset, R. 13, T. Hollis, Esq.	8	Chelgrave, Somers, Chapel,	18	0	
Chelborough, West, Dorset, R. 45, J. Syndercombe, Esq.	4	Cheltenham, Derby, V. 4467, Dean of Lincoln,	15	0	
Chelidon, Devon, R. 91, H. A. Fellowe, Esq.	4	Chelxford, Great, Essex, V. 600, Earl of Bristol,	10	0	
Chelford, Chesh. Chap. 163, Mr. Parker, 12	9	Chelxford, Little, Essex, R. 190,	11	0	
Chellaston, Derby, V. 204, Earl Ferrers.	11	Chester Le Street, Durham, Curye, 1662, Sir R. Milbanke, Bt. and W. Jolliffe, Esq.	8	0	
Chellesworth, Suff. R. 234, the King,	8	Chesterton, Cambridge, V. 741, Trinity Col. Cambridge,	10	12	
Chellington, Bedf. R. 112,	10	Chesterton, Huntingd. R. 112, R. Pigott, Esq.	6	2	
Chelmarsh, Salop, V. 411, Sir J. Sea- bright, Bart.	6	Chesterton, Oxf. V. 330, New College, Oxford,	7	8	
Chelmsford, Essex, R. 3765, Sir H. St. John Millman,	31	Chesterton, Warw. Curye, 205, Lord Willoughby-de-Broke,	8	0	
Chelmondiston, Suff. R. the King,	5	Cheshire, Salop, V. 682, W. Wynne, Esq.	5	6	
Chelmorton, Derby, Chapel, 201,	7	Chetnole, Dorset, Chapel, 168.	7	1	
Chelmsford, Essex, R. 11,604, Lord Cadogan, 13	6	Chettisham, Camb. Curye, 48, Dean and Chapter of Ely.	8	0	
Cherfield, Kent, R. 605, All Souls Col. 24	14	Chettle, Dorset, R. 114, Rev. W. Chalkin,	8	2	
Chelsham, Surry, Chapel, 201.	9	Chetteton, Salop, R. 398, T. Whid, Esq.	11	0	
Cheltonham, Glouc. Curye, 3076, Jesus Col. Oxford.	9	Chetwood, Buckligh. Curye, 123, P. Riley, Esq.	11	0	
Chelworth, Suff. R. the King,	8	Chetwynd, Salop, R. 594, R. Pigot, Esq.	10	16	
Chelveston, Northampton, Chapel, 266.	9	Cheverley, Berks, V. 733, Sir W. James, Bart, and W. Capel, Esq.	26	11	
Chelvey, Somers. R. 48, Sir C. K. Tynte, Bart.	4	Cheveley, Camb. R. 399, Rev. J. T. Hand,	16	8	
Chelwood, Somers. R. 197, the King,	5	Chevening, Kent, R. 756, Archbishop of Canterbury,	21	6	
Cheney, Buckl. R. 428, D. of Bedford, 12	16	Cheverell, Magna, Wilts, R. 457, Earl of Radnor,	16	0	
Chepstow, Monm. V. 2090, E. Williams, Esq.	6	Cheverell, Parva, Wilts, R. 152, Earl of Radnor,	11	7	
Cherington, Glos. R. 173, S. Lyons, Esq.	12	Chevington, Suff. R. 448, Rev. J. White, 14	3	9	
Cherington, Warw. R. 290, R. Nicoll, D.D.	11	Chevington, East, Northumb. Chap. 192.	11	0	
Cheriton, Kent, R. 727, Rev. R. D. Brockman,	16	Chevington, West, Northumber. 20.	11	0	
Cheriton, Southampton, R. 411, Bishop of Winchester,	66	Chew, Magna, Somerset, V. 1348, Mrs. Pjka,	30	12	

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	<i>E.</i>	<i>t.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>E.</i>	<i>t.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Chew-Stoke, Somers. R. 517, J. Butler, Esq.	7	3	4	Clifton, Folke, Berks and Wills, R. 616, Mrs. Popham,	14	8	0
Chewton Mendip, Somers. V. 1015, the King.	59	11	8	Chilvers Coton, Warw. V. 1877, the King,	7	4	0
Chicheley, Buckingham. V. 189, C. Chester, Esq.	8	0	0	Chilworth, Southampt. Curacy, 132, P. Sexton, Esq.			
Chichester, Sussex. 2192. <i>An</i> Saint, Archibishop of Canterbury, 5 <i>St.</i> Andrew, R. the Dean, 2 18 4	17	6		Chingford, Essex, R. 619, Mr. Fress- lique,	14	5	5
<i>St.</i> Martin, the Dean's Peculiar, the <i>Dean</i> ,	1	6	8	Chinnock, East, Somers. R. 505, the King, 6 <i>of</i> Ilchester,	7	7	24
<i>St.</i> Mary, R.	3	13	4	Chinnock, West, Somers Chapel, 327.	7	9	7
<i>St.</i> Olave, the Dean's Peculiar, the <i>Dean</i> , 4 18 9			Chinor, Oxf. R. 667, Mr. Mugrave, 26	0	4		
<i>St.</i> Pancras, R. the Dean, 8 10 8			Chipping, Northumberl. Chapel, 370.				
<i>St.</i> Peter the Great, V. the Dean, 16	8	4	Chippenham, Cambridge, V. 534, L. Törper, Esq.	11	10	6	
<i>St.</i> Peter the Less, R. the King, 1	6	8	Chipping, Wilts, V. 3366, Dean and <i>Canons</i> of Christ Church, Oxford,	13	19	4	
Chickensel, West, Dorset, R. 255,	6	16	0	Chipping, Lanc. V. 627, Bp. of Chester, 26	13	4	
Chicklade, Wilts, R. 150, H. Edgell, Esq. 11	5	3	Chiseldon, Somer. R. 301, R. Richards, Esq.				
Chirkney, Essex, R. 66, J. Crammer, Esq. 10	0	0	(Tipperhead, Surry, R. 347, A. Nott, Esq.	11	1	8	
Chidleyngton, Sussex. V. 675, Lord Sack- ville,	9	0	Clirbury, Salop, V. 1391, Mayor and <i>Corporation</i> of Shrewsbury,	9	6	8	
Chidham, Sussex, V. 209, the King,	10	19	Chisholt, Great, Essex, V. 309, J. Wilkes, Esq.	10	0	0	
Chidingsfold, Surry, R. 848, Dean of <i>Salisbury</i> ,	26	4	Chirkhall, Little, Essex, R. 71, Sir P. Roane, Bart.	14	10	0	
Chidington, Kent, R. 910, Archibishop <i>of Canterbury</i> ,	23	9	Chirkborough, Somers. R. 298, Earl of <i>Ulchester</i> ,	14	5	7	
Chidycott, Dorset, Chapel, 578.			Chisham, Wilts, V. 904, W. Calley, Esq. 8	8	9		
Chignal, St. James, Essex, R. 176, J. Strutt, Esq.	10	14	Chishampton, Oxford, Curacy, 128, C. Perry, Esq.				
Chignal, Smeley, Essex, R. 58, Rev. T. Cooke,	5	6	Chichester, Kent, V. 848, Archibishop of <i>Canterbury</i> ,	20	19	9	
Chigwell, Essex, V. 1851, Prebendary of <i>St. Pancras</i> ,	18	0	Chiswick, Middlesex, V. 3325, Dean and <i>Chapter</i> of St. Paul's,	9	18	4	
Chilbolton, Southampton. R. 244, Bishop <i>of Winchester</i> ,	26	9	Chittlehampton, Devon, V. 3003, D. Rolls, Esq.				
Chilcombe, Dorset, R. 23, Rev. E. Foyle,	4	11	Chobham, Surry, V. 1176, Lord Onslow,	24	18	11	
Chilcombe, Southampton. R. 116, Bishop <i>of Winchester</i> ,	8	6	Chocknell, Worcesters. V. John Cox, Esq.	16	1	5	
Chilton, Somerset, 248.			Cholderton, Wilts, R. 137, Ordin Col. Oxford,	11	0	7	
Chilcott, Derby, Chapel, 168.			Cholebury, Buckingham, Curacy, 192, <i>Trustees</i> of Mr. Neale,	12	6	10	
Chilcott, Essex, V. 185,	8	0	Chollerton, Northumberl. V. W. Black- ett, Esq.	6	14	4	
Childeley, Cambridge, R. 47, N. Calvert, Esq.	6	9	Cholsey, Berks, V. 914, Id. Chancellor, 16	0	9		
Childrey, Berks, R. 402, Corpus Christi Col. Oxford,	38	14	Chorley, Lanc. Chapel, 4516, Rector of <i>Croston</i> ,	23	6	0	
Childwall, Lanc. V. 182, Bp. of Chester, 5	11	8	Chorlton, Lanc. Chap. 513, Warden and <i>Fellows</i> of Manchester,	1	16	0	
Chifford, Dorset, R. 81, Sir R. W. <i>Bampfylde</i> ,	5	0	Christ Church, Spitalfields, Middlesex, R. 15,091, Brazen Nose Col. Oxford.				
Chiffham, Kent, V. 807, J. Shry, Esq.	13	6	Christ Church, Monm. V. 431, Eton Col. 13	4	2		
Chillenden, Kent, R. 123, the King,	5	0	Christ Church, Southampton, V. 1410, <i>Dean</i> and <i>Chapter</i> of Winchester,	16	0	0	
Chillesford, Suff. R. 154, G. Bliton, Esq.	5	3	Christ Church, Surry, R. 9982, Bishop <i>of Winchester</i> .				
Chillingham, Northumberl. V. 238, Bp. <i>of Durham</i> ,	4	0	Christhall, Essex, V. 920, Bp. of London, 13	0	9		
Chillington, Somerset, Curacy, 216.			Christian Malford, Wilts, R. 938, Bish. <i>of Bath and Wells</i> ,	27	0	0	
Chilmark, Wilts, R. 404, Earl of Pen- <i>broke</i> ,	19	13	Christleton, Cheshire, Cheshire, R. 651, Sir R. Mostyn, Bart.	69	5	9	
Chilton, Wilts, V. 314, Bishop of Salis- <i>bury</i> ,	7	0	Christon, Somers. R. 69, the Heirs of <i>Sir J. Smith</i> , Bart.	4	1	2	
Chilton, Wilts, V. 188, Dean and Chap- <i>ter</i> of Salisbury,	6	0	Christow, Devon, V. 422, W. Helyar, Esq. 8	6	8		
Chilthorne Domer, Somers. V. 187, T. <i>Haberfield</i> , Esq.	5	7	Chudleigh, Devon, V. 1786, the Profrever, 21	0	0		
Chiltington, West, Sussex, R. 558, Lord <i>Abergavenny</i> ,	13	16	Chulmleigh, Dev. R. 1292, R. Holt M.A. 29	16	17		
Chilton, Berks, R. 244, J. W. Hedges, Esq.	13	8	Church, Lancas. Chap. 922, A. Curzon, Esq.	13	17	6	
Chilton, Buckingh. Domvive, 316, Sir J. <i>Ankney</i> ,	10	3	Churcham, Glouces. V. 287, Dean and <i>Chapter</i> of Gloucester,	90	8	0	
Chilton, Somers. R. 50, the King,	7	0	E				
Chilton, Suff. R. 79, J. Wodhouse, Esq.	5	6					
Chilton, Suffolk, Chapel.							
Chilton, Combe, Somers. R. 139, Mrs. <i>Jill</i> ,	211	5					

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		E. a. d.
12	Churchdown, Gloucester, 416, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	20 0 0
12	Church Heath, Chester, Chapel, 8,	41 0 0
12	Churchill, Oxford, V. 491, the King,	7 16 0
12	Churchill, Worcs. R. 151, Ld. Lytton, 5 6 8	
12	Churchill, Worcester, R. 98, R. Berkeley, Esq. &c.	13 6 8
12	Church-Over-Warw. R. 265, Sir W. Dirwell, Bart.	15 0 0
12	Church-Saxton, Devon, R. 750, Rev. J. Clarke,	26 5 5
12	Church Stowe, Devon, V. 219, the King,	16 16 11
12	Churton Ferrers, Devon, Chapel, 682,	28 0 0
12	Churton, Wilts, V. 247, the King,	16 16 11
12	Chute, Wilts, V. 359, the Prebendary,	11 0 0
12	Cirencester, Gloucester, Curacy, 4130, Bish. of Gloucester.	
12	Clack-Hinton, York, Chapel, 1637, R. Richardson, Esq.	
12	Clacton, Great, Essex, V. 904, S. Es- new, Esq.	10 0 0
12	Clacton, Little, Essex, V. 475, T. In- man, Esq.	6 13 4
12	Claines, Worcs. Co. 1463, W. Denne, Esq.	
12	Clandon, East, Surrey, R. 260, Ld. King,	10 6 10
12	Clarendon, West, Surrey, R. 234, Lord Onslow,	13 10 0
12	Clanfield, Oxforf. V. 455, T. Bennett, Esq.	7 6 5
12	Clansfield, Southampton, R. 158, Duke of Beaufort,	11 0 0
12	Clansborough, Devon, R. 59, the King,	5 17 3
12	Clapham, Bedf. V. 157, Ld. Ashburnham,	5 13 4
12	Clapham, Surrey, R. 2964, Sir R. Atkins,	8 0 10
12	Clapham, Sussex, R. 197, Sir J. Shelley, Bart.	14 0 0
12	Clapham, York, V. 247, Bp. of Chester,	6 17 1
12	Clapton, Cambridge, R.	4 9 7
12	Clapton, Northampton, R. 58, Sir H. Wil- liams, Bart.	17 8 9
12	Clapton in Gordano, Somers. R. 113, R. Ready, Esq. &c.	10 9 2
12	Clare, Suffolk, V. the King,	4 18 9
12	Clareborough, Nottingham, V. 1302, Duke of Devonshire,	9 15 4
12	Clayford, Wilts, Curacy, 192, Eton College.	
12	Clayford, Goodworth, Southampton, V. 298, J. Iremoager, Esq.	10 0 0
12	Clayford, Upper, Southampton, R. 274, R. Willis, Esq.	22 0 0
12	Claworth, Somers. R. 197, J. Ber- nard, Esq.	13 10 5
12	Clawthon, Lanc. R. 71, P. Legh, Esq.	9 13 10
12	Claverdon, Warw. V. 462, Archd. of Worcester,	5 19 1
12	Clavering, Essex, V. 900, Governors of Christ's Hospital,	22 13 11
12	Claverley, Salop, Curacy, 1328, Mr. Whitmore.	
12	Claverton, Somers. R. 123, W. Shrine, Esq.	10 6 10
12	Clawton, Devon, Curacy, 383, J. Den- ske, Esq.	20 0 0
12	Clayby, Leic. V. 78, S. Dashwood, Esq.	5 2 13
12	Clayby, Leic. R. 136, T. Wheatley, Esq.	5 10 10
12	Clayby Puckmore, Leic. R. 16, E. Drax, Esq.	8 10 10
12	Claxton, Leic. V. 604, W. Halhed, Esq. and the Rev. J. Caswall,	9 10 2
12	Claxton, Norf. R. 192, Sir R. Rich,	20 0 0
12	Clay, Norf. R. 547, J. Tomkinson, Esq.	23 13 4
12	Claybrooke, Lincs, Leic. V. 58, the King,	30 10 5
12	Claydon, Suff. R. 365, Rev. G. Drury,	10 0 0
12	Claydon, East, Buckingh. V. 299, Lady "mangan,	2 17 0

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	Claydon, Middle, Buckingh. R. 162,	15 0 0
	Lady Fermoragh,	13 3 9
	Claydon, Steeple, Buckingh. V. 646,	15 7 3
	Lady Fermoragh,	15 7 3
	Clayhanger, Devon, R. 912, R. Weston, Esq.	21 6 10
	Clay-Hydon, Devon, R. 490, T. E. Clarke, L.L.B.	33 5 0
	Claypole, Lincl. R. 486, Mrs. Harding,	16 5 4
	Claythorpe, Lincoln, Chapel.	
	Clayton, Somers. R. 237, Brasen Nose Col. Oxford,	31 0 10
	Clayton in the Field, York, Curacy, 262, P. Ward, Esq.	17 2 10
	Clayworth, Nottingh. R. 490, Dean of Lincoln,	26 10 10
	Cleasby, York, Chapel, 193, Dean and Chapter of Rippon,	0 10 0
	Cleator, Cumbri. Co. 362, J. Gale, Esq.	8 12 0
	Cleator, Lincl. V. 102, Bishop of Lincoln,	8 0 0
	Clee, St. Margaret, Salop, Curacy, 249, Miss Creckett,	2 3 4
	Cleere, St. Corw. V. 774, the King,	19 6 5
	Cleeve, Bishop's, Glos. R. 431, Rev. J. S. Montagu,	84 6 9
	Cleeve, Old, Somers. V. 1040, J. New- ton, Esq.	7 0 0
	Cleeve, Prior's, Worces. V. 237, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	8 0 0
	Clevelode, Worcester, Chapel,	1 17 1
	Clement Dunes, Middlesex, R. 4144, Marquis of Exeter,	52 7 1
	Clement's, St. Cornw. V. 1342, the King,	9 0 0
	Clement's, St. Orf. R. 413, the King.	
	Cleuch-Wharton, Norf. R. 232, A. Etheridge, Esq.	14 6 8
	Cleaton, Winterborne, Dorset, R. 49, R. M. Pleydell, Esq.	6 18 11
	Clest, Staff. V. 738, the King,	8 16 5
	Clebury, Mortimer, Salop, V. 1368, W. Child, Esq.	13 0 0
	Clebury, North, Salop, R. 136, Rev. T. Warter,	5 12 5
	Clerkewell, Middlesex, R. 22,396, the Parishioners.	
	Clother, St. Corw. V. 134, C. Phillips, Esq.	6 11 10
	Clevedon, Somers. V. 234, Bp. of Bristol,	16 14 6
	Clever, Berks, R. 1668, Eton College,	14 0 11
	Cley, Norfolk, 184, All Saints in the West, R. Rev. R. Rolf,	5 17 1
	Cleyhanger, Heref. V. 299, Dean of Hereford,	4 4 2
	Cliburn, Westmorl. R. 157, Bishop of Carlisle,	9 1 5
	Chiddeken, Southampton, R. 239,	10 16 3
	Chife, Kent, R. 525, Archb. of Canterb.,	50 0 0
	Chife, Somers, R. 1112, Archbishop of Canterbury,	5 12 6
	Chife Pyrard, Wilts, V. 634, Rev. E. Goddard,	2 0 0
	Chiff Regis, Northampt. R. 574, Earl of Westmorland,	13 16 3
	Clifford, Heref. V. 627, Bp. of Hereford,	4 10 6
	Dighton, Esq.	18 16 5
	Clifton, Bedf. R. 329, Mrs. Olivier,	20 2 11
	Clifton, Derby, Chapel, 651.	
	Clifton, Glouc. Co. 4457, Mr. Taylor,	8 0 0
	Clifton, Nottingham, R. 261, Sir Gervase Clifts, Bart.	21 6 10
	Clifton, Warwick, V. 272, Sir H. Bridge- man, Bart.	6 1 8

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	<i>L. s. d.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>
Clifton, Westmorland, R. 219, Bishop of Carlisle,	8 3 4	Cockerham, South, Lincoln, V. 149, Bishop of Lincoln,	5 1 5½
Clifton, York, Curacy, 110s.		Cockermouth, Cumberland, Ch. 2855, Earl of Lonsdale,	34 13 4
Clifton, Campville, Staff. R. J. Severne, Esq.	30 0 0	Cockey, Lane, Ch. Rec. of Middlestone,	8 15 0
Clifton, Great, Cumberland, 268, Rector of Workington,	5 0 0	Cockfield, Durham, R. 461, Lord Dar-	9 18 0
Clifton, Humpden, Oxford, Ch. 216.		lington,	
Clifton, Maubank, Dorset, R. 40, E. Walter, Esq.	4 16 0½	Cockfield, Suffolk, R. 729, St. John's College, Cambridge,	30 0 0
Clifton, North, Nottingham, V: 167, the Prebendary,	7 6 0	Cocking, Sussex, V. 200, Bp. of Chichester,	13 6 8
Clifton, Reynes, Buckingham, R. 231, A. Small, Esq.	13 6 10½	Cockshut, Salop, Ch. Vic. of Ellenhurst,	
Clifton upon Teame, Worcester, V. 498, Sir E. Wilmington, Bart.	5 19 2	Cothorpe, North, R. 32, J. Calthorpe, Esq.	5 0 0
Climping, Sussex, V. 197, Eton College,	9 11 0½	Codenham, Sauf. V. 658, Rev. J. Bacon,	12 0 5
Clippeby, Norfolk, R. 46, J. Goodwyn, Esq.	6 13 4	Coddington, Chester, R. 110, Dean and Chapter of Chester,	5 4 2
Clipsham, Rutland, R. 175, Rev. P. G. Snow,	10 0 5	Coddington, Hereford, R. 194, Bishop of Hereford,	6 18 6
Clipston, Northampton, R. 137, Christ's College, Cambridge,	11 12 5½	Coddington, Nottingham, Chapel, 326.	
Clist, Broad, Devon, V. 1540, Rev. J. Acland,	26 0 0	Codiford, St. Mary, Wilts, R. 187, St. John's College, Oxford,	18 0 0
Clist, St. George, Devon, R. 349, Mrs. Lee,	17 16 8	Codiford, St. Peter, Wilts, R. 392, Rev. C. T. Kellow,	17 15 0
Clist, Honiton, Devon, Ch. 348, Dean and Chapter of Exeter.		Codicote, Herif. V. 584, Bishop of Ely,	7 5 10
Clist, Hydon, Devon, R. 257, Rev. J. Thompson,	20 0 7½	Codsall, Stafford, Curacy, 589, Sir R. Wrottesley, Bart.	19 10 4
Clist, St. Laurence, Devon, R. 156, J. Newcombe, Esq. &c.	9 4 4½	Codishaw, Monmouth, Chapel, 139, Bishop of Landaff,	9 0 0
Clist, St. Mary, Devon, R. 97, G. Tanner, Esq.	5 1 3	Coggeshoe, Northampton, R. 184, Rev. P. Whalley,	17 0 0
Clythoroe, Lancaster, Chapel, 1368, A. Curzon, Esq.	22 12 0	Coggeshall, Great, Essex, V. 2469, P. de Cane, Esq.	11 3 4
Clive, Salop, Ch. 289, the Mayor, &c.	14 14 8	Coker, East, Somerset, V. 559, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	13 6 8
Clyth, Lincoln, Curacy, 69.		Coker, West, Somerset, R. 758, N. Webb, Esq. and Mrs. Proctor,	12 19 7
Cloford, Somerset, V. 257, T. Horner, Esq.	7 17 6	Colan, Little, Cornw. V. 191, Bishop of Exeter,	6 12 4
Clophill, Bedf. V. 706, Lady Lucas,	12 0 0	Colby, Norfolk, R. 217, Lord Suffield,	8 15 10
Clopton, Suffolk, R. 289, J. Spurgeon, Esq.	16 13 4	Colchester, Essex, 10089.	
Cleworth, Somerset, R. 195, H. W. Portman, Esq.	6 8 11½	All Saints, R. Balliol College, Oxford.	
Clothall, Hertford, R. 194, T. C. Grave, Esq.	16 0 7½	St. James, R. the King,	11 10 0
Cloudock, Hereford, V. C. Vaughan, Esq.		St. Martin, R. Mr. Smithers,	6 13 4
Cloughton, York, Chapel, 201.		St. Mary, R. Bishop of London,	10 0 0
Clovely, Devon, R. 714, J. Hamlyn, Esq.	19 11 5½	St. Nicholas, R. the King,	10 0 0
Clown, Derby, R. 484, the King,	7 0 10	St. Peter, V. Mrs. Smith,	10 0 0
Clunbury, Salop, Ch. 154, Lord Clive.		St. Edmund, R. C. Gray, Esq.	7 13 4
Clungunford, Salop, R. 436, J. Rock, Esq.	16 0 0	The Holy Trinity, R. Balliol Coll. Oxf.	6 13 4
Coates, Little, Lincoln, V. 52, Trinity College, Cambridge,	4 19 4	St. Botolph, Curacy, Balliol Coll. Oxf.	
Coates, North, Linc. R. 154, the King,	12 10 10	St. Giles, R. J. Bentham, Esq.	
Cobley, Gloucester, R. 161, —Pearce, Esq.	10 0 0	St. Leonard, R. Balliol Coll. Oxford,	10 0 0
Cobham, Surrey, V. 1900, H. P. Weston, Esq.	9 17 11	St. Mary Magdalene, the King,	11 0 0
Cochrane, Lancaster, V. 714, F. Char- teris, Esq.	10 16 8	Coldon, Great, York, R. 115, the King,	2 13 4
Cokerham, North, Lincoln, Curacy, 170, Bishop of Lincoln.		Coldred, Kent, V. 120, Archbp. of Cant.	6 2 6
		Colebrooke, Devon, V. 762, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	20 0 0
		Coley, Lincoln, V. 301, Oriel Col. Oxf.	6 12 1
		Colemore, Southampton, R. 98, Rev. J. Cockson,	23 9 4½
		Coleorton, Leicester, R. 1068, Sir Geo. Beaumont, Bart.	10 6 0½
		Coleridge, Devon, V. 697, Bishop of Exeter,	7 8 9
		Coleme, Wilts, R. Winchester College,	16 11 10
		Coleme, Wilts, V. 693, New Col. Oxf.	9 16 0
		Colebourne, Glouc. R. 231, F. Eye, Esq.	8 6 10½
		Coleshill, Berks, V. 261, E. de Radnor,	12 11 8
		Coleshill, Warwick, V. 1487, Jd. Digby,	10 18 6½
		Coley, York, Chapel,	18 19 3
		Celford, Glouc. Ch. Bishop of Gloucester,	15 0 0
		Colkitt, Norfolk, R. 304, Marquis of Townshend,	10 10 0

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		s. d.	s. d.
B	Churchdown, Gloucester, 410, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	20 0 0	Claydon, Middle, Buckingham, R. 103, Lady Fermoragh,
	Church Heath, Chester, Chapel, S.	41 0 0	Claydon, Stoope, Buckingham, V. 646, Lady Fermoragh,
C	Churchill, Oxford, V. 491, the King,	7 16 0 ½	Clayhanger, Devon, R. 213, R. London, Esq.
	Churchill, Worc. R. 131, Lt. Lyttleton,	5 6 5	Clay-Hydon, Devon, R. 690, T. E. Clarke, L.L.B.
	Churchill, Worcester, R. 98, R. Berkeley, Esq. &c.	13 6 8	Claypole, Linc. R. 486, Mrs. Harding,
	Church-Over, Warw. R. 245, Sir W. Dixwell, Bart.	15 0 0	Claythorpe, Lincoln, Chapel.
	Church-Stanton, Devon, R. 730, Rev. J. Clarke,	26 5 5	Clayton, Sussex, R. 237, Brazen Nose Col. Oxford.
D	Church Stowe, Devon, V. 219, the King,	16 16 11	Clayton in the Field, York, Curacy, 262, P. Ward, Esq.
	Churton Ferrers, Devon, Chapel, 663,	38 0 0	Clayworth, Nottingh. R. 430, Dean of Lincoln,
	Churton, White, V. 347, the King,	16 16 11	Cleasby, York, Chapel, 123, Dean and Chapter of Ripon,
	Chute, Wilts, V. 388, the Prebendary,	11 0 0	Cleator, Cumberl. Cu. 263, J. Gale, Esq.
	Chester, Glouc. Curacy, 4130, Bishop of Gloucester.		Clee, Linc. V. 103, Bishop of Lincoln,
	Chick-Heaton, York, Chapel, 1637, R. Richardson, Esq.		Clee, St. Margaret, Salop, Curacy, 249, Miss Crescent,
	Chelmsford, Essex, V. 904, S. Esq. new, Esq.	10 0 0	Cleve, St. Coraw. V. 774, the King,
	Chelston, Little, Essex, V. 478, T. Ia- man, Esq.	6 13 4	Cleeve, Bishop's, Glouc. R. 431, Rev. J. S. Montagu,
	Chelms, Worc. Cu. 1443, W. Denne, Esq.		Cleve, Old, Somers. V. 1040, J. New- ton, Esq.
	Chelmon, East, Surry, R. 260, Lt. King,	10 6 10 ½	Cleeve, Prior's, Worc. V. 297, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,
	Chelmon, West, Surry, R. 234, Lord Onslow,	13 10 0	Clevede, Worcester, Chapel,
	Chenfield, Southampt. R. 138, Duke of Beaufort,	11 0 0	Clement Dances, Middlesex, R. 4144, Marquis of Exeter,
	Chinnabrough, Devon, R. 59, the King,	5 17 3 ½	Clement's, St. Coraw. V. 1342, the King,
	Clapham, Bedf. V. 157, Lt. Ashburnham,	5 13 4	Clench-Wharton, Norf. R. 232, A. Etheridge, Esq.
	Clapham, Surry, R. 3964, Sir R. Atkyn,	8 0 10	Clemon, Winterborne, Decast. R. 48, R. M. Pleydell, Esq.
	Clapham, Sussex, R. 197, Sir J. Shelley, Bart.		Clest, Staff. V. 728, the King,
	Clapham, York, V. 247, Bp. of Chester,	6 17 1	Cleobury, Mortimer, Salop, V. 1368, W. Child, Esq.
	Clapton, Cambridge, R.	4 9 7	Cleobury, North, Salop, R. 136, Rev. T. Warter,
	Clapton, Northampt. R. 88, Sir H. Wil- liams, Bart.	17 8 9	Clerkeswell, Middlesex, R. 23,96, the Parishioners.
	Clapton in Gordano, Somers. R. 118, R. Ready, Esq. &c.	10 9 2	Clother, St. Coraw. V. 134, C. Phillips, Esq.
	Clare, Suffolk, V. the King,	4 18 9	Clevedon, Somer. V. 224, Bp. of Bristol,
	Clareborough, Nottingh. V. 1202, Duke of Devonshire,	9 15 4	Clever, Berks, R. 1695, Eton College,
	Clatford, Wilts, Curacy, 192, Eton College.		Cley, Norfolk, 184.
	Clatford, Goodworth, Southampton, V. 298, J. Ironmonger, Esq.	10 0 0	All Saints in the West, R. Rev. R. Rolt,
	Clatford, Upper, Southampt. R. 274, R. Wilks, Esq.	22 0 0	Cleyhanger, Heref. V. 398, Dean of Hereford.
	Claworth, Somers. R. 197, J. Ber- nard, Esq.	13 10 5	Clyburn, Westmori. R. 157, Bishop of Cavendish,
	Claughton, Lanc. R. 71, P. Legh, Esq.	9 13 10	Clyde, Southampton, R. 239,
	Clauderdon, Warw. V. 482, Archd. of Worcester,	5 13 1	Cliffe, Kent, R. 525, Archb. of Canterb.,
	Clavering, Essex, V. 900, Governors of Christ's Hospital,	22 13 11 ½	Cliffe, Sussex, R. 1113, Archbishop of Canterbury,
	Claverley, Salop, Curacy, 1328, Mr. Whitmore,		Cliffe Pyrard, Wilts, V. 634, Rev. E. Goddard,
	Claverton, Somers. R. 192, W. Skrine, Esq.	10 6 10 ½	Cliff Regis, Northampt. R. 374, Earl of Westmorland,
	Clawton, Devon, Curacy, 383, J. Den- sals, Esq.	20 0 0	Clifford, Heref. V. 697, Bp. of Hereford,
	Claxy, Linc. V. 78, S. Dashwood, Esq.	5 3 1 ½	Clifford Chambers, Gloucester, R. 223, L. Dighton, Esq.
	Claxy, Linc. R. 136, T. Wheatley, Esq.	8 10 10	Clifton, Bedf. R. 328, Mrs. Olivier,
	Clazy Fructure, Linc. R. 16, R. Drax, Esq.	6 10 10	Clifton, Derby, Chapel, 627.
	Claxton, Linc. V. 604, W. Halket, Esq. and the Rev. J. Caswall,	9 10 2	Clifton, Glouc. Cu. 4451, Mr. Taylor,
	Claxton, Norf. V. 193, Sir R. Rich,	26 0 0	Clifton, Nottingham, R. 381, Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart.
	Clay, Norf. R. 547, J. Tomlinson, Esq.	31 13 4	Clifton, Warwick, V. 272, Sir H. Bridge- man, Bart.
	Claybrooke, Little, Linc. V. 58, the King,	30 10 5	
	Claydon, Suff. R. 302, Rev. G. Drury,	10 0 0	
	Claydon, Esq., Buckingh. V. 298, Lady Fermoragh,	7 17 0	

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G O R

C O V

	<i>d. s. d.</i>	<i>d. s. d.</i>	
Colesby, Lincoln, R. 1391, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.	39 10 9½	Corton, Dinton, Somerset, R. 377, H. W. Portman, Esq.	18 9 4½
Coningsholme, Lincoln, R. 115, Hon. G. Hobart,	9 13 6½	Coryton, Devon, R. 154, A. Tremayne, Esq.	8 19 9
Conington, Camb. R. 152, Bp. of Ely,	9 15 10	Cosby, Leices. V. 553, J. Jervis, Esq.	4 15 8
Conington, Huntingdon, R. 154, J. Heathcote, Esq.	19 6 8	Cougrove, Northampton, R. 503, Lord Maynard,	14 11 3
Conisburgh, York, V. 843, Archibishop of York,	8 12 8½	Coumelli, Nottingham, Chapel, 353.	
Coniscliffe, High, Durham, V. 290, Bishop of Durham,	7 18 1½	Coxington, Leicester, R. 298, Thomas Babington, Esq.	17 7 8
Coulston, Church, Lancaster, Chapel, 338, the Inhabitants,	3 9 10	Coxington, Somer. R. 337, T. Smith, Esq.	13 10 0
Coniston, York, Chapel, 182.		Coteswor, Norf. Curacy, 604, Chapter of Norwich,	40 0 0
Constantine, St. Cornwall, V. 1929, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	19 3 10½	Coston, Leicester, R. 150, the King,	16 6 3
Cookbury, Devon, Chapel, 261.		Coston, Norf. Co. 49, Archd. of Norfolk, 81	0 0
Cookham, Berks, V. 2339, W. Plumer, Esq.	14 14 8	Coston, Worcester, Chapel, 155.	
Cookley, Suff. R. 284, Lt. Huntingdon,	6 13 4	Cotabrook, Northampton, R. 290, Sir J. Langham, Bart.	26 0 10
Copdock, Suff. R. 235, Lt. Walsingham,	9 13 8½	Cotesford, Oxford, R. 106, Eton Coll.	6 13 4
Coppenthal Hay, Stafford, Chapel, 83, Sir Ed Littleton, Bart.	4 0 0	Cotgrave, Nottingham, R. 556, Heirs of the Duke of Kingston,	10 7 3½
Copford, Essex, R. 495, the King,	15 8 4	Cotham, Nottingham, Chapel, 76.	
Copgrove, York, R. 105, H. Duncombe, Esq.	5 9 7	Cotham, Notting. V. 77, D. of Portland,	7 18 0
Coptingham, Huntingdon, R. 53, Duke of Montague,	18 12 1½	Cotham, York, Chapel, 16.	
Cople, Bedford, V. 403, Dean and Ca- nes of Christ Church, Oxford,	7 17 0	Cothelstone, Somerset, Chapel, 102.	8 12 0
Coppenthal, Church, Chester, R. 941, Bi- shop of Coventry and Lichfield,	6 10 0	Cotheridge, Worc. Co. 254, R. Berkeley, Esq.	5 16 8
Coppul, Lanc. Ch. 832, S. Crooke, Esq.	10 0 0	Cotleigh, Devon, R. 214, J. Townshend, Esq.	9 0 6
Corbridge, Northumberland, V. 1032, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	11 11 8	Coton, Cambridge, R. 136, Catherine Hall, Cambridge,	6 12 11
Corty, Linc. V. 458, R. Pilkington, Esq.	5 19 1½	Coton, Clif., Northampton, R. 116, T. Whitmore, Esq.	16 0 6
Corby, Northam. R. 611, D. of Montagu,	12 16 3	Cottelman, Camb. R. 1089, Bp. of Ely,	36 15 0
Coreby, Salop, R. 458, Mrs. Baldwin,	5 5 10	Cotterell, Hertford, R. 839, Wm. For- ester, Esq.	30 8 6½
Corfe Castle, Dorset, R. 1847, the King,	40 14 7	Cotterstock, Northampton, V. 136, Mrs. Vaughan,	37 19 0
Corfe, Mallet, Dorset, Chapel, 401.		Cottedrach, Leic. R. 91, Thos. Hollid, Esq.	10 6 3
Corhampton, Southampton, Chapel, 130, W. Richards, Esq.		Cottesmore, Ratland, B. 416, Earl of Gainsborough,	28 18 8
Corley, Warw. V. 291, A. Gregory, Esq.		Cottingham, Northampton, R. 471, Bi- shop of Peterborough,	93 7 3½
Cornard, Great, Suff. V. 558, Mrs. Wale, 9 0 0		Cottingham, York, V. 1927, Bishop of Chester,	48 0 0
Cornard, Little, Suff. R. 978, Mrs. Gib- bon, etc.	8 8 8½	Cottigwith, East. York, Chapel, 250, Earl of Scarborough,	
Cornelly, Cornwall, Curacy 137, the In- habitants,	20 12 0	Cotton, Suff. R. 441, B. Prettyman, Esq.	15 10 8½
Corney, Cambrid. R. 223, R. Pennington, Esq.	9 17 1	Coughton, Warwick, V. 203, Sir R. Throgmorton, Bart.	9 10 7½
Cornhill, Durham, Chapel, 668,	11 1 0	Coufond, Surry, R. 420, Archbishop of Canterbury,	21 16 8½
Cornwall! Oxford, R. 87, the King,	7 4 2	Couftone, East. Wilts, R. 90, the King,	7 14 2
Cornwood, Dev. V. 748, Bp. of Exeter,	32 4 7	Coulton, East. Lanc. Chapel, 398, Land Owners,	18 6 3
Cornworthy, Devon, V. 468, H. Pridexau, Esq.	16 0 0	Cound, Salop, R. 439, Miss Cresset,	33 0 0
Corpsey, Norfolk, V. 375, Mr. Danse,	4 12 8½	Countryside, Devon, V. 130.	
Corringham, Essex, R. 210, A. Chambers, Esq.	32 12 4	Courten-Thorpe, Leices. Chapel, 540.	
Corringham, Great, Lincoln, V. 427, Vi- car of Gainsborough,	13 0 0	Courteleshall, Northam. R. 139, the King,	12 10 10
Corsecombe, Dorset, R. 515, T. Hollis, Esq.	91 3 4	Cove, Hythe, Suffolk, V. 150, Sir T. Gooch, Bart.	3 6 8
Corse, Gloucester, V. 335, the King,	6 2 9	Cove, North, Suffolk, R. 178, the King,	16 0 0
Covenside, Northumberland, V. 375, Mrs. Davidson and F. Tweddell, Esq.		Cove, South, Suffolk, R. 131, the King,	6 2 11
Corsham, Wilts, V. 2403, Paul Methuen, Esq.	10 15 0	Coventry, Coventry, 16,034.	
Cordey, Wilts, R. 1613, Lt. Weymouth,	11 0 10	Cottingham, Liacolin, 264.	
Corston, Somerset, V. 266, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	6 3 9	St. Bartholomew, R. J. Wilson and R. Mottehouse, Esqrs.	17 12 8
Corstorphine, Nottingham, R. 214, Dr. T. Parkyn, Bart.	7 18 4	St. Mary, R. the King,	10 0 0
Corton, Suffolk, V. 242, the King,	10 8 9	St. John the Baptist, R. Mayor and Corporation.	
		St. Michael, V. the King,	26 15 5
		The Holy Trinity, V. the King,	16 0 0

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	<i>f.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>f.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Collingbourne, Dursl, Wilts, R. 457, Ld. Bruce,	16	6	8	Combe, St. Nicholas, Somerset, V. 570, Dean of Wells,	15	4	45
Collingbourne, Kingston, Wilts, V. 731, Dean and Chapter of Winchester,	15	7	35	Combe-Pyne, Devon, R. 141, R. Kenrick, Esq.	8	11	5
Collingham, York, V. 287, R. Darley, Esq.	3	11	5½	Combe-Rawleigh, Devon, R. 237, F. Drew, Esq.	20	0	10
Collingham, North, Nottingham, V. 508, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough,	8	14	0	Combe in Teign Head, Devon, H. 265, Sir B. Wrey, Bart.	22	2	6½
Collingham, South, Nottingham, R. 539, Bishop of Peterborough,	14	1	10½	Combertown, Cambridge, V. 295, Jesus College, Cambridge,	6	18	11½
Collington, Heref. R. 172, E. Pyne, Esq.	2	18	10	Comberton, Great, Worcester, H. 218, S. Lightfoot, Esq.	10	0	0
Collingtree; Northamp. R. 158, Rev. R. Knight,	16	10	5	Comberton, Little, Worcester, R. 168, T. B. Savage, Esq.	9	0	2½
Colly-Weston, Northamp. R. 394, the King,	19	9	7	Comber, Suffolk, R. 662, Earl of Ash- burnham and C. Boone, Esq.	25	17	8½
Colmworth, Bedf. R. 347, J. Hole, Esq.	18	0	0	Combes on the Mount, Sussex, R. 47, Sir J. Shelley, Bart.	10	0	2½
Coln, St. Aldwyn's, Gloucester, V. 358, T. Ingram, Esq. &c.	8	19	4½	Combrook, Warwick, Chapel, 229.			
Coln, St. Donat, Gloucester, R. 163, T. Clisoid, Esq.	9	19	4½	Compton, Berks, V. 468, Sir W. J. James, Bart.	11	14	4½
Coln, Rogers, Gloucester, R. 110, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester,	1	0	5	Compton, Southampton, R. 225, Bishop of Winchester,	22	0	8
Colne, Lancaster, Chapel, 3626, Vicar of Whalley,	30	16	9	Compton, Surrey, R. 270, J. Mathias and J. Clerembank, Esq.	15	4	3½
Colne Earle's, Essex, V. 972, J. Vale, Esq.	8	10	10	Compton, Sus. V. 199, Ld. Orwell, Esq.	13	0	5
Colne, Engaist, Essex, R. 523, Governors of Christ Hospital, London,	13	17	6	Compton, Abbot, Dorset, R. 51, Rev. H. Longden,	8	0	5
Colne, Wake's, Essex, R. 372, R. Gos- ting, Esq.	12	0	5	Compton, Abbas, Dorset, R. 371, Rev. H. Longden,	9	10	2½
Colne, White, Essex, Cu. 221, Mrs. Kapp,	30	0	0	Comptons, Abdale, Gloucester, Carney, 157, Church of Bristol,	7	0	0
Colnebrook, Bucks, Chapel,	25	15	0	Compton, Basset, Wilts, R. 366, Bishop of Salisbury,	12	6	10½
Colney, Norfolk, R. 96, F. Loggin, Esq.	6	13	4	Compton, Beauchamp, Berks, R. 119, J. A. Wright, Esq.	9	13	9
Colsterworth, Lincoln, R. 649, Prebend. of South Grantham,	14	10	0	Compton, Bishop's Someret, V. 291, the Prebendary,	11	0	0
Colston Bassett, Notr, V. 220, the King,	8	7	6	Compton, Wilts, V. 213, C. Peverellock, Esq.	13	0	0
Coltishall, Norfolk, R. 601, King's Col- lege, Cambridge,	7	2	6	Compton, Bando, Somerset, V. 330, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	5	10	5
Colton, Norfolk, R. 188, the King,	6	9	9½	Compton, Daudon, Somerset, V. 446, the Prebendary,	8	10	10
Colton, Stratford, R. 545, H. Launder, Esq.	5	0	0	Compton, Fenny, Warwick, R. 388, Christ's College, Oxford,	15	8	4
Column, St. Major, Cornwall, R. 1810, Lady St. John, &c.	53	6	8	Compton, Greenfield, Gloucester, H. 24, R. C. Jeffries, Esq.	7	0	0
Column, St. Minor, Cornwall, R. 899, the King,	7	0	0	Compton, Little, Gloucester, Carney, 296, Christ Church College, Oxford,	23	4	0
Compton, Devon, V. 3128, Miss Sel- lock and F. Manley, Esq.	47	4	3	Compton, Long, Warwick, V. 757, Eton College,	12	15	7½
Comveston, Norfolk, R. 22.				Compton, Martin, Somerset, R. 404, Gooden, Esq.	10	6	8
Comwall, Hereford, R. 635, Bishop of Hereford,	20	6	8	Compton, Nether, Dorset, R. 371, R. Gooden, Esq.	7	18	0
Comwich, Staff. V. 723, the Prebendary,	6	0	5	Compton, Over, Dorset, R. 135, R. Gooden, Esq.	11	9	4½
Comwick, Notr, R. 116, J. Mus- tyn, Esq.	6	1	0½	Compton, Paunceford, Somerset, R. 207, Mrs. Hunt,	8	10	10
Colyton, Devon, V. 1641, Dean and Chap- ter of Exeter,	40	10	10	Compton, Valence, Dorset, R. 69, J. Pitt, Esq.	12	5	9½
Colyton, Hawkeigh, Devon, V. 697, Dean of Exeter,	16	4	9½	Compton, Wivayes, Warwick, R. 41, Earl of Northampton,	10	0	0
Combe, Southampton, V. 161, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	6	13	4	Condicote, Glouc. R. 118, Rev. W. Elte,	7	1	0½
Combe Abbes, Somer. R. 425, J. Tucker, Esq.	9	9	4½	Conisbrough, Salop, V. 1421, N. Smith, Esq.	6	14	0
Combe, Bicest, Wilts, V. 271, the Preben- ter,	7	0	0	Congleton, Cheshire, Chapel, 3861, Corpo- ration of Congleton,	41	12	0
Combe, Piercy, Somerset, R. 249, the King,	11	12	9	Congresbury, Somerset, V. 227, Mayor and Corporation, of Bristol,	48	2	3
Combe-Hay, Somer. R. 932, J. Smith, Esq.	9	13	3½				
Combe, Kynnes, Dorset, V. 93, R. Goste- lowe, Esq.	18	18	11½				
Combe, Long, Oxford, Carney, 264, Lin- coln College, Oxford,							
Combe, Marlie, Devon, R. 819, J. Us- tin, Esq.	39	8	9				
Combe Monkton, Somerset, V. 269, Rev. Mr. Wood.							

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	<i>L. s. d.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>
Coxingby, Lincoln, R. 1301, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.	29 10 2½	Corton, Dunham, Somerset, R. 277, H. W. Portman, Esq.	13 9 4½
Coxingholme, Lincoln, R. 115, Hon. G. Hobart,	9 13 6½	Corton, Devon, R. 154, A. Truscayne, Esq.	8 13 9
Coxinges, Camb. R. 152, Bp. of Ely,	9 14 10	Cosby, Leicestershire, V. 553, J. Jervis, Esq.	4 15 0
Coxington, Huntingdon, R. 134, J. Heathcote, Esq.	19 6 8	Cougrove, Northampton, R. 508, Lord Maynard,	14 11 3
Coxwalthorpe, York, V. 548, Archbishop of York,	8 12 8½	Cosmalt, Nottingham, Chapel, 353.	
Coxwalthorpe, High, Durham, V. 290, Bishop of Durham,	7 18 1½	Coxington, Leicester, R. 298, Thomas Babington, Esq.	17 7 6
Coxton, Church, Lancaster, Chapel, 338, the inhabitants,	3 9 10	Coxington, Somer., R. 287, T. Smith, Esq. 13 10 0	17
Coxton, York, Chapel, 182.		Costersey, Norf. Curacy, 604, Chapter of Norwich,	40 0 0
Constantine, St. Cornwall, V. 1229, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	19 3 10½	Coston, Leicester, R. 150, the King,	16 6 8
Cookbury, Devon, Chapel, 261.		Coston, Norf. Co. 49, Archdeacon of Norfolk, 21 0 0	17
Cookham, Berks, V. 2339, W. Plumer, Esq.	14 14 9	Cotabrook, Worcester, Chapel, 125.	
Cookley, Suff. R. 264, Lt. Huntingfield,	6 13 4	Cotabrook, Northampton, R. 290, Sir J. Langham, Bart.	26 0 10
Copdock, Suff. R. 235, Lt. Walsingham, 9 13 8½		Cotesford, Oxford, R. 106, Eton Coll.	6 13 4
Copenhall Hay, Stafford, Chapel, 83, Sir E. Littleton, Bart.	4 0 0	Cotgrave, Nottingham, R. 596, Heirs of the Duke of Kingston,	10 7 8½
Copford, Essex, R. 495, the King,	15 8 4	Cotham, Nottingham, Chapel, 76.	
Copgrave, York, R. 105, H. Dunscombe, Esq.	5 9 7	Cotham, Nottingh., V. 77, D. of Portland,	7 19 0
Copleyford, Huntingdon, R. 53, Duke of Montague,	18 12 1½	Cotham, York, Chapel, 16.	
Cople, Bedford, V. 403, Dean and Ca- nons of Christ Church, Oxford,	7 17 0	Cothelstone, Somerset, Chapel, 102,	8 12 0
Coppenhall, Church, Chester, R. 241, Bi- shop of Coventry and Lichfield,	6 10 0	Cotheridge, Worc. Co. 254, R. Berkeley, Esq.	5 16 8
Coppul, Lanc. Ch. 832, S. Crooke, Esq.	10 0 0	Cotleigh, Devon, R. 214, J. Townend, Esq.	9 0 0
Gorbridge, Northumberland, V. 1032, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	11 11 8	Coton, Cambridge, R. 138, Catherine Hall, Cambridge,	6 19 11
Corky, Lanc. V. 436, R. Pilkington, Esq.	5 12 1½	Coton, Clay, Northampton, R. 116, T. Whitmai, Esq.	16 0 0
Corby, Northam, R. 611, D. of Montague,	13 16 3	Cottenham, Camb. R. 1099, Bp. of Ely,	36 15 0
Cortsey, Salop, R. 458, Mrs. Baldwin,	5 5 10	Cottedton, Herts, R. 339, Wm. Fo- rster, Esq.	20 8 6½
Corfe Castle, Dorset, R. 1844, the King,	40 14 7	Cotterstock, Northampton, V. 126, Mrs. Vaughan,	37 19 0
Corfe, Mullen, Dorset, Chapel, 401.		Cottedduch, Leic. R. 91, Thos. Hollis, Esq.	10 6 8
Couthampton, Southampton, Chapel, 120, W. Richards, Esq.		Cottesmore, Rutland, R. 416, Earl of Gainsborough,	25 18 8
Corley, Warw. V. 291, A. Gregory, Esq.		Cottingham, Northampton, R. 471, Bi- shop of Peterborough,	93 7 3½
Cornard, Great, Suff. V. 538, Mrs. Wake, 9 0 0		Cottingham, York, V. 1297, Bishop of Chester,	42 0 0
Cornard, Little, Suff. R. 219, Mrs. Gib- bon, duc.	8 8 8½	Cottingham, East, York, Chapel, 250, Earl of Scarborough.	
Cornelly, Cornwall, Carney 137, the In- habitants,	20 12 0	Cotton, Suff. R. 441, B. Prettyman, Esq.	15 10 2½
Corney, Camber. R. 232, R. Pennington, Esq.	9 17 1	Coughton, Warwick, V. 203, Sir R. Throckmorton, Bart.	9 10 7½
Cornhill, Durham, Chapel, 668,	11 1 0	Coulton, Surry, R. 420, Archbishop of Canterbury,	21 16 8½
Cornwall, Oxford, R. 87, the King,	7 4 2	Coulstone, East, Wilts, R. 90, the King,	7 14 2
Cornwood, Dev. V. 745, Bp. of Exeter, 33 4 7		Coultoun, East, Lanc. Chapel, 392, Land Owners,	18 6 9
Cornworthy, Devon, V. 465, H. Pridexaux, Esq.	10 0 0	Cound, Salop, R. 132, Miss Cresset,	33 0 0
Corpusty, Norfolk, V. 278, Mr. Damee,	4 13 8½	Courtenay, Devon, V. 120.	
Corringham, Essex, R. 210, A. Chambers, Esq.	22 13 4	Courtenay-Thorpe, Leices. Chapel, 540.	
Cerringham, Great, Lincoln, V. 427, Vi- car of Gainsborough,	13 0 0	Courtshall, Northam, R. 149, the King,	12 10 10
Corncombe, Dorset, R. 215, T. Hollis, Esq.	21 3 4	Cove, Hythe, Suffolk, V. 150, Sir T. Gooch, Bart.	3 6 8
Corn, Gloucester, V. 335, the King,	5 2 9	Cove, North, Suffolk, R. 178, the King,	10 0 0
Cornwestide, Northumberland, V. 375, Mrs. Davidson and F. Twiddell, Esq.		Cove, South, Suffolk, R. 131, the King,	8 2 11
Cordham, Wilts, V. 2403, Paul Methuca, Esq.	10 16 0	Covener, Camb. R. 912, T. Topping, Esq.	5 0 0
Corsley, Wilts, R. 1413, Lt. Waymouth,	11 0 10	Covenham, Lincoln, 254.	
Coston, Somerset, V. 266, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	6 3 9	St. Bartholomew, R. J. Wilson and R. Morehouse, Esq.	17 12 8
Coston, Wilts, Chapel, 197.		St. Mary, R. the King,	10 0 0
Cottingham, Nottingham, R. 214, Sir T. Parkyn, Bart.	7 18 4	Coventry, Coventry, 16,034.	
Corton, Suffolk, V. 242, the King,	10 8 0	St. John the Baptist, R. Mayor and Corporation.	
		St. Michael, V. the King,	98 15
		The Holy Trinity, V. the King,	18

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		P. c. d.	P. c. d.
G	Darby, Cumberland, V. 176, the King,	5 0 0	Datchet, Buckingham, V. 357, Dean and
	Dadlington, Leicester, Chapel, 131.		Cannons of Windsor,
	Dagenham, Essex, V. 1057, W. Black-		11 0 0
	boar, Esq.	19 10 0	Datchworth, Hertford, R. 410, Clerk Hall,
	Daglingworth, Glouc. R. 915, the King,	8 6 3	Cambridge,
	Dagnall, Buckingham, Chapel, 319.		14 12 4
	Dalbury, Derby, R. 197, W. Cotton, Esq.	4 16 3	Danbury, Wilts, R. 357, Bp. of Salisbury,
	Dalby, Linc. Co. 56, Lord Mowbray,	30 0 0	13 6 3
	Dalby, York, R. 192, Rev. T. Lumley,	5 1 0	Davenham, Chester, R. 327, T. Brock,
	Dalby, Merton, Leicester, V. 345, Sir		Eq.
	Charles Sedley, Bart.	5 4 7	22 12 15
	Dalby, Parva, Leicester, V. 162, E. H.		Daventry, Northampton, Curacy, 2592,
	Wigley, Esq.	9 0 0	Christ Church College, Oxford,
	Dalby on the Wolds, Leicester, Curacy,		50 0 0
	284, Lord Ferversham,	60 0 0	Davidstow, Cornwall, V. 217, Prince of
	Dalebury, Linc. R. 31, J. Dymoke, Esq.	4 19 4	Wales,
	Dalesford, Worc. R. 94, Rev. T. Brookes,	7 0 0	8 0 0
	Dalham, Suff. R. 428, Sir G. A. Afleck,		Davington, Kent, Ch. 149, Mr. Sherwin,
	Bart.	15 10 5	26 0 0
	Dalington, Suffolk, R. 246, S. Kildorree,		Davizley, Salop, Curacy, 2869,
	Esq.	13 6 8	17 0 0
B	Dallington, Northampton, V. 302, Bi-		Dawlish, Devon, V. 1424, Dean and
	shop of Peterborough,	6 15 8	Chapter of Exeter,
	Dallington, Sussex, V. 401, Earl of		25 5 0
	Ashburnham,	8 0 0	Deal, Kent, R. 5420, Archbishop of
	Dalton, Cumberl. V. 701, Bp. of Carlisle,	8 18 1	Canterbury,
	Dalton-le-Dale, Durham, V. 40, Dean		19 10 0
	and Chapter of Durham,	6 0 7	Dean, Cumberl. R. 178, Rev. R. Burn,
	Dalton in Furness, Lanc. V. 1052, the		19 3 1
	King,	17 6 8	Dean Lancaster, V. the King,
	Dalton, North, York, Curacy, 272, R.		4 0 0
	Wharram, Esq.	9 6 8	Deas, Southam, R. 131, F. Austen, Esq.
	Dalton, South, York, R. 190, Sir C. Ho-		10 5 1 1
	tham, Bart.	13 0 0	Dean, East, Southampton, Ch. 233, J. W.
	Dalewood, Dorset, Ch. 430, the Parishioners.		
	Damerham, South, Wilts, V. 539, Duke		
	of Newcastle,	23 10 9	
	Danbury, Essex, R. 768, Sir B. Bridges,		
	Bart.	20 0 0	
	Danby, York, Ch. 990, Lt. Vis. Downe,	16 3 0	
	Danby upon Wisk, York, R. 302, S. Pen-		
	cock, Esq.	9 3 1 1	
	Darent, North, Kent, V. 407, Dean and		
	Chapter of Rochester,	9 15 1 1	
	Daresbury, Chester, Chapel, 134,	35 10 0	
	Darfield, York, V. 447, Trinity College,		
	Cambridge,	14 11 7	
	Darlaston, Stafford, R. 3812, Rev. W.		
	Astley,	2 11 5	
	Darleton, Nottingham, Chapel, 126.		
	Darley, Derby, R. 1077, Ds. of Lincoln,	9 13 1	
	Darlington, Darb. Ch. 4670, Lt. Vane,	20 0 0	
	Dartington, York, V. 379, Archbishop		
	of York,	16 11 2	
	Dartham, Suff. V. 491, Lord Renz,	4 10 10	
	Dartford, Kent, V. 2496, Bp. of Rochester,	18 11 2	
	Dartington, Devon, R. 486, J. Yarde, Esq.	36 4 4	
	Dartmouth, Devon, 2296		
	St. Petrock, Chapel, the King.		
	St. Saviour, Chapel, the Corporation.		
	Darton, York, V. 936, G. Wentworth, Esq.	12 10 0	
	Darwen, Over, Lancaster, Ch. 2587, Vicar		
	of Blackburn,	9 16 5	
	Darwent, Derby, Ch. 135, Mr. Balguy.		
	Dasent, Avon, Warw. R. 174, Mrs. Gill,	13 18 9	
	Dasset, Burton, Warw. V. 600, T. Mann,		
	Esq.	14 0 0	

D E V.

D I T

	<i>E. & d.</i>	<i>E. & d.</i>	
Demblesby, Lincoln, R. 50, E. Backworth, L.L. D.	6 11 3	Dewchurch, Great, Hereford, V. 489, R. Symons, Esq.	9 13 4
Denarddeston, Suff. Ch. 277, Mr. Robinson.		Dewchurch, Little, Hereford, Chapel, 299.	
Denbury, Devon, R. 336, D. of Bedford, 19 7 6		Dewval, Hereford, V. 47, Governors of Gay's Hospital, London,	4 0 0
Denby, Derby, Co. 581, V. Lowe, Esq.	9 0 0	Dewsbury, York, V. 4566, the King,	22 13 9
Denby, York, Chapel, 1061,	33 7 6	Dibden, Southampton, R. 288, Sir J. Harris, Knt.	5 12 1 <i>m</i>
Denehworth, Berks, V. 229, Worcester College, Oxford,	7 10 10	Dichford, Warwick, R. 1642,	6 0 0
Desford, Northampton, V. 267, L. Bur- ton, Esq.	8 10 0	Dickeburgh, Norfolk, R. 550, Trinity College, Cambridge,	25 0 0
Desney, Essex, R. 145, S. Fanshaw, Esq. 13 0 0		Didbrook, Gloucester, V. 254, Lord Vis- count Tracy,	7 9 10
Denham, Bucking, R. 796, B. Way, Esq. 19 9 4 <i>b</i>		Diddington, Huntingdon, V. 156, Merton College, Oxford,	7 4 7 <i>b</i>
Denham, Suffolk, V. 219, Ed. Maynard, 5 0 10		Diddlebury, Salop, V. 337, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,	12 1 3
Denham, Suffolk, Caracy, 141, Marquis Townshead,	45 0 0	Didleston, Salop, Ch. Vic. of Ellesmere,	4 2 3
Deunning, Suff. R. 726, B. Long, Esq. 36 8 4		Didling, Sussex, R. 83.	
Denonis, St. Cornwall, Chapel, 318, Lord Grenville.		Didlington, Norfolk, V. 65, H. Holdich, Esq.	13 14 2
Dent, York, Chapel, 1773,	33 19 9	Didmarton, Gloucester, R. 74, Duke of Beaufort,	8 0 0
Denton, Durham, Chapel, 141, Vicar of Gainsford,	46 14 4	Didsbury, Lanc. Ch. 619, W. Broom, Esq.	5 4 0
Denton, Huntington, R. 66, W. Wells, Esq.	5 13 6 <i>b</i>	Digby, Linc. V. 242, Duke of Rutland,	8 9 11
Denton, Kent, R. 187, University Col- lege, Oxford,	5 19 4 <i>b</i>	Digwell, Hertford, R. 179, W. Stal- cross, Esq.	7 4 2
Depton, Lancaster, Chapel, 1367,	12 0 0	Dilham, Norf. V. 353, Bishop of Ely,	5 7 11
Denton, Lincoln, R. 446, Prebendary of North Grantham,	18 8 4	Dilborne, Stafford, V. 520, Dean and Chapter of Coventry and Lichfield.	8 13 0
B Denton, Norfolk, R. 451, Archbishop of Canterbury,	24 0 0	Dilton, Wilts, Chapel, 1526.	
Denton, Northampton, Chapel, 378.		Dilwyn, Heref. V. 946, Bp. of Heref.	6 2 6
Denton, Suff. R. 54, W. Jolliffe, Esq.	14 19 8	Dinder, Somerset, Prebend. and R. 185, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	2 10 7 <i>b</i>
Denton, York, Chapel, 193,	20 0 0	Digestow, Monmouth, V. 204, Archdea- con, and Chapter of Landaff,	4 10 0
A Denton, Nether, Cumberland, R. 245, Bishop of Carlisle,	4 5 2	Dingley, Northampton, R. 142, J. P. Hungerford, Esq.	9 9 4 <i>b</i>
Dentoo, Over, Cumberland, Cu. 85,	23 10 0	Dinlington, Somerset, Chapel, 318,	30 0 0
Denver, Norfolk, R. 539, Caius College, Cambridge,	10 13 4	Dinington, York, R. 162, the King,	4 0 0
Depden, Suff. R. 240, T. Hutchinson, Esq.	10 11 5 <i>b</i>	Dinsdale, Durham, R. 108, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	4 11 6 <i>b</i>
Deptford, Surry, 17546. St. Nicholas, V. J. Lawrence and T. Walker, Esqr.	12 17 5 <i>b</i>	Dinton, Bucking. V. 668, the King,	17 9 7
St. Paul, R. J. Thornton, Esq.		Dinton, Wilts, R. and V. 491, Magda- len College, Oxford,	81 2 8 <i>b</i>
Derby, Derby, 10832. All Saints, Curacy, the Corporation.		Diptford, Devon, R. 578, C. Taylor, Esq. 29 2 1	
St. Alkmund, V. the Corporation.		Dirham, Gloucester, R. 437, W. Blith- wayte, Esq.	14 19 0
C St. Michael, V. the King,	4 15 0	Diseworth, Leicester, V. 698, Company of Haberdashers, London,	4 0 0
St. Peter, V. W. Dixie, Esq.	8 0 0	Dishforth, York, Chapel, 291,	6 0 0
St. Werburgh, V. the King,	5 19 8	Dishley Grange, Leicester, Ch. Sir Wm. Gordon, Knt.	
Derby, West, Lancaster, Ch. 4636, Rec- tor of Walton,	43 2 8	Disse, Norf. R. 2246, Rev. W. Manning, 33 6 8	
Dereham, East, Norfolk, V. 2505, W. Wollaston, Esq.	17 3 4	Distington, Cumberland, R. 725, Earl of Londale,	7 1 0 <i>b</i>
B Dereham, West, Norf. Cu. 449, Bishop of Ely.		Distley, Ches. Ch. 293, P. Leigh, Esq.	
Dretend, Warwick, Chapel,	39 0 0	Ditchampton, Wilts, R. E. of Pembroke, 10 0 0	
Dersingham, Norf. V. 451, D. Hoste, Esq.	5 6 8	Ditchcot, Somerset, R. 1010, E. and J. M. Poore, Esqr.	46 5 0
Desborough, Northampton, V. 831, P. Joye, Esq.	8 0 0	Ditchilling, Sussex, V. 706, Chancellor of Chichester,	11 0 0
Desford, Leices. R. 661, the King,	8 9 7	Ditchbridge, Wilts, R. W. Norther, Esq.	2 8 9
Dethwick, Derby, Chapel, 509, Marquis of Rockingham.		Ditchingham, Norfolk, R. 524, Sir R. Hill, Bart.	16 0 0
Deuxhill, Svoip, R. 30, T. Wild, Esq.	4 12 5 <i>b</i>	Dittesham, Devon, R. 630, Earl of Buck- inghamshire,	34 15 0
Devereux, Hereford, R. 179, Sir E. Clive, Knt. and G. Clive, Esq.	6 15 7 <i>b</i>	Ditton, Bucking. Ch. D. of Montagu,	
Devorill, Longbridge, Wilts, V. 1228, Lord Weymouth,	12 0 0	Ditton, Kent, R. 93, E. of Aylesford,	11 13 0
Devorill, Monkton, Wilts, Ch. 165.		Ditton, Fox, Camb. R. 337, the King,	26 12 1
Devizes, Wilts, 3347.		Ditton, Long, Surry, R. 243, G. Elers, Esq. 13 0 5	
St. John the Baptist, R. the King. The Blessed Virgin Mary, Chapel.		Ditton, Prior's, Salop, V. 620, C. Hol- land, Esq.	3 15 8

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D O R

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		E. S. E.
Dittos, Thames, Surrey, Ch. 1926, G. Hardinge, Esq.		
Ditton, Wood, Cambridge, V. 648, Duke of Rutland, 13 14 5½		
Dixton, Newton, Monmouth, V. 228, Lord Gage, 7 3 1½		
Docking, Norf. V. 777, Htes College, 13 6 5		
Doklow, Hereford, Cu. 150, Vicar of Lemister, 4 4 6		
Dodbrooke, Devon, R. 608, J. H. South- cote, Esq. 8 11 4		
Doddewcombeleigh, Devon, R. 317, Rev. R. Hole, 16 6 5½		
Doddington, Cambridge, R. 376, B. Be- reford, Esq. 23 5 0		
Doddington, Gloucester, R. 95, Sir W. Coddington, Bart. 8 6 5½		
Doddington, Kent, V. 366, Archdeacon of Canterbury, 8 13 4		
Doddington, Lincoln, R. 140, Lt. Develah, 7 9 6		
Doddington, Northumberland, Chapel, 338, Duke of Northumberland.		
Doddington, Dry, Lincoln, V. 191.		
Dodichill, Worc. V. 1149, Mr. Holboche, 13 12 3½		
Dofford, Northampton, V. 205, Rev. R. Welchman, 10 6 0		
Dodington, Somerset, R. 71, St. Temple, 5 6 8		
Dodington, Great, Northampton, V. 311, the King, 8 13 4		
Dodekot, Chester, R. 183, Dean and Chapter of Chester, 7 0 2½		
Dogmerfield, Southampton, R. 912, Lord St. John, 9 6 5		
Doltot, Dev. R. 587, J. Cleveland, Esq. 20 16 8		
Dominick, St. Cornwall, R. 535, E. and J. Clarke, 23 11 0½		
Doncaster, York, V. 5697, Archbishop of York, 33 19 2		
Donhead, St. Andrew, Wilts, R. 607, Wm. Fletcher, Esq. 13 6 8		
Donhead, St. Mary, Wilts, R. 945, Geo. Pif, Esq. 30 14 4½		
Donkland, East, Essex, R. 370, Mrs. Salter, 10 6 0		
Donsington, Lincoln, V. 1321, Rev. R. Pugh, 13 17 3½		
Donington, Salop, R. 389, St. Gower, 13 6 8		
Donington upon Bane, Lincoln, R. 188, Lord Monson, 15 12 2		
Donington, Cistic, Leicester, V. 1959, Leonard, Fosbrook, Esq. 8 2 3½		
Donington on the Heath, Leic. Chapel.		
Donington, Hereford, R. 181, J. Drew, Esq. 3 9 9		
Donington, Sussex, V. 183, Bishop of Chichester, 9 16 5		
Donyatt, Somers, R. 417, R. Combe, Esq. 18 15 0		
Dorchester Dorset, 2402, All Saints, R. the Corporation, 4 4 7		
St. Peter, R. Guard of the Free School.		
The Holy Trinity, R. 17 8 6½		
Dorchester, Oxf. Cu. 777, Mr. Pettipiece.		
Dore, Derby, Ch. 373, Marq. of Rockingham, 6 0 0		
Dore, Hereford, R. 567, Lord and Lady Surrey, 8 0 0		
Dorking, Surry, V. 308, St. J. H. Cot- ton, Bart. 14 12 11½		
Dorlington, Hereford, V. 107, Hon. R. Foley, 4 6 8		
Dormston, Worc. Cu. 33, T. Vernon, Esq. 4 16 10		
Dorsey, Buckingham, V. 190, Sir Charles Palmer, Bart. 8 10 5		
Dorrigton, Linc. V. 225, Sir G. Heac- kett, Bart. 6 9 9		
Dowington, Gloucester, R. 108, W. Rad- lin, Esq. 16 10 2		
Dorstone, Hereford, V. 272, J. Huddy and S. Proser, Esq. 7 11 10		
Dorton, Buckingham, Cutney, 166, Chancery Church College, Oxford, 21 15 0		
Dostell, Warwick, Chapel, 51, 5 0 0		
Douglas, Lanc. Ch. Recd. of Ecclesom, 10 0 2		
Douling, Somers, V. 439, T. Haener, Esq. 69 10 6		
Dover, Kent, 7054, St. James the Apostle, R. Archbp. 6 17 6		
St. Mary, Ca. the Patriarchers. 5 0 0		
St. Peter, R. the King. 2 16 10		
Dover Court, Essex, V. 290, the King, 2 0 10 2		
Doverdale, Worcester, R. 58, Rev. P. Laurens, 5 3 5½		
Doveridge, Derby, V. 722, Duke of De- vonshire, 12 9 1½		
Dowdeswell, Glouc. R. 196, J. Rand, Esq. 13 6 5		
Dowesby, Linc. R. 186, Rev. T. Foster, 11 19 2		
Dowland, Devon, Chapel, 154, Dame E. M. Northcott, 20 6 0		
Dowles, Salop, R. 57, H. Herbert, Esq. 4 0 0		
Dowlish, Somer. R. 341, J. Hassard, Esq. 8 0 2½		
Dowlish, West, Somerset, R. 40, J. Hen- ning, Esq. 3 7 6		
Down East, Devon, R. 911, J. Pyne, Esq. 16 3 0 ½		
Down West, Devon, V. 326, Bishop of Exeter, 9 11 2½		
Downe, Kent, Chapel, 217.		
Downe, St. Mary, Deven, R. 318, Lord Napier, 12 13 4		
Downham, Camb. R. 244, Bp. of Ely, 17 2 1 ½		
Downham, Essex, R. 250, G. Beauchev. Esq. 12 9 6½		
Downham, Linc. Ch. 470, A. Curzon, Esq. 10 15 4		
Downham, Market, Norf. R. 1513, Mrs. Moore, 6 12 4		
Downham, Santon, Suffolk, Cu. 57, Mr. Wright, 50 6 0		
Downhead, Somerset, Ch. 295, 56 1 0		
Downholme, York, V. 114, Timothy Hat- ton, Esq. 3 15 10		
Downton, Heref. V. 103, the King, 4 10 6		
Downton, Wilts, V. 2496, Whitcher, Col. 20 0 0		
Doynton, Glouc. R. 303, the King, 16 11 2		
Dragneton, Northampton, R. 179, J. Seavon, Esq. 12 2 11		
Drax, York, V. 981, the King, 6 0 0		
Draycot, Cenot., Wilts, R. 141, Sir Jas. Tylney Long, Bart. 6 7 11		
Draycot, Foliat, Wilts, R. Ambrose Bed- ward, Esq. 6 3 3		
Draycot Foliat, Wilts, Chapel 28.		
Draycot, Staff. R. 491, R. Hill, Esq. 9 3 3		
Drayton, Berk., Chapel, 536.		
Drayton, Leicester, Chapel, 136.		
Drayton, Norfolk, R. 294, Bp. of Norw. 8 2 5		
Drayton, Oxf. R. 183, J. Cleaver, Esq. 12 18 0½		
Drayton, Oxford, Cu. 260, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.		
Drayton, Binst. Staff. R. 395, the King, 7 3 1 ½		
Drayton, Beauchamp, Bucks. R. 191, Lady Robert Macnair, 11 3 7		
Drayton, Dry, Camb. R. 376, Rev. Sdk. Smith, 21 2 3 ½		
Drayton, East, Nottingham, V. 296, Dean and Chapter of York, 6 0 0		
Drayton, Feu, Cumb. Cu. 296, Christ's College, Cambridge.		

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Drayton, Fenny, Leic. R. 102, S. Brack-			
bridge, Esq.	11	1	5½
Drayton in Hales, Salop. V. 5162, Sir			
C. Corbet, Bart.	13	10	7½
Drayton, Parson, Buckingh. R. 307,			
Rev. W. Lord,	13	0	0
Drayton, West, Middlesex, V. 515, C.			
Smith, Esq.	13	5	8
Drayton, West, Nottingh. Chap. 95.			
Dregg, Cumberl. Chap. 216, J. Pennington, Esq.	5	6	3
Driffield, Glouc. V. 128, T. Smith, Esq.	5	2	3½
Driffield, Great, York, V. 1511, Procurator of York,	7	10	2½
Driffield, Little, York, V.	5	3	4
Drinkstone, Suff. R. 369, W. Mowbray, Esq.			
Droitwich, Worcester, 1373.	16	17	1
A St. Andrew Witton, R. the King,	7	12	1
St. Nicholas, R. the King,	4	9	7
St. Peter de Witton, V. T. Nash, D.D.	6	0	0
B Dronfield, Derby, V. 118, the King,	10	2	1
C Droxford, Southampton, R. 1199, Bishop of Winchester,	17	19	4½
D Drumburgh, Cumberland, Chapel, 295.			
E Dryby, Linc. R. 66, B. Massingberd, Esq.	8	19	4
F Drypool, York, Chap. 436, W. Wilberforce, Esq.	11	10	0
G Ducklington, Oxon. R. 291, Magdalene College, Oxford,	24	10	5
H Duckmanton, Derby, V.			
I Duckcote, Berks, R. 181, Brasen Nose College, Oxford,	20	12	6
J Duddingston, Northampton, Chap. 295.			
K Dudley, Staff. V. 16, 107, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward,	7	18	6½
L Duffield, Derby, V. 1636, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,	8	4	9
M Dunton, Westmorl. R. 392, W. Winder, Esq.	19	2	6
N Dulac, Heref. Ch. 39, Bp. of Gloucester, 4	0	0	0
O Dullingham, Camb. V. 468, C. Jefferson, Esq.	12	15	5
P Duke, Cornw. V. 709, Ballo Col. Oxf. 8	11	0½	
Q Dulverton, Somer. V. 1049, Dean and Chapter of Wells,	13	10	10
R Dumbleton, Glouc. R. 207, W. R. De la Bere, Esq.	18	16	8
S Dunster, Southampt. R. 236, R. Worley, Esq.	14	12	3½
T Duncombe, Devon, R. 183, Miss S. and M. Byndall,	14	17	1
U Banchurch, Warw. V. 1687, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,	14	1	10½
V Dunstan, Sussex, R. 205, Duke of Northumberland.			
W Dundry, Somerset, Chapel, 355.			
X Denham, Nottingh. V. 159, the Prebendary,	4	19	4
Z Dunham, Great, Norfolk, 361.			
St. Andrew, R. } T. Hogan, Esq.	13	1	10½
St. Mary, R. }			
Denham, Little, Norf. R. 216, E. Parry, Esq.	9	16	0
Denholme, Lincoln, V. 146, Bishop of Lincoln,	4	6	8

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Dunkerton, Somers. R. 228, Sir R. W.			
Bampfylde, Bart.	10	4	7
Duncombe, Devon, Domestic, 292, P.			
Genest, Esq.	16	0	0
Dunsmore, Great, Essex, V. 1936, Bishop of London,	18	13	6
Dunsmore, Little, Essex, Curacy, 272, J.			
Hallett, Esq.	20	0	0
Dunsterdale, Lancast. Chapel, 293, W.			
Peny, Esq.	3	18	6
Dunnington, York, R. 430, Earl of Bridgewater,	19	0	0
Dunsby, Linc. R. 146, Governors of the Charter House,	12	14	7
Dunstable, Suff. R. 548, the King,	13	0	7½
Dunsford, Devon, V. 661, Rev. E. Cove,	19	10	0
Dunstorth, York, Chapel, 118,	10	0	0
Dunstable, Bedf. R. 1296, the King,	70	0	0
Dunstan, St. Kent, V. 707, Archb. of Canterbury,			
Dunstan, Staff. Chap. 209, Sir E. Littleton, Bart.	5	0	0
Dunster, Somers. V. 712,	4	13	4
Dunst-tow, Oxon. V. 216, Sir H. Dashwood, Bart.			
E Dunston, Livc. V. 279, Bp. of Lincoln,	7	0	10
F Dunton, Norf. Curacy, 56, Miss S. and S. Long,			
G Dunston, Staff. Chap. 209, Sir E. Littleton, Bart.	18	0	0
H Dunton, Dev. R. 129, Rev. N. Boyce,	8	7	1
I Dunton, Bedf. V. 326, Earl Spencer,	10	0	0
J Dunton, Buckingh. R. 85, Earl Spencer,	9	9	7
K Dunton, Essex, R. 121, King's College, Cambridge,	14	19	4
L Dunton, Norf. V. 191, T. W. Coke, Esq.	5	6	8
M Dunton, Basset, Lef.V. 407, Rev. J. Cox,	6	0	10
N Dunstborne, Abbot's, Glouc. R. 243, J. Clutterbuck, Esq.			
O Dunstborne, Rous, Glouc. R. 28, Christ College, Oxford,	13	0	0
P Dunwich, Suffolk, 154.			
Q All Saints, Curacy, Sir J. Downing.			
R Durham, Durham, 7330.			
S Ste. Giles, J. Tempest, Esq.			
T St. Margaret's, Cu. the Du. and Chap.			
U St. Mary-le-Bow, R. the Archdeacon of Northumberland.			
V St. Mary the Less, R. the King.			
W St. Nicholas, Cu. J. Tempest, Esq.			
X St. Oswald's, V. Dean and Chapter.			
Y Durleigh, Somers. V. 104, Mt. Dunning.			
Z Durley, Southampton, Chapel, 204.			
B Dursford, Great, Wiltz, V. 399, the Prebendary,			
Durrington, Wiltz, Curacy, 239, Dean and Chapter of Winchester,	80	0	0
E Dursley, Glouces. R. 2319, Bishop of Gloucester,	10	14	4½
F Durweston, Dorset, R. 332, W. H. Portman, Esq.			
G Duston, Northampton, V. 386,	13	11	3½
H Duxford, Camb. R. 464, Benet College, Cambridge,	21	6	8
I Dymchurch, Kent, R. 366, the King,	7	2	5½
J Dymock, Glouc. V. 1223, G. Pritchard, Esq.			
K Dynedor, Heref. R. 274, University of Oxford,	9	13	9
L Dynednor, Heref. R. 274, University of Oxford,	8	9	1

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		<i>E. s. d.</i>	<i>E. s. d.</i>
12	Eagle, Linc. V. 262, Sir W. Tyrwhitt,	3 5 10	Easre, Good, Essex, V. 429, Rev. A.
	Eagles Cliff, Durh. V. 270, Bp. of Durh.	28 17 1	Silke,
13	Ealing, Middle, V. 5035, Bp. of London,	13 6 8	6 0 0
	Eardisland, Heref. V. 744, J. Kinasenaley,		
	Esq.		Chapter of St. Paul's,
14	Eardisley, Heref. V. 578, the King,	4 9 7	14 14 7
	Eari-Salton, Leicester, Chapel, 1987.	7 13 6	Eastrington, York, V. 330, the King,
	Earwickehill, Somers. R. 20, R. Combe,		12 9 7 4
	Esq.		Eastrop, Southampton, H. 51, P. Seville, Esq.
	Earnley, Sussex, R. 115, D. of Norfolk,	7 6 0 4	2 0 0
15	Fardon, Northumberl. Chap. 206, Pro-		Eastry, Kent, V. 852, Archb. of Canterb.
	prietors of Lands,	11 0 0	19 12 1 1/2
	Eanham, Norf. R. 859, Mr. Burcham,	15 0 0	East-Thorpe, Essex, R. 171, G. Baker,
16	Eartham, Sussex, V. 114, Bp. of Chiche-	7 5 2 1/2	and N. Eaton, Esqrs.
	ster, York, V. 55, the King,	2 13 4	12 0 0
	Easebourne, Sussex, V. 764, Lord Mon-		Eastwell, Kent, R. 136, Earl of Winches.
	stante,	6 6 8	9 16 5
	Eastgate, Durham, R. 487.		Eastwell, Leic. R. 107, the King,
17	Easington, Oxf. R. 31, Bp. of Lincoln,	4 12 6	9 12 1 4
	Easington, York, V. 306, Archb. of York,	10 0 0	Eastwick, Heref. R. 183, W. Plummer,
18	Easington, York, R. 500, the King,	14 8 6 1/2	Esq.
	Easingwold, York, V. 1467, Bp. of Chest.	13 11 0 1/2	7 11 8
19	Eastbridge, Kent, R. 31, Archb. of Cant.	5 6 8	Eastwood, Essex, V. 396, the King,
	East-Church, Kent, R. and V. 392, T.		12 0 0
	Kinaston, Esq.		Eastwood, Nottingham, R. 738, J. Plumtree,
		6 6 8	Eq.
20	Easter-Gate, Sussex, R. 163, Dean and		4 13 1 1/2
	Chapter of Chichester,	7 19 9 1/2	Eatington, Lower, Warw. V. 519, the
	East-Ferry, Lincoln, Chapel, 148.		Henbke, G. Shirley,
21	Eastham, Chester, V. 348, Dean and		13 0 7 1/2
	Chapter of Chester,	13 13 0	Eaton, Leic. V. 247, the King,
	East-Ham, Worc. R. 385, E. Bearcroft,		7 11 2
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23	Eastnor, Heref. R. 354, Bp. of Hereford,	7 19 5	Cheftynd,
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24	Easton, Southamp. R. 391, Bishop of		Rice,
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	Farrington, Devon, R. 393, Bp. Exeter, 8 8 13		
	Farrington, Gournay, Somer. Ch. 344.		
	Farningham, Northampton, R. 249, Sir T. Egerton, Bart. - - - - -	16 0 0	
	Earthingstone, Northampton, R. 230, Bishop of Lincoln, - - - - -	13 19 11	
	Parwy, Devon, R. 387, Mr. Sargent, 15 6 8		
	Fawkham, Kent, R. 149, Sir P. Hotelier, Bart. - - - - -	6 9 4	
	Fawley, Bucking. R. 181, Mr. Freeman, 11 10 10		
	Fawley, Southampton, R. 514, Bishop of Winchester, - - - - -	34 13 6	
	Fawley, North, Berks, V. 186, Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton.		
	Fawsley, Northam. V. 29, Mr. Knightley, 7 0 7		
	Fetherstone, York, V. 305, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, - - - - -	5 8 6	
	Fecham, Surrey, R. 271, Sir G. Warren, 21 10 5		
	Feckenham, Worcester, V. 1930, Bishop of Worcester, - - - - -	9 0 0	
	Fevre, Essex, R. 593, Bp. of London, 11 0 0		
	Felbridge, Norf. R. 181, Mr. Wyndham, 6 18 4		
	Felix, Kirk, York, V. 113, Archbishop of York, - - - - -	10 0 0	
	Fellistow, Suff. V. 229, Mr. Thompson, 5 9 7		
	Felkirk, York, V. Archbishop of York, 7 1 10		
	Felmingham, Bedford, V. 201, Trinity Col- lege, Cambridge, - - - - -	13 13 4	
	Felmingham, Norfolk, V. 314, Bishop of Norwich, - - - - -	6 0 0	
	Felpham, Sussex, R. 306, Chapter of Chichester, - - - - -	19 15 10	
	Felsham, Suffolk, R. 301, Rev. A. L. Richardson, - - - - -	8 4 7	
	Felsted, Essex, V. 1456, Earl Tynney, 13 6 9		
	Feltham, Middle. V. 620, Lord Verre, 8 0 0		
	Felthorpe, Norf. R. 289, Bp. of Norwich, 4 0 0		
	Felton, Heref. V. 107, Rev. T. Griffith, 4 13 2		
	Felton, Northumberl. V. 206, the King, 3 13 4		
	Felton, West, Salop, R. 926, Lord Craven, - - - - -	20 13 6	
	Feltwell, Norfolk, 914, St. Mary, R. the King, - - - - -	14 17 3	
	St. Nicholae, R. Bishop of Ely, - - - - -	19 0 0	
	Fenton Kirk, York, V. 291, Prebendary, 6 13 4		
	Feniton, Devon, R. 252, W. Holt, Eq. 16 19 6		
	Fooke, Cornwall, V. 696, Bp. of Exeter, 11 0 0		
	Ferrifby, North, Hull, V. 210, the King, 8 13 4		
	Ferrifby, South, Lincoln, R. 280, Bishop of Lincoln, - - - - -	12 17 6	
	Ferring, Sussex, V. 238, the Prebendary, 6 8 8		
	Ferrifield, Norf. R. 287, Rev. T. Lambert, 6 6 8		
	Feverham, Kent, V. 3499, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, - - - - -	26 17 6	
	Fewston, York, V. 536, the King, 5 0 0		
	Fiddington, Somerset, R. 147, Rev. W. York, - - - - -	6 10 2	
	Field-Dalling, Norf. V. 260, Mrs. Winn, 5 8 13		
	Fifehead, Dorset, V. 940, Bp. of Bristol, 7 0 0		

9 13 27.

F O R

£. s. d.

Flemington, York, Curacy, 731, Arch-bishop of York, and Sir W. Strickland,	
Bart. alternately,	16 0 0
Flemington, Hertford, R. 1018, University College, Oxford,	41 6 8
Flaundes, Hertford, Chapel, 179,	6 3 6
Flavell, Flivord, Worcester, R. 117, T. Sheldon, Esq.	5 4 9
Flaxley, Gloucester, Curacy, 185,	8 0 0
Fleckney, Leic. Cu. 249, Ld. Wentworth, 44 14, 10 <i>½</i>	
Fledborough, Nottingham, R. 71, Arch-bishop of York,	9 7 6
Fleet, Dorset, V. 125, G. Gould, Esq.	5 6 8
Fleet, Lincoln, R. 551, Rev. J. Ashley,	15 0 0
Flempton, Suffolk, R. 99, Rev. J. Carter,	5 0 0
Fletching, Susse. V. 1279, D. of Dorset,	13 6 8
Fleton, Huntingdon, R. 134, Lord Caryfort,	9 3 9
Flinby, Cumberland, Chapel, 273,	8 4 0
Flintham, Nottingham, V. 650, Trinity College, Cambridge,	6 2 6
Flitbam, Norfolk, Curacy, 309, Sir T. L'Estrange, Bart.	20 0 0
Flitton, Bedford, V. 593, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	11 7 8
Flitwick, Bedford, V. 438, Earl of Upper Ossory,	7 17 0
Flizborough, Lincoln, R. 173, Sir C. Shefield, Bart.	13 10 0
Flixton, Lanc. Cu. 1093, the Prebend,	84 0 0
Flixton, Suffolk, R. 41, Mrs. Love,	14 0 0
Flixton, Suffolk, V. 219, W. Adair, Esq.	6 0 0
Flockton, Nether, York, Chapel, 800,	31 5 0
Flockesborough, Lancaster, Chapel, Lord G. Cavendish,	9 12 0
Flordon, Norfolk, R. 118, Sir J. Kemp, Bart.	6 13 4
Flower, Northampton, V. 891, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	17 0 0
Flowton, Suff. R. 121, Mrs. Sherwood,	3 9 9 <i>½</i>
Fobbing, Essex, R. 304, the King,	21 0 0
Foleahill, Coventry, V. 3036, the King,	
Folke, Dorset, R. 182, Rev. W. Chafin, and the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, alternately,	5 12 3 <i>½</i>
Folkestone, Kent, V. 3704, Archbishop of Canterbury,	10 0 2 <i>½</i>
Folkesworth, Huntingdon, R. 119, S. Stevens, Esq.	8 6 3
Folkingham, Lin. R. 531, Mr. Wynne,	21 12 2 <i>½</i>
Folkingham, Sussex, R. 119, D. of Dorset,	12 0 0
Folton, York, R. 119, Mr. Osbalderton,	15 0 0
Fonthill, Bishop's, Wilts, R. 194, Bishop of Winchester,	10 0 0
Fonthill, Gifford, Wilts, R. 493, Wm. Beckford, Esq.	12 10 0
Fonthill, Magus, Dorset, V. 394, the Presbendary,	7 10 0
Forsett, York, Ch. 201, Vicar of Gilliog,	58 0 0
Ford, Northumberland, R. 1903, F. B. Delaval, Esq. &c.	24 0 0
Ford, Salop, 349, J. Ambler, Esq.	6 12 4
Ford, Susse. R. 70, Bp. of Chichester,	9 6 8
Fordham, Cambridge, V. 700, Jesus College, Cambridge,	12 6 8
Fordham, Essex, R. 559, S. Savil, Esq.	14 4 2
Fordingbridge, Southampton, V. 2335, King's College, Cambridge,	30 2 2 <i>½</i>
Fordington, Dorset, V. 898, the Prebend,	15 0 0
Fordwich, Kent, R. 236, Earl Cowper,	5 18 2
Foremark, Derby, Curacy, 77, Sir F. Burdett, Bart.	
Forest Hill, Oxford, Curacy, 115,	25 0 0

F R A

£. s. d.

Formby, Lancaster, Chap. 1045, Rector of Walton,	23 2 0
Forncett, St. Mary, Norfolk, R. 193, Sir R. Hill, Bart.	20 0 0
Forham, All Saints, Suffolk, R. 236, Clare Hall, Cambridge,	19 10 5
Forham, St. Genevieve, Suffolk, R. 116, B. Howard, Esq.	7 1 0 <i>½</i>
Forham, St. Martin, Suffolk, R. 160, W. Adams, Esq.	7 11 3
Forham, Corw. R. 140, Mr. Phillips,	4 19 5
Forthampton, Gloucester, Curacy 449,	13 0 0
Fortho, Northampt. R. 9, Jesus Col. Oxf.	7 0 0
Forton, Stafford, R. 566, Mr. Baldwin,	30 19 2
Foscott, Buckingham, R. 85, Marquis of Buckingham,	9 9 4 <i>½</i>
Foscott, Somers, R. 100, J. Smith, Esq.	4 19 2
Fosdyke, Lincoln, Chapel, 271, Rev. B. Beridge.	
Foston, Leic. R. 24, T. Boothby, Esq.	14 2 2 <i>½</i>
Foston, Lincoln, Chapel, 243,	
Foston, York, R. 75, the King,	14 0 0
Foston upon the Wolds, York, V. 175, the King,	15 8 6 <i>½</i>
Fotherby, Lincoln, V. 141, the King,	3 0 0
Fotheringay, Northampton, Curacy, 307, Heirs of Mr. Hewer.	
Fouldon, Norfolk, V. 376, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge,	10 1 10
Foulmire, Camb. R. 420, Mr. Parker,	29 14 2
Foulsham, Norfolk, R. 605, Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.	27 14 2 <i>½</i>
Fovant, Wilts, R. 514, Pembroke College, Oxford,	17 0 0
Fowey, Cornw. V. 1155, Mr. Benetto,	10 0 0
Fowhope, Hereford, V. 787, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,	6 9 9 <i>½</i>
Foxcott, Southampton, Chapel, 57.	
Foxearth, Essex, R. 361, E. Pemberton, M.A.	10 4 4 <i>½</i>
Foxhall, Suff. Ch. 150, Sir J. Shaw, Bt.	
Foxholes, York, R. 130, Mr. Sykes,	23 0 0
Foxley, Norf. R. 187, Mrs. Hawe,	6 13 4
Foxley, Wilts, R. 50, Hon. Henry Fox,	2 17 9 <i>½</i>
Foxton, Camb. V. 323, Bishop of Ely,	11 2 11
Foxton, Leices. V. 420, the King,	7 2 3
Foy, Hereford, V. 245, Mrs. Jones,	13 8 8
Fradwell, Stafford, Chapel, 163, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield,	19 18 4
Framedale, Suss. V. 969, E. of Thanet,	13 6 6
Framlingham, Suffolk, R. 1854, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge,	43 6 8
Framlingham, Earls, Norfolk, R. 98, J. Robson, Esq.	3 6 6
Framlingham, Pigot, Norfolk, R. 986, Rev. B. Paul, &c.	3 6 6
Framlington, Long, Northum. Chap. 471.	
Frampton, or Frometon, Dorset, V. 295, G. Browne, Esq.	11 9 7
Frampton, Lanc. V. 542, Mr. Tannard,	18 19 4
Frampton Cotterell, Gloucester, R. 1908, J. Jacob, Esq.	11 16 0 <i>½</i>
Frampton upon Severn, Gloucester, V. 860, Rev. W. Jenkins,	7 11 0
Framden, Suff. V. 654, Lord Dysert,	10 0 2 <i>½</i>
Frankley, Worcester, Chapel, 194.	
Frankton, Warwick, R. 275, Sir T. Bidulph, Bart.	8 12 1
Fransham, Great, Norfolk, R. 207, Rev. J. Buck,	7 15 10
Fransham, Little, Norfolk, R. 214, G. Barnwell, Esq.	6 5 6
Frast, Kent, V. 1099, Rev. R. Crowley,	5 5 5

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G A R

L. s. d.

	Fiting, Essex, R. 176, St. John's College, Cambridge, -	10	0	0
	Fraythorpe, York, Chapel, 87, Sir G. Strickland, Bart. -	8	0	0
	Freetham, Suff. V. 256, Mr. Sotherton, 3 15 2½	3	15	2½
	Freston, Southampton, Ch. 54, Master of St. Cross. -			
	Fresthorpe, Norf. V. 267, Mr. Leathers, 13 0 0	13	0	0
	Freston, Linc. V. 124, Lady Dryden, 16 11 10	16	11	10
	Fremington, Devon, V. 575, Mr. Cooke, 20 0 5	20	0	5
	Fresham, Surry, Cu. 545, Mr. Bishop. -			
	Fressen, Norf. R. 36, E. Davy, Esq. -	2	13	4
	Freshford, Somer. R. 634, Mr. Norris, 7 7 8½	7	7	8½
	Freshwater, Southampton, R. 805, St. John's College, Cambridge, -	9	8	6
	Fressingfield, Suffolk, V. 1044, Emanuel College, Cambridge, -	17	17	1
	Freston, Suff. R. 142, C. Kent, Esq. -	6	7	6
	Fretwicks, Norf. R. 195, Ld. Suffield, 10 0 0	10	0	0
	Fretton, Glouc. R. 117, R. Yate, Esq. -	5	6	8
	Fridaythorpe, York, V. 112, Prebendary of Wetwang, -	4	13	4
	Frieling, Essex, R. 666, Bp. of London, 9 0 0	9	0	0
	Fribusham, Berks, R. 187, Mr. Hayward, 8 0 0	8	0	0
	Fridsbury, Kent, V. 1066, Bishop of Rochester, -	10	3	11½
	Fring, Norfolk, Chapel, 176, Dean and Chapter of Norwich, -	35	0	0
	Frigford, Oxfr. R. 252, Bp. of Oxford, 13 16 0½	13	16	0½
	Frinton, Kent, R. 152, Mr. Bing, 9 11 8	9	11	8
	Fritton, Essex, R. 31, J. Tokell and T. P. Slater, Esqrs. -	7	6	8
	Frisby, Leicester, V. 386, the King, 7 16 8	7	16	8
	Frikney, Lincoln, V. 691, Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. -	15	6	8
	Fritthorpe, Lincoln, R. 46, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, -	4	10	0
	Friston, Suff. V. 399, -	5	0	0
	Fritton, Sussex, V. 35, Dean and Chapter of Chichester, -	7	0	0
	Fritchelstock, Devon, Ch. 479, Mr. Dean, 16 0 0	16	0	0
	Frittenden, Kent, R. 551, Miss A. and E. Bagwell, -	15	18	9
	Fritton, Norf. R. 341, Rev. T. Howes, 9 0 0	9	0	0
	Fritton, Suffolk, R. 174, Mrs. Alliss, 6 13 4	6	13	4
	Fritwell, Oxford, V. IV. Wake, Esq. -	7	9	4
	Frocester, Glouc. V. 362, Lord Darcy, 10 8 10	10	8	10
	Froddingham, Linc. V. 65, Mr. Healey, 19 16 8	19	16	8
	Frodesley, Salop R. 158, Mr. Edwards, 6 14 0	6	14	0

G A R

L. s. d.

	Fredigham, North, York, V. 261, Mr. Acklam, -			
	Frodham, Chester, V. 1850, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 22 12 17½	22	12	17½
	Froune, Bishop's, Hereford, V. 265, R. C. Hopkins, Esq. -	3	5	10
	Froune, Canons, Hereford, V. 25, R. C. Hopkins, Esq. -	4	13	4
	Froune, Canons, Hereford, V. 25, R. C. Noble, Esq. -	12	10	0
	Froune, in Selwood, Somerset, V. 2745, Lord Weymouth, -	18	7	1
	Froune, Van Church, Dorset, R. 51, Duke of Bolton, -	22	0	6
	Frostenden, Suff. R. 266, Mr. Barber, 12 0 0	12	0	0
	Frowleworth, Leicester, R. 297, Geo. Noble, Esq. -	12	10	0
	Froxfield, Southampson, Chapel, 437.			
	Froxfield, Wilts, V. 422, Dean and Canons of Windsor, -	8	16	6
	Froyle, Southamp. V. 744, Mrs. Leggin, 11 12 2½	11	12	2½
	Fryston, Ferry, York, V. 705, -	5	19	2
	Fryston, Monk, York, Chapel, 277, Boundary, of Wistow.			
	Fugglestone St. Peter, Wilts, R. 590, Earl of Pembroke, -	26	0	0
	Fulbeck, Linc. R. 297, J. Evelyn, Esq. -	20	15	7½
	Fulbourn, Cambridge, 702.			
	All Saints, Bp. of Ely, 16 17 0	16	17	0
	St. Vigors, R. St. John's Col. Camb. 25 15 2½	25	15	2½
	Fulbrook, Warwick, R. 51, -	0	16	2
	Fulford, Staff. Chapel, S. Knight, Esq. -	25	17	0
	Fulford, Gate, York, Ch. 642, Mr. Key, 6 13 6	6	13	6
	Fulham, Middlesex, V. 4426, the Rector, 10 0 0	10	0	0
	Fulletby, Linc. R. 190, Mr. Rockliffe, 21 2 2½	21	2	2½
	Fulmore, Buckingham, R. 292, Dean and Canons of Windsor, -	61	13	0
	Fulmedeston, Norfolk, R. 276, Christ's College, Cambridge, -	10	0	0
	Fulstow, Lincoln, V. 332, -	8	10	3
	Fundenhale, Norf. Cu. 289, Mr. Berney, Funtington, Sussex, Curacy, 681, -	40	0	0
	Furby, East, Lincoln, R. 22, -	6	13	4
	Fyfield, Berks, V. 315, St. John's Col. Oxf. -	4	13	4
	Fyfield, Essex, R. 511, Mr. Lockwood, 25 7 6	25	7	6
	Fyfield, Southamp. R. 197, the King, 11 12 13 1½	11	12	13 1½
	Fylingdale, York, Chapel, 1868, Archibishop of York, -	21	0	0

G.

L. s. d.

	Gainsbury, Leicestershire, Chapel, 668, Great, Hertford, V. 794, T. Halsey, Esq. -	40	0	0
	Gaddenden, Little, Hertford, R. 388, Earl of Bridgewater, -	10	1	10
	Gainsford, Durham, V. 445, Trinity College, Cambridge, -	11	13	8½
	Gainsborough, Lincoln, V. 4506, Bishop of Lincoln, -	39	6	0½
	Galby, Leic. R. 81, Lake Hucknall, Esq. 18 2 6	18	2	6
	Gamlingay, Cambs, V. 847, Bp. of Ely, 5 0 0	5	0	0
	Ganton, Nottingh. R. 410, the King, 11 16 8½	11	16	8½
	Ganerwold, Heref. R. 88, J. Davis, D.D. 1 10 0	1	10	0
	Ganton, York, V. 232, Sir D. Legard, Bt. 5 2 6	5	2	6
	Garboldisham, Norfolk, 277.			
	All Saints, R. Sir E. Bacon.			
	St. John the Baptist, B. Mr. Molineux, 19 16 0½	19	16	0½

	Garforth, Church, York, R. 234, Mr. Allanson, -	8	17	8½
	Grange, York, V. 728, Mr. Marsden, 18 13 11½	18	13	11½
	Garsdale, York, Chapel, 571, the King, 17 5 0	17	5	0
	Garsdale, Wilts, R. 143, Mr. King, 10 3 9½	10	3	9½
	Garsington, Oxfr. R. 493, G. Parker, D.D. 14 19 2½	14	19	2½
	Garsington, Lanc. V. 731, Mr. Pedder, 14 3 0	14	3	0
	Garton, Lanc. Ch. 468, Heirs of T. Beauchler, Esq. -			
	Garton, East, Berks, V. 609, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, -	18	6	8
	Garthorpe, Leices. V. 134, Earl of Rockingham, -	7	8	2
	Garton, York, V. 103, the King, 6 1 0½	6	1	0½
	Garton upon the Wolds, York, V. 286, the King, -	5	6	2
	Garveston, Norf. R. 247, Mr. Clayton, 7 16 0	7	16	0

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G I L

G O D

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Gurway, Hereford, Chapl. 450, Sir W. A. Compton, Bart.	14 0 0	Gillingham, Norfolk, 344.
Gasthorpe, Norfolk, R. 51.		All Saints, Rp. Mrs. Schutz,
Gatchelmsley, York, R. the King,	4 19 3	St. Mary, R. Mrs. Schutz,
Gatcombe, Southampton, R. 293, Treasurer of E. Worlsey, Esq.	25 19 9	5 0 0
Gate-Barton, Linc. R. 65, Mr. Hutton,	8 10 10	5 6 8
Gateley, Norf. V. 77, Christ's Col. Camb. 3 2 8½		
Gateshead, Durh. R. 857, Bp. of Durh. 27 13 4		Dean Judd Bedrett,
Gatton, Surry, R. 118, the King,	9 2 8½	17 14 9½
Gantby, Lincoln, R. 118, the King,	6 3 6	Gilston, Hertf. R. 186, Bp. of London, 10 3 4
Gawsworth, Cheshire, R. 697, Mrs. Parrott,	7 4 4½	Gimingham, Norfolk, R. 372, Catherine
Gaydon, Warwick, Chapel, 219, Preceptor of Lichfield.		Hall, Cambridge,
Gayhurst, Buckingham, R. 88, Miss Wright,	6 0 8½	11 11 10½
Gayton, Norfolk, V. 397, Sir E. Mundenford,	8 6 8	Gipping, Suff. Ch. 120, C. Tyrell, Esq.
Gayton, Northampt. R. 267, Mr. Kent,	15 5 2½	Girton, Cambridge, R. 332, Sir J. H. Cotton, Bart.
Gayton, Staff. Curacy, 273, Mr. Brown,	11 10 0	18 4 4½
Gayton in the Marsh, Lincoln, R. 328, the King,	13 10 9½	Gisburn, York, V. 465, the King,
Gayton Thorpe, Norfolk, R. 113, E. Spezman, Esq.	6 0 0	11 6 8
Gayton on the Wolds, Lincoln, R. 67, the King,	8 11 0	Givendale, Great, York, V. 54, Dean of
Gaywood, Norfolk, R. 410, Rev. C. Clough, &c.	5 13 4	York,
Gazely, Suffolk, V. 593.		4 18 6
Gedding, Suff. R. 108, Corp. of Ipswich, 4 13 4		Glanford, Norfolk, Chapel to the R. of Blakemore, 71.
Geddington, Northampton, V. 663, Duke of Montagu, &c.	5 11 0½	Glanford Bridge, Linc. Chap. to the V. of Wrawby, 1227, Clare Hall, Camb.
Gedling, Nottingham, R. and V. 584, Earl of Chesterfield,	21 2 8½	14 0 0
Gedney, Lincoln, V. 1042, the King,	30 11 10½	Glastonbury, Somerset, 2035.
Gedney Hill, Lincoln, Chapel, 265, Fees of Land given to charitable Use,	38 0 0	St. Benedict, Chapel, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Geldston, Norfolk, R. 224, the King,	6 0 0	St. John the Baptist, Chapel, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Genus, St., Cornw.V. 597, Sir J. Merton, Bart. and E. Elliot, Esq.	8 0 0	Glation, Huntingdon, R. 323, Rev. J. Hopkinson,
George, St. Glos. V. 4038, Corp. of Bristol.		21 3 11½
George, St., Bloomsbury, Middlesex, R. 7739, the King.		Glayton, Rutland, R. 189, Peter House College, Cambridge,
George, St., in the East, Middlesex, R. 21,170, Brasen Nose College, Oxford.		12 16 10½
George, St., the Martyr, Middlesex, R. 6973, Duchess of Buccleugh.		Gleizdale, York, Chapel, 763, Archbishop of York,
George-Ham, Devon, R. 627, Sir J. J. Chichester, Bart.	40 17 11	9 11 8
German's Week, Devon, Curacy, 133, Chapter of Bristol,	6 0 0	Glenham, Great, Suffolk, Curacy, 384, Mrs. Herbert,
Gerrance, Cornw. R. 771, Bp. of Exeter, 15 12 6½		20 0 0
Gestinsthorpe, Essex, V. 514, Mr. Elkes, 7 0 0		Glenham, Little, Suffolk, R. 319, Mrs. Herbert,
Giddings, Great, Huntingdon, V. 420, Lord Sonda,	8 5 2	6 0 0
Gidding, Little, Huntingdon, R. 47, the King,	7 6 4	Glenmora, Suff. R. 1215, Bp. of Ely,
Gidding, St. Stephen, Huntingdon, R. 77, J. Heathcote, Esq.	8 17 8½	30 0 0
Gidley, Devon, R. 125, B. Gidley, Esq.	14 10 0½	Glen Magna, Leicester, V. 549, Sir G. Robinson,
Giggleswick, York, V. 556, Duke of Devonshire,	91 3 4	12 14 2
Gilcrux, Cumberl. V. 249, Bp. of Carlisle, 5 14 2		Glen, Parva, Leicester, Chapel, 128.
Giles, St., in the Fields, Middlesex, R. 28,764, the King.		Glendon, Northampt. R. 48, Mr. Booth,
Giles, St., on the Heath, Devon, Curacy, 187, the King,	43 11 8½	8 0 0
Gilling, York, V. 809, J. H. Stephenson, and W. Farquharson, Esqrs.	23 11 4½	Glenfield, Leic. R. 302, Mr. Winstanley,
Gilling, York, R. 197, R. Heaton, Esq.	13 10 0	13 9 9½
Gillingham, Dorset, V. 1573, Bishop of Salisbury,	40 17 6	Glenham, Lincoln, V. 358, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,
Gillingham, Kent, V. 6135, Brasen Nose College, Oxford, and the Governors of Middleton School,	15 13 11½	3 0 0
		Glenworth, Lincoln, V. 192, Earl of Scarborough,
		7 17 6
		Glinton, Northamp. R. with Peykirk, 314.
		Gloster, Leic. R. 193, D. of Montagu,
		8 0 0
		Glossop, Derb. V. 2759, Ld. Rockingham,
		12 18 8
		Gloucester, Gloucester, 7961.
		St. Catherine, V. Dean and Chapter of Bristol,
		St. John the Baptist, R. the King,
		14 1 1½
		St. Mary de Crypt, R. the King,
		14 7 11
		St. Mary le Lead, V. Dean and Chapter of Gloucester,
		10 13 4
		St. Michael, R. the King,
		8 16 10
		St. Nicholas, Ca. Corpora. of Gloucester.
		The Holy Trinity, V. Dean and Chapter of Gloucester,
		9 0 0
		Glevias, St. Cornw.V. 624, Bp. of Exeter,
		21 6 10½
		Glympton, Oxford, R. 36, Miss A. and S. Wheat,
		6 16 0½
		Glynd, Sussex, V. 216, Dean and Canons of Windsor,
		5 1 3
		Gnosall, Stafford, Curacy, 514, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.
		Goathill, Somer. R. 24, O. Warry, Esq.
		2 11 10½
		Goathurst, Somer. R. 296, Sir C. K. Tynte, Bart.
		9 10 7½
		Gosdalling, Surry, V. 3405, Dean of
		Salisbury,
		22 17 11½

G R A

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	<i>E. e. d.</i>	<i>E. e. d.</i>
Goddington, Oxf. 98, Christ Col. Oxf. 7 18 9		
Godeby, Leicester, Chapel, 72.		
Godeby, Leicest. R. 181, J. Law, D.D. 16 0 0		
Godmanchester, Huntingdon, V. 1578,		
Dean and Chapter of Westminster, 17 0 5		
Godmanstone, Dorset, R. 127, Sir I.		
Smith, Bart. 13 6 8		
Godmersham, Kent, V. 287, Archbishop		
of Canterbury, 9 3 9		
Godshill, Southampton, V. 1079, Queen's		
College, Oxford, 37 17 6		
Godstone, Surrey, R. 1081.		
Godwick, Norfolk, R. T. W. Coke, Esq. 1 10 10		
Gold CHF, Mousm. V. 178, Eton College, 13 2 6		
Goldhanger, Essex, R. 231, Rev. C.		
Cowley, 25 14 9½		
Goldington, Bedf. V. 335, D. of Bedford, 8 9 4½		
Goldborough, York, R. 177, Mr. Leascolles, 16 1 0½		
Goldaby, Lincoln, V. 191.		
Goldthorpe, Lincoln, Sime-Cure, with the		
Chapel of Bulnington.		
Goodaston, Nottingham, R. 146, Sir P.		
Monoux, Bart. 7 19 9		
Gooderstone, Norf. V. 299, Mr. Horrex, 6 13 0		
Goodleigh, Devon, R. 248, Mrs. Church-		
ward, 14 19 4½		
Goodmanham, York, R. 149, H. Egerton, M.A. 13 11 8		
Goodneston, Kent, R. 68, M. Lade, Esq. 5 3 6		
Goodneston, Kent, Curacy, 411, Sir B.		
Bridges, Bart.		
Goodrich, Heref. V. 512, Bp. of Heref. 8 0 0		
Goodshaw, Lancaster, Chapel, 516, Vicar		
of Whalley.		
Goodswarb, Lancaster, Chapel, 1558,		
Vicar of Kirkham, 8 18 0		
Goodstow, Chester, Chapel, 231, Vicar of		
Sandbach, 10 10 0		
Goran, St. Corw.V. 1009, Bp. of Exeter, 20 0 0		
Goring, Oxford, Curacy, 677.		
Goring, Sumer, V. 410, Mr. Richardson, 7 10 0		
Gorleston, Suffolk, V. 1728, Rev. J.		
Astley, 11 0 0		
Gortox, Lancaster, Chapel, 1127, War-		
den and Fellows of Manchester, 8 15 0		
Gosbeck, Suffolk, R. 284, Lord Orwell, 8 5 5		
Gobertton, Lincoln, V. 1189, Dean and		
Chapter of Lincoln, 45 0 0		
Gosfield, Essex, V. 466, Earl Nugent, 8 0 0		
Gosford, South, Northumberl. Ch. 63.		
Gosforth, Cumberland, R. 230, W. Bul-		
mer, and H. Calder, Esqrs. 17 14 7		
Gosport, Southampton, Chapel, Rector		
of Alverstoke.		
Gotham, Nottingham, R. 475, Duke of		
Portland, 19 8 6½		
Gothland, York, Chapel, 261, - 4 0 0		
Goudhurst, Kent, V. 1782, Dean and		
Chapter of Rochester, 26 19 9		
Gozhill, Lincoln, V. 396, the King, 14 18 4		
Gozhill, York, R. 34, W. Lister, Esq. 8 0 0		
Goytre, Moun. R. 106, Lt. Abergravenny, 4 7 6		
Grade, Cornw. R. 320, Mrs. Trevanion, 11 1 5½		
Graftham, Huntington, R. 176, Sir J.		
Bernard, Bart. 16 14 4½		
Grafham, Sussex, R. 260, Miss Bettew-		
orth, 9 10 5		
Grafton, Flivord, Worcester, R. 184,		
Earl of Coventry, 20 0 10		
Grafton, Regd., Northampton, R. 167,		
the King, 9 9 4½		
Grafton, Temple, Warwick, Curacy,		
216, Ms. Parker, 5 5 0		

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	<i>f. s. d.</i>
Grendon, Northampton, V. 480, Trinity College, Cambridge,	8 0 0
Grendon, Warw. R. 480, Lt. R. Beric, 20 3 4	
Grendon, Bishop's, Hereford, Curacy, 193, Portionists of Bromyard,	6 0 0
Grendon, Underwood, Buckingham, R. 285, W. Pigott, Esq.	15 6 8
X Grendon, Warren, Heref. Ch. the King, 2 0 0	
Gresham, Norf. R. 309, T. Anson, Esq.	6 19 9
Greatley, Church, Derby, Curacy, 218, H. Meynell, Esq.	6 0 0
Gressenhale, Norfolk, R. 1324, Sir T. L'Estrange, Bart.	15 12 4
X Grossingham, Lancaster, Chapel, 178, 9 0 0	
Gretton, Lincoln, R. 240, the King, 18 10 0	
X Gretton, Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of Winchcombe, 193.	
Gretton, Northampton, V. 675, Prebendary,	19 6 8
Gretworth, Northampton, R. 207, Mr. Hartley,	9 0 5
Grewell, Southampton, Chapel, 273, the V. of Odham.	
Greystock, Cumberland, R. 318, Duke of Norfolk,	40 7 8½
Grimesey, Worc. V. 543, Bp. of Worcester, 14 0 10	
Grimoldby, Linc. R. 246, Lord Middleton, 9 10 0	
Grimsthorpe, Lancaster, Chapel, 363, Vicar of Preston.	
Grimsby, Great, Lincoln, 1524.	
St. James, V. Lord Middleton,	7 0 0
St. Mary, V. Lord Middleton,	7 19 4
Grimsby, Little, Lincoln, V. 56, J. Nelthorpe, Esq.	3 6 8
Grimestead, West, Wilts, R. 179, Earl of Ilchester,	7 10 2½
Grinston, Leicester, Chapel, 183, 18 0 0	
Grinston, Norfolk, R. 649, Queen's College, Cambridge,	26 13 4
Grinston, North, York, V. 131, Prebendary of Langtoft,	6 6 8
Grindale, York, Chapel with the Curacy of Bridlington, 89,	5 0 0
Grindleton, York, Chapel to the V. of Milton, 927,	4 3 0
Grindon, Durham, V. 325, Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital,	4 11 5½
Grindon, Stafford, R. 388, Earl Gower, 15 14 3	
Gringley on the Hill, Nottingham, V. 532, Duke of Rutland,	7 18 4
Grindale, Cumberland, Curacy, 86, 2 0 0	
Grinabill, Salop, R. 179, W. Wynne, Esq. 18 0 0	
Grinstead, East, Sussex, V. 2659, Duke of Dorset,	20 0 0
Grinstead, West, Sussex, R. 939, Rev. W. Woodward,	25 17 8
Grinton in Swale Dale, York, V. 518, the King,	12 5 7

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	<i>f. s. d.</i>
Griston, Norf. V. 180, Bishop of Ely,	7 8 8
Gritten, Wilts, R. 340, S. Martyn, Esq.	13 10 0
Grosmont, Monmouth, R. 519, Prince of Wales,	6 5 2½
Groton, Suffolk, R. 516, Dr. Sampson of Petersfield,	8 1 8
Grove, Bucks. R. 25, E. of Chesterfield,	4 13 4
Grove, Nottingham, R. 117, Mr. Levins,	11 14 2
Grundisburgh, Suffolk, R. 621, Trinity College, Cambridge,	17 11 3
X Guestling, Sussex, R. 496, Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart.	19 0 7½
X Guestwick, Norf. V. 129, E. Athill, Esq.	5 0 10
Guildford, Surrey, 2634.	
St. Mary, K. united to the R. of St. Trinity, the King,	19 5 3
St. Nicholas, R. the Dean of Salisbury,	31 0 10
St. Trinity, R. united to the R. of St. Mary, the King,	11 11 0½
Guildford, East, Sussex, R. 59, Rev. R. Margerison,	8 4 7
Gullesborough, Northampton, V. 531, A. M. Wollaston, and R. Routlet, Esqrs.	17 2 4
Guisborough, York, Curacy, 1719, Archbishop of York.	
Gulseye, York, R. 825, Mr. Willoughby,	26 0 0
Guist, Norfolk, V. 234, Rev. W. Norris,	5 15 5
Galval, Cornwall, V. 1076, the King,	6 11 0½
Gumley, Leicester, R. 224, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,	16 2 6
Gunby, Linc. R. 113, E. of Harborough,	4 4 3
Gunby, Lincoln, R. 38, Duke of Rutland,	3 10 8½
Gunnerby, Great, Lincoln, V. united to the V. of North Grantham.	
Gunnerby, Little, Lincoln, V. united to the V. of South Grantham,	5 5 9
Gunthorpe, Norf. R. 292, Mrs. Lloyd,	13 0 0
X Gunston, Norfolk, R. consolidated with the V. of Hanworth, 70.	
X Gunton, Suff. R. 36, Sir C. Saunders,	3 6 9
X Gunville, Tarrant, Dorset, R. 408, University College, Oxford,	19 7 11
X Guwallo Weynton, Cornwall, Chapel to the V. of St. Brees,	216.
X Gussage, All Saints, Dorset, V. 301, Archdeacon of Dorset,	6 3 9
X Gussage, St. Michael, Dorset, R. 195, F. T. Wentworth, Esq.	30 0 2½
X Guston, Kent, Cu. 149, Archb. of Cant.	14 0 0
X Guyting, Power, Gloucester, V. 420, J. Holland, Esq.	14 19 5
X Guyting, Temple, Gloucester, Curacy, 301, Christ Church College, Oxford,	30 0 5
X Gwenap, Cornwall, V. 4594, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	16 15 11½
X Gwernemey, Monm. R. 68, L. Davis, Esq.	3 18 6½
X Gwynder, Cornw. V. 1654, Bp. of Exeter,	13 0 0
B Gyberne, Camb. Chap. the Inhabitants,	

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	<i>f. s. d.</i>
Habberley, Salop, R. 104, Mr. Mytton,	4 0 2½
Hablethorpe, Nottingham, V. 197, the Probendary,	9 11 8
Haccombe, Devon, R. Sir T. Carew, Bt.	25 0 0
Hacey, Linc. R. 48, W. Welby, Esq.	5 2 11
Hacheston, Suff. V. 543, Mr. Castle, Esq.	6 1 10
Hackford, Norf. R. 487, G. Holley, Esq.	14 10 5
Hackford, Norf. R. 186, F. Long, Esq.	4 15 10
Hackington, Kent, V. 255, Archdeacon of Canterbury,	5 2 8½

	<i>f. s. d.</i>
Hackness, York, Chapel, 170, Marquis of Annaudale,	31 0 0
Hackney, Middlesex, V. 12,780, W. Cornthwaite, Esq.	20 0 0
Hackthorne, Lincoln, V. 218, the King,	4 0 6
Hackwell, Essex, R. 230, Mr. Bristow,	13 6 2
Haconby, Linc. V. 260, Bp. of Lincoln,	5 17 6
Haddenham, Buckingham, V. 964, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	15 17 1
B Haddenham, Camb. Ga. 1090, Archd. of Ely.	

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Haddon, Chapel, York, Chapel to the R. of Birkin, 152.	
Haddon, Hunting, R. 77, Mr. Pigott,	11 8 0
Haddon, East, Northampton, V. 411, H. Sewbridge, Esq.	15 0 0
Haddon, West, Northampton, V. 806, J. J. Whitfield, Esq.	13 0 0
Hadencoe, Norfolk, R. 328, King's Col- lege, Cambridge,	12 0 0
Hadham, Great, Hertford, R. 980, Bi- shop of London,	66 15 4
Hadham, Little, Hertford, Chapel to the R. of Great Hadham, 685.	
Hadleigh, Essex, R. 949, Mr. Polhill,	11 14 7
Hadleigh, Suffolk, R. 332, Archbishop of Canterbury,	45 2 1
Hadley Mooton, Middlesex, Donative, Lords of the Manor.	
Hadlow Kent, V. 1115, Mr. Beardmore,	13 0 0
Hadnall Ease, Salop, Chapel to the R. of Grinshill, 362.	
Hadnor, Worcs. R. 90, Mt. Amphlet,	6 7 3
Hadstock, Essex, R. 273, the King,	19 0 0
Hagbourn, East, Berks, V. 499, Rev. I. Scoot,	15 10 7
Hagley, Worcs. R. 691, Lord Lyttleton,	10 6 5
Nazanby, Linc. V. 66, Mr. Colman,	8 0 0
Haworthingham, Lincoln, R. 376, Bi- shop of Ely,	14 10 5
Hainton, Lincoln, V. 216, Dean and and Chapter of Lincoln,	7 10 10
Halam, Nottingham, Chapel to the V. of Southwell, 384.	
Halberton, Devon, V. 1436, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	31 0 0
Halden, High, Kent, R. 519, Archbishop of Canterbury,	19 4 7
Hale, Cumber. Co. 220, Lt. Lonsdale,	7 0 0
Hale, Lanc. Ch. 537, Mr. Blackburne,	17 17 0
Hale, Southampton, Donative, 147, Duke of Manchester,	50 0 0
Hale, Great, Lincol., V. 404, the King,	8 6 0
Hales, Norf. Co. 131, Mr. Wyndham,	10 0 0
Hales Owen, Salop, V. 11,000, Lord Wentcot,	15 8 11
Halesworth Suff. R. 1676, Mr. Plummer,	30 0 0
Halford, Warw. R. 995, Bp. of Worc.,	10 9 9
Halifax, York, V. 8886, the King,	84 13 6
Hallam, Kirk, Derby, V. 53 Mr. Nicholls,	4 9 7
Hallam, West, Derby, R. 54, H. Bosorne, M.D. and G. Webster, Esq.	8 0 0
Hallaton, Leic. R. 548,	36 0 0
Malling, Kent, V. 249, Dean and Chap- ter of Rochester,	7 13 4
Mallingbury, Great, Essex, R. 549, I. Houbion, Esq.	23 0 0
Mallingbury, Little, Essex, R. 468, Go- vernors of the Charter House,	15 0 0
Hallington, Linc. V. 55, Mr. Chaplin,	17 1 8
Halloughton, Notting. Chapel, 90, the Prebendary,	10 0 0
Hallystone, Northumberland, Chap. 125, Duke of Northumberland,	8 0 0
Halsall, Lanc. R. 751, Mr. Mordaunt,	24 11 5
Halse, Somers. V. 383, Sir J. Langham, Bart.	5 19 7
Halsham, York, R. 266, D. of Montagu,	13 6 8
Halstead, Kent, R. 145, Archbishop of Canterbury,	5 17 11
Haled, Essex, V. 3380, Bp. of London,	17 0 0
Halstock, Dor. Ch. to the V. of Lyme Regis, 397, Corporation of Lyme Regis.	
Halston, Salop Curacy.	

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Hastow, High, Kent, R. 927, E. Chapman Esq.	14 5 7
Hastow the Lower, Kent, V. 191, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,	8 2 0
Hatham, Linc. R. 115, Mr. Dymoke,	8 11 3
Hilton, Bucking. R. 159, Sir J. D. King, Bart.	13 6 5
Hilton Chester, Ch. 698, Mr. Clechyre,	14 12 0
Hilton, Lancaster, R. 323, C. Wenth- bergh, Esq.	20 0 7
Hilton, Northumberland, Chapel to the V. of Corbridge, 74.	
Hilton, East, Linc. V. 350, the King,	7 18 0
Hilton Gill, York, Curacy, 129,	12 1 2
Hilton, Holgate, Lincoln, R. 410, Sir P. Barrell, and Lady Willoughby,	16 17 11
Hilton, West, Lincoln, R. 204, Bishop of Norwich,	16 0 0
Halwhistle, Northumberland, V. 433, Bishop of Durham,	12 2 12
Halvergate, Norf. V. 397, Ep. of Ely,	5 0 0
Halwell, Devon, R. 156, the King,	12 3 9
Ham, Kent, R. 29, the King,	5 6 5
Ham, Wilts. R. 138, Bp. of Winchester,	12 6 8
Ham, East, Essex, V. 1163, Bishop of London,	14 2 9
Ham, High, Somer. R. 713, Mr. Barret,	35 12 2
Ham, Preston, Dor. R. 683, Miss Coker, 13 10 0	
Ham, West, Essex, V. 1960, the King,	39 3 4
Hamble, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Hound, 397.	
Hambleden, Buckingham, R. 1074, Sir M. Ridley, Bart.	35 0 0
Hambledon, Southampton, V. 1358, Bi- shop of Winchester,	26 19 2
Hambleden, Surrey, R. 459, E. of Radnor,	6 7 11
Hambleton, Lancastcr, Chapel, 232, Vicar of Kirkham,	11 5 0
Hambleton, Rutland, V. 336, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,	10 17 7
Hameringham, Linc. R. 199, Rev. T. Wakefield,	8 14 3
Hamerton, Huntingdon, R. 129, Lord Stanley, and J. B. Smith, Esq.	13 15 5
Hammersmith, Middlesex, Chapel, 5600, Bishop of London,	100 0 0
Hammerton, Kirk, York, Chapel, 216, T. Thornton, Esq.	16 0 0
Hammerwich, Stafford, Curacy, 202, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield,	3 6 3
Hanno, Dor. R. 55, Mr. Truscard,	7 4 2
Hampden, Great, Buckingham, R. 238, Lord Hampden,	9 9 7
Hampden, Little, Buckingham, Chapel, to the R. of Hartwell, 79,	14 12 0
Hampson, Glouc. R. 96,	10 0 0
Hampnett, West, Suss. V 400, the King,	7 6 4
Hampstead, Middlesex, Chapel, 6243; Lord of the Manor.	
Hampstead, East, Berks, R. 566, Dean and Canons of Christ Ch. Oxford,	9 1 3
Hampstead, Marshall, Berks, R. 271, Lord Craven,	19 14 4
Hampstead, Norris, Berks, V. 855, Marchioness of Downshire,	9 18 11
Hampthwaite, York, V. 638, Mt. Shann	13 6 5
Hampton, Middlesex, V. 1782, the King,	10 0 0
Hampton in Arden, Warwick, V. 406, Hospital in Warwick,	15 6 8
Hampton, Bishop's, Hereford, R. 235, Bi- shop of Hereford,	13 13 0
Hampton, Great, Worcester, Curacy, 276 Dn. and Canons of Chapt Ch. Ox	12 22

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Hampton, High, Devon, R. 204, I. M. Woolcombe, Esq.	8 19 4
Hampton, Little, Sussex, Curacy, 584, 16 0 0	
Hampton, Lovet, Worcester, R. Sir H. P. Parkington, Bart.	9 16 0
Hampton, Lucy, Warwick, R. 514, G. Lucy, Esq.	51 6 8
Hampton, Meyne, Gloucester, R. 815, Chert's College, Oxford,	96 17 8
Hampton, Nether, Wilts, Chapel to the R. of Wilton, 167.	
Hampton, Poyle, Oxford, R. 100, Queen's College, Oxford,	6 2 8
Hampton, Welch, Salop, Curacy, 373, E. Kynaston, Esq.	6 0 0
Hamsey, Sussex, R. 367, Sir J. Bridges, Bart.	16 12 8
Hamsterley, Durh.Cu.491, Mr.Cuthbert, 18 6 0	
Ham-Worthy, Dorset, Chapel, 330.	
Hanborough, Oxford, R. 655, St. John's College, Oxford,	11 6 0
Hanbury, Staff. R. 272, Bp. of Lichfield.	
Hanbury, Worc. R. 293, Mr. Cecil,	29 16 8
Handley, Chester, R. 203, Dean and Chapter of Chester,	6 0 5
Handley, Skipton, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Iwerne Minster, 757, Dean and Canons of Windsor.	
Handsworth, Staff. R. 9157, Mr. Birch, 13 9 2	
Handsworth, York, R. 1424, Duke of Norfolk,	13 6 7
Hangleton, Susse. R. 36, D. of Dorset,	11 14 2
Hanham, East, Gloucester, Chapel, to the V. of Bitton, 795.	
Haningfield, East, Essex, R. 336, Mrs. Bernard,	13 15 7
Haningfield, South, Essex, R. 180, Sir J. Hankey, Knt.	10 0 0
Haningfield, West, Essex, R. 335, Sir J. Hankey, Knt.	16 13 4
Hasington, Northampton, R. 144, Bi- shop of Lincoln,	10 11 3
Hankerton, Wilts, V. 286, Rev. James Wigget,	8 10 0
Hanley, Castle, Worcester, V. 984, E. Lachmire, Esq.	13 15 0
Hanley, Child, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of East-Ham, 158.	
Hanley, William, Worc. R. 158,	5 7 11
Hannay, Linc. Do. 83, T. Carlton, Esq. 19 0 0	
Hannay, West, Berks, V. 330, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury,	22 12 6
Hannington, Southampton, R. 210, Bi- shop of Winchester,	6 7 8
Hannington, Wilts, V. 363, Mr. Frake,	7 0 10
Hanslope, Buckingham, V. 1982, Mayor and Burgess of Lincoln,	16 0 0
Hanwell, Middle, R. 817, Bp. of Lond.	20 0 0
Hanwell, Oxf. R. 264, Sir J. Cope, Bt.	17 16 0
Handwood Great, Salop, R. 155, Rev. J. Jones,	3 0 0
Haworth, Middle, R. 334, Lord Vere, 11 18 4	
Haworth Norf. V. 246, Lord Suffield,	5 1 8
Haworth, Cold, Lincoln, R. 36, Mrs. Crycroft,	5 10 0
Happesburgh, Norf.V. 536, Bp.of Norw. 6 6 6	
Hapton, Norfolk, Curacy, 772, Christ's College, Cambridge.	
Harberton, Devon, V. 1198, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	49 0 1
Harbledown, Kent, R. 475, Archbishop of Canterbury,	9 2 6
Harborough, Magna, Warwick, R. 335, Sir T. Boughton, Bart.,	14 13 6

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Harborough, Markt, Leicester, Curacy, 1716, Christ Church, Oxford,	75 5 4
Harbourn, Stafford, V. 1178, Deas and Chapter of Lichfield,	4 8 0
Harbridge, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Ringwood, 330.	
Harbrough, Linc. V. 275, Mr. Pefham,	8 0 0
Harbury, Warw. V. 857, Mr. Newman,	5 0 0
Harby, Leic. R. 343, Duke of Rutland,	20 0 0
Harden Haile, Wilts, R. 55, Joseph Colborne, Esq.	30 0 0
Hardham, Susse. R. 55, Sir W.Goring, Bt.	5 5 10
Hardingham, Norfolk, R. 444, Clare Hall, Cambridge,	15 8 6
Hardingstone, Northampton, V. 712, the King,	18 5 0
Hardington, Somerset, R. 30, Sir R. W. Bampfylde, Bart.	6 0 0
Hardington, Maundeville, Somerset, R.439,	
W. Holyer, Esq.	9 15 7
Hardley, Norf.Cu. 202, City of Norwich, 40 0 0	
Hardmead, Bucking. R. 45, B. of Kinnoal, 18 6 10	
Hardres, Lower, Kent, R. 214, the King,	7 19 9
Hardres, Upper, Kent, R. 341, Sir W. Hardres, Bart.	19 18 1
Hardrow, York, Chapel, 559, E. Wort- ley, Esq.	
Hardwick, Camb. R. 152, Bp. of Ely,	8 14 0
Hardwick, Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of Standish, 341.	
Hardwick, Norf. R. 223, Mr. Bacon,	8 0 0
Hardwicke, Oxford, R. 61, Sir H. Dash- wood, Bart.	5 0 0
Harwick, Prior's, Warwick, V. 298, J. Spencer, Esq.	23 16 0
Hardwick, Backingham, R. 178, New College, Oxford,	39 9 7
Hardwicke, Northampton, R. 68, I. Rainsford, Esq.	6 17 6
Hareby, Linc. R. 55, M. Wykibore, Esq.	6 4 0
Harsfeld, Middlesex, Curacy, 951, Sir R. Newdigate, Bart.	
Harescombe, Gloucester, R. 108, Mr. and Mrs. Parnell,	6 8 0
Haresfield, Gloucester, V. 553, Earl of Hardwicke,	17 0 0
Hareston, Leicester, R. 136, the King,	8 1 8
Harewood, Hereford, Chapel, 59, Sir H. Hoakyns, Bart.	1 15 8
Harewood, York, V.707, Mr.Thomlinson, 14 1 10	
Harford, Devon, R. 142, I. Julian, Esq.	11 14 4
Hargham, Norf. R. 67, H. Hare, Esq.	4 4 2
Hargrave, Chest. Ch. Trustees nominate, 40 5 0	
Hargrave, Northampton, R. 156, Mrs. Bunbury,	13 6 8
Hargrave, Suff. R. 334, Mr. Underwood,	4 11 8
Hargrove, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Iwerne Minster.	
Harkstead, Suffolk, R. R. Canning,	11 3 9
Hariaston, Stafford, Chapel to the R. of Clifton Campville, 160.	
Harlaxton, Lincoln, R. 297, Prebendary of South Grantham,	25 6 10
Harle, Kirk, Northumberland, V. 164, Sir W. Loraine, Bart.	8 8 0
Harlesey, East, York, Curacy, 361, Sir John Lawson, Bart.	12 5 0
Harleston, Norfolk, Chapel to the R. of Redenhall.	
Harleston, Northampton, R. 487, R. Andrew, Esq.	20 9 7
Hareston, Suff. R. 57, Mr. Rockwood,	2 0 0
Harleton, Cambridge, R. 156, Jesus Col- lege, Cambridge,	14 9 7

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		P. s. d.
	Marley, Salop, R. 221, Mr. Newport,	5 12 1
	Harting East, Norf. R. 574, the King,	12 0 0
	Harting, West, Norf. R. 123 Mr. Crutis,	9 18 4
	Hartington, Bedf. V. 244, Mr. Vernon,	11 0 0
	Hartington, Middlesex, R. 363, Rev. R.	
	B. Gabriel,	24 0 0
	Harrow, Essex, V. 1514, E. of Gaillard, 15 7 11	
	Harrowdworth, Middlesex, V. 879, C.	
	Smith, Esq.	13 0 0
	Harmston, Linc. V. 235, Sir N. Thorold,	
	Bart.	7 6 8
	Harrowhill, Glouc. R. 71, T. Smith, Esq.	8 16 5½
	Harrow, Bedf. V. 163, Lady Lucas,	8 0 0
	Harpford, Devon, V. 190, J. Duke, Esq.	13 11 2
	Harphey, Norf. R. 305, E. of Oxford,	22 0 0
	Harpole, Northampton, R. 545, Earl	
	Fitzwilliam,	18 13 4
	Harpden, Oxford, R. 172, All Souls Col-	
	lege, Oxford,	12 10 5
	Harpwell, Lincoln, Curacy, 59, Sir C.	
	Whiche, t. Bart.	11 9 0
	Harpree, East, Somer. V. 467, the King,	8 15 0
	Harpree, West, Somer. V. 379, the King,	13 19 4½
	Hartleisham, Kent, R. 484, All Souls Col-	
	lege, Oxford,	11 10 0
	Harrington, Cumb. R. 1357, Mr. Christian	7 7 3½
	Harrington, Linc. R. 50, Mr. Amecote,	9 16 10½
	Harrington, Northampton, R. 140,	
	Hon. W. Tollemache,	15 9 7
	Harrington Northampton, V. 404,	
	Da. and Canons of Christ Ch. Oxf.	11 15 10
	Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex, V. 5485,	
	J. Kenyon, Esq.	33 4 2
	Harrowden, Great, Northampton, V. 95,	
	Earl Fitzwilliam,	13 8 8
	Harrowden, Little, Northamp. V. 854.	
	Harrowgate, High, York, Chapel to the V.	
	of Knaresborough, 1195, Vicar of	
	Knaresborough,	
	Haston, Camb. V. 419, Bishop of Ely,	5 10 2½
	Haston, Leicester, R. the King,	8 1 8
	Hawes, York, R. 73, Sir H. Sibylsby, Et.	4 6 0
	Hart, Durham, V. 219, the King,	11 17 1
	Hartburn, Northumb. V. 26, Bp. of Durh.	20 0 10
	Hartest, Suffolk, R. 646, the King,	29 14 2
	Hartfield, Sussex, V. 1050, the Rector,	10 0 0
	Hartford, Huntingdon, V. 333, the King,	4 1 0
	Hartill, Chester, Cu. 107, Mr. Drake,	18 0 0
	Hartill York, R. 660, Duke of Leeds,	18 11 10½
	Harting, Sussex, R. 863, Sir M. Fether-	
	stonhaugh, Bart.	96 18 4
	Hartington, Derby, V. 1342, Duke of	
	Devonshire,	10 0 0
	Hartland, Devon, Donative, 1546, Govern-	
	or of the Charterhouse, London.	
	Hartlebury, Worcester, R. 1584, Bishop	
	of Worcester,	20 0 0
	Hartlepool, Durham, V. 993, the King.	
	Hartley, Kent, R. 151, R. Clarke, Esq.	7 0 0
	Hartley, Maudit, Southampton, R. 57,	
	Sir S. Stuart, Bart.	10 1 10½
	Hartley, Westpall, Southampton, R. 243,	
	Dean and Canons of Windsor,	6 16 8
	Hartlip, Kent, V. 256, Dean and Chapter	
	of Rochester,	9 10 10
	Hartpury, Gloucester, V. 567, Bishop of	
	Glocester,	16 6 5½
	Hartshead, York, Chapel, 529,	8 9 6
	Hartsborn, Derby, R. 580, J. Barker, Esq.	3 9 1
	Hartwell, Buckingham, R. 115, Sir C.	
	Lee, Bart.	14 5 5
	Hartwell, Northampton, R. 357,	20 0 0
	Harty, Isle, Kent, R. 85, Mr. Seybridge,	20 6 0½

H A U

		P. s. d.
	Havington, Worcester, R. 862, Dean	
	and Chapter of Worcester,	15 6 8
	Harwell, Berks, V. 671, Mr. Chet-	
	wode, Bart.	12 4 2
	Harwich, Essex, Chapel, 2371,	5 0 0
	Harwood, Guest, Lancaster, Chapel,	
	1659, Vicar of Blackburn,	14 15 0
	Harworth, Nottingh. V. 270, Mr. Hartley,	5 0 7
	Harcourt, Surrey, R. 325, Mr. Scrood,	8 3 9
	Hasefield, Northamp. R. 116, Mr. Bond,	18 16 9½
	Haseley, Warw. R. 199, Mr. Broomey,	4 9 4½
	Hasty, Great, Oxford, R. 393, Anecd	
	to the Deany of Windsor,	30 0 0
	Hawfor, Warwic. V. 306, the King,	6 13 4
	Hawfeld, Glouc. R. 157, I. Parker, Esq.	13 4 8
	Hastbury Brian, Dorset, R. 454, Duke	
	of Somerset,	19 12 9
	Hazleton, Suff. R. 360, Miss Stobbing, &c.	12 6 2
	Haskelby, Wilts, R. the King,	1 15 5
	Hazolebury, Susse. V. 67, the Prelacy,	7 0 0
	Haskauer, Surry, Chapel to the R. of	
	Chidigold, 642, Dean of Salisbury.	
	Haslingden, Lancaster, Chapel, 4040,	
	Vicar of Whalley,	17 3 9
	Hasingfield, Cambridge, V. 337, Rev. J.	
	Perkins,	8 10 7½
	Hasington, Chester, Chapel to the R. of	
	Bartomby, 677, Sir T. Broughton, Bt.	20 0 0
	Hasingham, Norfolk, R. 112, Sir T. B.	
	Proctor, Bart.	4 0 0
	Hastingleigh, Kent, R. 152, Archbishop	
	of Canterbury,	10 5 0
	Hasting, Sussex, 3089.	
	All Saints, R. Lord Holland,	19 12 9
	St. Clement, R. Lord Holland,	23 6 10
	Hatch, West, Someret, Chapel to the	
	V. of North Curry, 349.	5 0 0
	Hatch-Bouchamp, Someret, R. 198,	
	Rev. J. Westcott,	13 5 2½
	Hatcliffe, Linc. R. 58, Southwell Collage,	5 4 2
	Hatfield, Heref. Ch. 1, 2, Bp. of Hereford,	3 0 6
	Hatfield, York, V. 1301, E. of Portmore,	15 5 0
	Hatfield, Bishop's, Hertford, R. 2442,	
	Marquis of Salisbury,	36 2 1
	Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, V. 1636,	
	Trinity College, Cambridge,	7 11 0
	Hatfield, Peverell, Essex, V. 1009, J.	
	Wright, Esq.	8 0 0
	Hatford, Berks, R. 114, Mrs. Uvedale,	12 17 6
	Hatherleigh, Devon, V. 1918, Rev. G.	
	Notley,	20 0 0
	Hatherley, Down, Glouc. V. 119, the King,	8 14 4½
	Hatherley, Up, Gloucester, Chapel, 29.	
	Hathers, Leic. R. 96, Sir W. Gordon,	12 0 0
	Hatherop, Glouc. R. 247, Miss Smith,	10 0 0
	Hatherage, Derby, V. 498, D. de Devonsh.	7 0 5
	Hatley Cockayne, Bedford, R. 102, Min.	
	Cust,	8 0 0
	Hatley, East, Cambridge, R. 94, Sir J.	
	G. Downing, Bart.	7 16 8
	Hatley, St. George, Cambridge, R. 101,	
	Mrs. Pearce,	8 0 0
	Hatto, Linc. R. 106, Sir R. Lawley, Et.	7 10 10
	Hatton, Warwick, Curacy, 248.	
	Haugh, Linc. V. 14, W. Hornall, Esq.	4 0 0
	Hanham, Lincoln, V. 76, Sir J. Chap-	
	man, Bart.	8 1 2
	Haughley, Suffolk, V. 592, Mr. Ward,	7 3 2
	Haughton, Staff. R. 437, W. Yonge, Esq.	9 11 5
	Haughton le Sherne, Durham, R. 303,	
	Bishop of Durham,	53 6 8
	Hantok, Great, Norfolk, R. 68, Mrs.	
	Howard,	6 0 0

A 13

H E A

		F. s. d.
	Hawbold, Little, Norfolk, R. 20, Rev. P. Chandler,	7 0 0
	Hawton, Camb. V. 144, Bp. of Ely,	6 16 0
	Havant, Southampton, R. 1676, Bishop of Winchester,	24 6 0
	Haverhill, Suff. V. 1305, Mr. Howland,	6 5 0
	Haverling, Essex, Ca. 155, Mr. Heaton.	
	Haverlingland, Norfolk, V. 143, Sir T. Hyrn, at the Nomination of the Bishop of Norwich,	4 12 1
	Haversham, Buckingham, R. 933, A. Small, Eq.	15 0 0
	Hawerby, Linc. R. 70, Southwell College,	5 7 11
	Hawes, York, Ch. 1923, Land Owner,	13 0 0
	Hawkchurch, Dorset, R. 673, H. W. Wyndham, Eq.	23 2 11
	Hawkedon, Suff. R. 237, W. Gilly, Eq.	7 10 0
	Hawkesbury, Gloucester, V. 335, Earl of Liverpool,	20 14 2
	Hawkhurst, Kent, V. 1742, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	13 10 0
	Hawking, Kent, R. 91, Archb. of Cant.	7 7 10
	Hawkhurst, Southampton, Chapel, 259, Rev. E. White.	
	Hawkridge, Somerset, R. 72, L. Poth- bury, Eq.	15 8 4
	Hawkhead, Lanc. Ch. 634, the King,	49 0 0
	Hawkwell, East, York, R. 115, Sir C. Dalton, Knt.	20 14 4
	Hawkworth, Nottingham, R. 154, Rev. C. Turner,	8 12 0
	Hawling, Gloucester, R. 193, Mr. Wyndham,	10 3 0
	Hawny, York, R. 274, Lord E. and I. Cavedish,	7 18 0
	Hawnes, Bedf. V. 589, Sir G. Osborne, St. 8 0 0	
	Haworth, York, Chapel to the V. of Bradford, 3164,	21 0 0
	Hawridge, Buckingham, R. 191, Mr. Sandby,	8 10 5
	Hawsted, Suff. R. 392, Sir T. Cullam, Et. 11 16 10	
	Hawton, Nottingham, R. 107, Sir R. Newdigate, Bart.	17 13 4
	Haynor, Lincoln, V. 199, Prebendary,	19 6 10
	Hayes, Kent, R. 382, Recd. of Orpington,	6 18 0
	Hayes, Middles. V. 1086, Mr. Jennings,	20 0 0
	Hayfield, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Glosop, Freeholders of the Chapel,	6 0 0
	Hayles, Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of Dibbrook, 111,	2 13 4
	Hayling, North, Southampton, Ch. 254,	
	Hayling, South, Southampton, V. 324, Earl of Ellingham,	8 10 0
	Hayleham, Sussex, V. 597, Mrs. Hooper,	16 6 8
	Haynesford, Norf. R. 252, Mr. Dashwood,	6 2 1
	Hayton, Cumberland, Curacy, 276, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	9 5 0
	Hayton, Nottingham, V. 236, Arch- bishop of York,	4 15 5
	Hayton, York, V. 135, Dean of York,	7 11 0
	Hazleight, Essex, R. 104, Sir J. Smith, Et. 4 13 4	
	Hazleton, Gloucester, R. 98, the King,	19 5 5
	Hazlham, Norfolk, V. 524, Sir T. L'Estrange, Bart.	6 12 4
	Hedcorn, Kent, V. 740, Archb. of Cant.	15 12 6
	Hedge, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Duf- feid, 978, Vicar of Duffield,	0 10 0
	Hedington, Oxf. V. T. Whorwood, Eq.	
	Hedley, Southampton, R. 558, Queen's College, Oxford,	31 4 7

H E L

		F. s. d.
	Headley, Surry, R. 217, the King,	8 7 6
	Heads, Nottingham, R. 258, Lady Wasteney,	15 12 6
	Healaugh, York, V. 232, Mr. Brook- bank,	6 0 0
	Healing, Linc. R. 94, R. Parkinson, Eq.	6 4 2
	Heanor, Derby, V. 1061, the King,	9 10 0
	Heanton, Devon, R. 418, F. Bassett, Eq.	29 7 11
	Heapey, Lancaster, Chapel, 241, Vicar of Leyland,	7 9 4
	Heapham, Linc. R. 100, Mr. Amcott,	10 0 0
	Heath, Bedford, Chapel, 541,	11 0 0
	Heath, Derby, V. 278, D. of Devonshire,	4 18 9
	Heath, Oxford, R. 263, the King,	7 9 4
	Heather, Leic. R. 314, J. Shirley, Eq.	7 17 8
	Heathfield, Somerset, R. 120, Mrs. Hay, and Mr. Phelps,	9 1 8
	Heathfield, Sussex, V. 1936, the Pre- boundary,	10 0 0
	Heaton, Kirk, York, R. 1469, H. Smith- son, Eq.	25 13 9
	Heaton, Norris, Lancaster, Chapel, 3768, Warden and Fellows of Manchester.	
	Heavitree, Devon, V. 833, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	34 3 4
	Hebbars, Northumberland, Chapel to the R. of Bothal, 79.	
	Heckfield, Southampton, V. 613, New College, Oxford,	16 19 11
	Hockham, Norfolk, Curacy, 495, W. Wyndham, Eq.	8 12 4
	Hockington, Linc. V. 1042, Mr. Heron,	12 14 3
	Haddington, Wilts, R. 257, Rev. Francis Rogers,	8 14 4
	Heddon, Northumberl. V. 253, the King,	35 0 0
	Hedenham, Norfolk, R. 273, P. Beding- field, Eq.	13 6 8
	Hedgerley, Buckingham, R. 137, Mr. Way,	6 0 0
	Hedingham, Castle, Essex, Donative, 1065, Sir H. Houghton, Bart.	
	Hedingham, Sibyl, Essex, R. 1566, Mrs. Sneyd,	22 0 0
	Hedon, York, Curacy, 592, Subdean of York,	18 0 0
	Hedson, Buckingham, R. 140, Bishop of Lincoln,	4 0 0
	Heigham, Potter, Norfolk, V. 291, Bi- shop of Norwich,	6 13 4
	Heighington, Durham, V. 548, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	12 14 9
	Heighington, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of Rock, 862.	
	Heighton, South, Sussex, R. 90, D. Greve, Eq.	11 8 4
	Heilbeck Lands; York, Chapel, Vicar of Aygarth,	3 15 0
	Helen's, St., Lancaster, Chapel, Vicar of Prestcot,	7 13 0
	Helen's, St., Southampton, Chapel, 550, Eton College.	
	Holland, Cornwall, R. 291, Sir Chris- topher Trevis, Knt.	9 12 0
	Hollenden, Norf. R. 200, Bp. of Norwich,	12 0 0
	Hollenden, Northampton, Curacy, 340, L. Scrutton, Eq.	
	Hellingley, Sussex, V. 936, Earl of Chichester,	6 16 8
	Hellington, Norfolk, V. 273, Marquis of Townshend,	6 13 4
	Helmedon, Northampton, R. 421, Christ's College, Oxford,	12 11 0
	Helmesley upon the Black Moor, York, V. 1449, T. Duncomb,	11 9 0

H E N

£. s. d.

Hemmoor, Gote, York, V. 181, Probate of Osbalwick,	3 0 0
Hempsley, Ovve, York, R. 47, the King,	4 19 2
Hemingham, Suffolk, R. 235, the King,	18 0 0
Helpeorthope, York, V. 72, Dean and Chapter of York,	4 19 7
Helpringham, Linc. V. 518, Mrs. Lomox,	8 3 4
Helston, Northampton, V. 261, Christ College, Cambridge,	8 0 5
Helston, Westmorland, Chapel, 280, Vicar of Kendal.	
Helstone, Cornwall, Chapel to the V. of St. Wadron, 2945.	
Hembury, Broad, Devon, V. 780, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	16 17 0
Hensel Hempstead, Hertford, V. 2722, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Lon- don, at the Nomination of the Bishop of Lincoln,	16 1 10 <i>½</i>
Hensaby, Norfolk, V. 267, Rev. R. Tibyard,	4 6 8
Hensington, York, V. 387, the King,	50 0 0
Hensigby, Lincoln, R. 231, King's Col- lege, Cambridge,	17 0 6 <i>½</i>
Hensigford, Abbot's, Huntingdon, R. 204, Sir Robert Bernard, Bart.	38 12 4
Hensigford, Grey, Huntingdon, V. 384, Trinity College, Cambridge,	9 16 10
Hensington, Suff. R. 253, R. Nunn, Esq.	8 11 5 <i>½</i>
Hensington, Northampton, V. 180, Sir E. Montague, &c.	6 9 7
Hensington, Somerset, R. 257, Sir R. W. Bampfylde, Bart.	13 14 7
Hensley, Suffolk, R. 66, the King,	4 19 3
Hemlington, Norfolk, Curacy, 214, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	15 0 0
Hempnall, Norf. V. 578, Lord Grimston,	6 12 4
Hempstead, Essex, Chapel to the V. of Great Sampford, 574.	
Hempstead, Gloucester, R. 189, Lord and Lady Surrey,	8 0 0
Hempstead, Norf. R. 192, Bp. of Norwich,	9 6 8
Hempstead, Norfolk, V. 237, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	7 2 6
Hempston, Broad, Devon, V. 567, the King,	25 6 8
Hempston, Little, Devon, R. 286, the King,	19 15 2 <i>½</i>
Hempston, Norfolk, Curacy, 235, the King. Henswell, Lincoln, Curacy, 288, City of Lincoln,	17 2 6
Hennsworth, York, R. 802, J. Smith, Esq.	20 1 6 <i>½</i>
Henwick, Devon, R. 1030, S. Falk, Esq.	32 7 0 <i>½</i>
Hensbury, Gloucester, V. 437, Sir H. Smith, Bart. and the Rev. C. Gore, alternately,	30 0 0
Hendon, Middlesex, V. 1955, Lord of the Manor,	15 0 0
Hendred, East, Berks, R. 686, Bishop of Salisbury,	18 5 2 <i>½</i>
Hendred, West, Berks, V. 302, Corpus Christi College, Oxford,	8 19 9 <i>½</i>
Hendred, Sussex, V. 1027, Bishop of Chichester,	16 10 0
Hengrave, Suff. R. 194, Rev. J. Carter,	9 7 1
Henham on the Hill, Essex, V. 702, Miss A. and M. Feake,	17 0 0
Henley, Suffolk, V. 556, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	10 0 10
Henley in Arden, Warwick, Chapel to the V. of Wootten Wavon, 1098,	9 16 0
Henley, Cold, Southampton, Curacy, the Hospital of St. Cross.	

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£. s. d.

Henley upon Thames, Oxford, R. 2044, Mrs. Cornwallis,	21 1 8
Heally, Monmouth, Chapel to the V. of Basallag, 188,	3 0 0
Henlow, Bedford, V. 355, the King,	9 6 2
Hensock, Devon, V. 387, H. Hill, Esq.	16 0 0
Henny, Great, Essex, R. 357, Miss Bruna,	13 0 0
Henny, Little, Essex, R. Mrs. Clarke, &c.	
Henshead, Suffolk, R. 287, Emanuel College, Cambridge,	12 0 0
Henshridge, Somerset, V. 287, the Pro- bendary,	12 0 2 <i>½</i>
Hentland, Hereford, Chapel to the V. of Lugwardine, 449.	
Hepptonstall, York, Chapel to the V. of Halifax, 2982.	10 10 0
Heworth, Suffolk, R. 446, King's Col- lege, Cambridge,	13 17 3 <i>½</i>
Hertford, Hereford, 6829.	
St. John Baptist, V. Dean and Chap- ter of Hereford,	7 19 1
St. Martin, V. consolidated with All Saints, Dean and Canons of Windsor.	15 10 0
St. Nicholas, R. the King,	10 0 0
St. Owen, R. united to St. Peter's, T. Foley, Esq.	6 10 10
St. Peter, V. with the R. of St. Owen, T. Foley, Esq.	10 0 2
Hereford, Little, Hereford, V. 417, Cham- cellor of Hereford,	6 14 0
Hermitage, Dorset, V. 193, the King.	
Herne, Kent, V. 1932, Archb. of Cant.	20 16 2
Herne-Hill, Kent, V. 389, Archb. of Cant.	16 0 0
Herriard, Southampton, V. 230, D. of Bolton,	7 6 4 <i>½</i>
Herringay, Norfolk, R. J. Berney, D.D.	6 0 0
Herringfleet, Suff. Ch. 160, Mr. Musgrave.	
Herringwell, Suffolk, R. 196, Rev. R. B. Phillipson,	9 0 2 <i>½</i>
Hertford, Hertford, 3316.	
All Saints, V. with St. John united, the King,	10 8 6 <i>½</i>
St. Andrew, R. with St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, the King, as Duke of	
Lancaster,	18 7 3 <i>½</i>
Hertfordshire, Hertford, R. 625, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	12 15 2 <i>½</i>
Heske, Cumberland, Chapel, 506,	22 15 0
Hesleton, Monk, Durham, V. 156, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	7 19 8
Heslington, East, York, Chapel to the R. of West Heslington, 159.	
Heslington, West, York, R. 199, the King,	21 6 8
Heslington, York, Chapel, 416, Proba- tory of Ampleforth,	6 0 0
Hewett, Suff. R. 323, M. Lebsep, Esq.	19 17 17
Hessle, Yorkshire, V. 681, the King,	10 7 1
Heston, Middlesex, V. 1762, Bp. of Lond.	11 0 0
Hewall, Chesh. R. 168, Mr. Davenport;	18 8 4
Hether, Oxon. R. the King,	7 0 0
Hethersey, Norfolk, R. 696, Gouvil and Caius College, Cambridge,	8 0 0
Hethill, Norfolk, R. 175, Sir T. Beever, Et.	10 0 0
Heveningham, Suff. R. 205, the King,	11 0 0
Hever, Kent, R. 187, Archb. of Cant.	15 7 2 <i>½</i>
Heveringham, Westmorland, V. Trinity College, Cambridge,	22 12 0
Hevingham, Norf. R. 610, Mr. Bennett,	10 16 0
Hewish, Wilts, R. 82, Trustees of the Almshouse of Froxfield,	8 6 0
Heworth, Neth, Durham, Curacy, 2887, C. Ellison, Esq.	
Hexham, Northumberland, Curacy.	13 6 0
Hexton, Hertford, V. 239, Mr. Hawkins,	7 15 0

17/10/14

H I N

H O C

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Heybridge, Essex, V. 262, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,	10	0	0	Hindlip, Worcester, R. 142, Mrs. Graves, 5 16 0	13	0
Heydon, Norf. R. 296, W. Bulmer, Esq.	9	16	10 ½	Hindolveston, Norfolk, V. 621, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	6	1
Heyford, Nether, Northampton, R. 262, Rev. F. Hammond,	8	10	8	Hindringham, Norfolk, V. 549, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	9	0
Heyford, Purcell, Oxford, R. 246, Christ College, Oxford,	16	13	1 ½	Hingham, Norfolk, R. 1928, Lord Wodehouse,	24	16
Heyford, Warren, Oxford, R. 217, New College, Oxford,	18	16	0 ½	Hinstock, Salop, R. 526, Miss Corbett, 5 16 0	13	0
Heysham, Lancaster, R. 368, Rev. T. Clarkson,	8	9	2	Hintlesham, Suffolk, R. 419, Mrs. E. and M. Powys,	23	9
Heythorpe, Oxf. R. 33, R. Wymane, Esq.	7	11	10 ½	Hinton, Berk., R. 275, Rev. J. Loder,	23	7
Hibaldstow, Linc. V. 443, Subd. of Linc.	7	10	0	Hinton, Ampner, Southampton, R. 286, Bishop of Winchester,	19	11
Hickleton, York, Ca. 174, Mr. Wentworth,	4	0	0	Hinton, Blewet, Somerset, R. 255, Rev. J. Brookes,	9	8
Hickling, Norf. V. 592, Mr. Mickletonwaite,	5	3	4	Hinton, Broad, Wilts, V. 550, Hospital of St. Nicholas in Salisbury,	14	18
Hickling, Nottingham, R. 391, Queen's College, Cambridge,	18	8	4	Hinton-Charter-House, Somerset, Chapel to the V. of Norton St. Philip's, 619.	13	0
Higham, Kent, V. 365, St. John's College, Cambridge,	8	10	0	Hinton, Cherry, Cambridge, V. 519, Peter House, Cambridge,	9	14
Higham, Suff. V. 402, Bp. of Norwich,	5	8	8	Hinton, St. George, Somerset, R. 578, Earl Poulett,	13	13
Higham, Cold, Northampton, R. 971, Earl of Pomfret,	10	0	0	Hinton on the Green, Gloucester, R. 196, J. Stephen, Esq.	8	13
Higham Ferrers, Northampton, V. 726, Earl Fitzwilliam,	33	6	4	Hinton in the Hedges, Northampton, R. 177, Earl Spencer,	10	0
Higham, Gobion, Bedf. R. 91, Mr. Lee,	8	9	7	Hinton, Little, Wilts, R. 239, Bishop of Winchester,	18	6
Highclare, Southampton, R. 516, Lord Portchester,	7	13	9	Hinton, Martel, Dorset, R. 209, Earl of Shaftesbury,	16	5
Highley, Salop, V. 274, J. Fleming, L.L.D.	5	19	2	Hinton, St. Mary, Dorset, Chapel, 286, Dean and Canons of Windsor.	13	0
Highway, Wilts, Chapel to the V. of Bremhill, 104.				Hinton, Parva, Dorset, R. 33, Sir G. Glynn, Bart.	4	13
High-Week, Devon, Chapel to the V. of King's Teignmouth, 777.				Hinton, Tarrant, Dorset, R. 192, T. Coward, Esq.	19	17
Highworth, Wilts, V. 1493, the Prebendary,	44	8	4	Hinde, Stafford, Carney, 245, Prebendary of Handacre,	1	0
Hildenham, Cambridge, R. 176, Rev. J. Salt,	18	6	5	Hinxhill, Kent, R. 182, Sir J. Honeywood, Bart.	7	16
Hildegay, Gloucester, Chapel, 283,	6	0	0	Hinxton, Cambridge, V. 270, Jesus College, Cambridge,	8	5
Hilfield, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Sydling St. Nicholas, 97.				Hizsworth, Norf. R. 228, Mr. Holden,	16	0
Hilgay, Norf. R. 259, J. Royle, Esq.	10	0	0	Hipswell, York, Chapel, 246, Vicar of Catterick,	9	13
Hill, Gloucester, Donative, 230, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	29	0	0	Histon, Cambridge, 523, St. Andrew, V. R. Michell, Esq.	6	7
Hillary, St. Cornwall, V. 990, Bishop of Exeter,	11	6	0 ½	St. Etheldreda, V. R. Michell, Esq.	7	16
Hillborough, Norf. R. 260, Earl Nelson,	18	6	5	Hitcham, Buckingham, R. 366, Eton College nominees, The King presents.	11	8
Hill Doverell, Wilts, Prebend, 146, Dean of Salisbury,	10	4	9	Hitcham, Buckingham, R. 745, the King,	26	12
Hillesden, Buckingham, Donative, 183, Dean and Canons of Christ Ch. Oxf.	30	8	0	Hitchenden, Buckingham, V. 887, Lady Conyngham,	8	17
Hillingdon, Middlesex, V. 1752, Bishop of London,	16	0	0	Hitchin, Hertford, V. 3161, Trinity College, Cambridge,	25	6
Hillington, Norfolk, R. 189, Sir M. B. Folkes, Bart.	13	6	8	Hitteleigh, Devon, R. 184, Mr. Calmady,	6	2
Hillington, Norfolk, Curacy, 45, P. Bedingfield, Esq.				Hoothayle, East, Sussex, R. 398, Lord Abergavenny,	7	6
Hill-Marton, Wilts, V. 717, the King,	30	6	8	Hoothayle, West, Sussex, V. 784, the King,	9	16
Hilli-Morten, Warwick, V. 620, Sir J. Astley, Bart.	8	10	6	Hoby, Leiers, R. 994, Rev. H. Brown,	23	8
Hilpin, Wilts, R. 748, E. Eyler, Esq.	16	0	0	Hockering, Norfolk, R. 276, Rev. M. Postlethwaite,	7	3
Hilton, York, R. 37, Mr. Munby,	5	0	0	Hockerton, Nottingham, R. 100, Mrs. Whatham,	9	9
Hilton, Dorset, V. 468, Bp. of Salisbury,	8	10	5	Hockham, Great, Norfolk, V. 350, M. Mallett, Esq.	8	17
Hilton, York, Chapel, 186, Mrs. Lowther,	5	9	4	Hockley Super Montem, Essex, V. 619,	19	2
Himbledon, Worcester, V. 289, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	8	6	10 ½	Hodham College, Oxford,	16	9
Himley, Stafford, R. 267, Lord V'scount Dudley and Ward,	3	13	4	Hockliffe, Norf. R. 256, R. Ghph, Esq.	16	9
Hinchley, Leicester, V. 5870, Dean and Chapter of Westminster,	0	9	0 ½	Hockwold, Norfolk, R. 616, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge,	9	13
Hinderclay, Suff. R. 355, R. Holt, Esq.	9	19	4 ½	13	0	
Hildeswell, York, R. 1924, Archbishop of York,	18	0	0			
Hindley, Lancaster, Chapel, 2232, Rector of Wigga,	38	13	0			

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H O L

H O R

	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
Hockworthy, Devon, V. 283, Mr. Whalley, 7 0 8		
Hodderstone, Hartford, Chapel, 1227.		
Hodnet, Salop, R. 1856, Mr. Heber, 26 0 10		
Hognaston, Derby, R. 262, Du of Linc. 7 3 4		
Hogshaw, Buckingham, Curacy, 55.		
Hogthorpe, Linc. V. 451, Bp. of Linc. 10 0 0		
Hoghton, Buckingham, R. 191, Worcester College, Oxford, 11 16 8		
Holbeck, Linc. V. 2683, Bp. of Linc. 20 5 10		
Holbeck, York, Chapel to Lords, 4196, 16 18 8		
Holbetton, Devon, V. 269, the King, 26 1 8		
Holbrook, Suffolk, R. 447, Rev. T. Trapnel, 11 11 8		
Holcombe, Somers, R. 581, Mr. Horner, 5 7 5 <i>1</i>		
Holcombe, Bumell, Devon, V. 176, Prebendary, 8 2 8		
Holcombe, Roger, Devon, V. 662, P. Blaett, Esq. 10 10 2 <i>1</i>		
Holcott, Bedf. R. 65, Mrs. B. Hervey, 7 15 0		
Holcot, Northampton, R. 343, Rev. E. Montgomery, 12 6 8		
Holdenby, Northamp. R. 119, the King, 20 2 11		
Holdenhurst, Southampton, Chapel, 489.		
Holgate, Salop, R. 197, Bp. of Heref. 12 9 9 <i>1</i>		
Holifield, Somers, R. 195, Eton College, 5 1 4 <i>1</i>		
Holkham, Norf. V. 550, T. Colk, Esq. 8 13 4		
Hollacombe, Devon, R. 74, the King, 4 6 8		
Holland, Great, Essex, R. 300, J. Blackburn, Esq. 17 13 9		
Holland, Little, Essex, Dogeative, 50, Earl of Rockford, 6 0 0		
Holland, Up, Lancaster, Curacy, 2427, Rector of Wigas, 27 2 8		
Holesley, Suffolk, R. 461, 13 16 8		
Hollingbourn, Kent, R. and V. 730, Archbishop of Canterbury, 28 15 5		
Hollingfare, Lancaster, Chapel, Rector of Warrington, 6 2 0		
Hollington, Saxon, V. 203, Sir C. Evansfield, Bart. 8 0 2		
Hollym, York, V. 223, Corporation of Beverley, 9 19 2		
Holme, Huntington, Curacy, 218.		
Holme, Lancast. Ch. Vicar of Whalley, 35 0 0		
Holme, Nottingham, Chapel, 111, Earl of Fauconberg, 7 10 0		
Holme Cultram, Cumberland, V. 2187, University of Oxford, 6 13 4		
Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham, R. 171, Heirs of the Duke of Kingston, 15 7 6		
Holme near the Sea, Norfolk, V. 165, S. Johnson, Esq. 6 13 4		
Holme upon Spalding Moor, York, V. 1024, St. John's College, Cambridge, 10 0 0		
Holme on the Wolds, York, Curacy, 127, Miss Berward.		
Holmeath, York, Chapel, 14 0 6		
Holme-Hale, Norf. R. 544, Mr. Young, 12 16 5 <i>1</i>		
Holmer, Hereford, V. 279, Dean and Chapter of Hereford, 6 10 8		
Holmesthorpe, Derby, Chapel, 332, Trustee of Dransfield, 3 0 0		
Holmpton, York, R. 165, the King, 4 8 6		
Holne, Devon, V. 359, Rev. J. Neworthy, 8 5 5		
Holsworthy, Devon, R. 1045, Earl of Stanhope, 22 0 5		
Holt, Norfolk, R. 1004, Miss Briggs, 11 17 2 <i>1</i>		
Holt, Wilts, Chapel to the V. of Bradford, Holt, Worcester, R. 327, Lord Foley, 15 17 2 <i>1</i>		
Holtby, York, R. 117, Rev. T. Neke, 8 0 0		
Holton, Linc. R. 104, E. Turner, Esq. 17 10 10		
Holton, Ost. R. 229, Mrs. Whorwood, 19 19 2		
Holton, Somerset, R. 179, the King, 8 0 2		
Holton, Suffolk, R. 235, the King, 10 13 4		
Holton, Suffolk, R. Mrs. Rowley, 7 14 7		
Holton-Le-Clay, Linc. V. 134, the King, 4 6 4		
Holton-Le-Moor, Lincoln, Curacy, 94.		
Holveston, Norfolk, R. 32.		
Holwell, Bedf. R. 112, Mr. Radcliffe, 7 2 7		
Holwell, Leicester, Chapel, 35.		
Holwell, Oxford, Chapel to the V. of Broadwell, 70.		
Holwell, Somerset, R. 292, Queen's College, Oxford, - 14 13 9		
Holybourn, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Aton, 366.		
Holy Ghost Chapel, Southampton, Chapel, the King, 6 12 4		
Holy-island, Durham, V. 601. 36 0 0		
Holywell, Huntingdon, R. 632, Duke of Manchester, 30 6 3		
Homes, Heref. V. 237, Duke of Norfolk, 2 0 0		
Homesdale, Suff. R. 147, W. Adak, Esq. 5 6 3		
Homington, Wilts, Curacy, 149, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. 13 12 4		
Honeybourn, Church, Worcester, Curacy, 62, Rev. E. Williams, 6 4 4 <i>1</i>		
Honey Chapel, Devon, R. 66, I. Dunning, Esq. 6 7 2		
Housing, Norfolk, V. 247, Bishop of Ely, 4 12 4		
Honingham, Norfolk, V. 261, C. Townhead, Esq. 8 12 6		
Honington, Suffolk, R. 176, the King, 7 12 4		
Hosington, Warwick, V. 287, G. Townhead, Esq. 9 6 2		
Hopton, Devon, R. 2877, Lt. Courtney, 40 4 2		
Hosley, York, Chapel, 2129. 24 6 0		
Hoo, Kent, V. 350, Dean and Chapter of Rochester, 18 0 0		
Hoe, Suff. Curacy, 134, Bishop of Ely. 6 14 0		
Hoe, Sussex, V. 424, Lord Holland, 7 2 6		
Hooke, Dorset, R. 1094, Duke of Bolton, 9 18 10		
Hooke, York, Chapel, 248, Mr. Starkie, 8 15 4		
Hooke, Much, Lancaster, R. 417, H. Hesketh, Esq. 6 14 0		
Hooton, York, V. 359, Governor of the School at Wakefield, 5 10 2 <i>1</i>		
Hooton Roberts, York, R. 158, El. Fitzwilliam, 7 11 8		
Hope, Derby, V. 294, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, 13 12 4		
Hope, All Saints, Kent, R. the King, 10 1 0 <i>1</i>		
Hope, Bagot, Salop, R. 94, E. of Bath, 8 6 5		
Hope, Bowdler, Salop, R. 136, Mr. Stanley, 6 12 4		
Hope under Dymore, Hereford, Curacy, 428, Bishop of Hereford, 4 0 0		
Hope, Mansell, Heref. R. 92, the King, 6 5 0		
Hope, Seller, Heref. R. 160, Mr. Gregory, 4 3 4		
Hopesay, Salop, R. 483, Rev. C. Tucker, 16 19 6		
Hopton, Suffolk, R. 433, the King, 13 5 0		
Hopton, Suffolk, Curacy, 262, Dean and Chapter of Norwich, 100 0 0		
Hopton Castle, Salop, R. 138, Mr. Beale, 6 0 0		
Hopton, Monk's, Salop, Curacy, 212, Sir R. Lawley, Bart. 5 13 2		
Hopton, Wafers, Salop, R. 392, T. Whitehurst, Esq. 5 16 2 <i>1</i>		
Horbelling, Linc. V. 287, Bp. of Lincoln, 6 10 0		
Horbury, York, Chapel, 2101, Vicar of Wakefield, 7 6 0		
Hordle, Southampton, Chapel, 446.		
Hordley, Salop, R. 247, Mr. Kynaston, 3 19 2		
Horsfield, Gloucester, Curacy, 119, Bishop of Bristol, 3 0 0		
Hortham, Suff. R. 294, Lt. Huntingfield, 12 7 1		

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Hornesley, Great, Essex, R. 489, Lord Hardwicke.	15	0	0
Hornesley, Little, Essex, Do. 201, W. Blair, M.D.			
Horkstow, Linc. V. 144, Mr. Pelham,	4	18	4
Horley, Oxford, V. 269, the King,	16	13	4
Horley, Surry, V. 871, Governors of Christ Church Hospital, London,	14	1	0½
Hormead, Great, Herford, V. 447, St. John's College, Cambridge,	6	2	9
Hormead, Little, Hereford, R. 103, St. John's College, Cambridge,	10	0	0
Horn, Rutland, R. 14, E. of Gainsbro'	1	6	8
Hornblotton, Somers, R. 96, Mrs. Dabine,	7	2	1
Hornby, Lanc. Ch. 414, Mr. Charteris,	6	13	0
Hornby, York, V. 111, Dean and Chapter of York,	6	15	6
Horncastle Lincoln, V. 2015, Bishop of Carlisle,	14	4	3
Horn-Church, Essex, V. 1331, New College, Oxford.			
Horndon, East, Essex, R. 303, Mrs. Crisp,	10	0	0
Hornodon on the Hill, Essex, V. 389, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	14	6	8
Horndon, West, Essex, R. 51, J. Fisher, Esq.	14	13	4
Horne, Surry, R. 476, Sir R. Clayton, Bart.	4	17	11
Horning, Norf. V. 361, Bp. of Norwich,	80	0	0
Horninghold, Leic. V. 76, Mr. Dummer,	6	16	8
Hornington, Cambridge, Curacy, 292, St. John's College, Cambridge.			
Horningham, Wilts, Prob. 1030, Dean of Salisbury,	9	15	0
Honington, Great, Suffolk, R. 543, Bz. of Bristol,	10	17	8½
Hornington, Norfolk, R. 197, Sir H. Buxley, Bart.	6	17	8½
Hornsea, York, V. 533, the King,	14	3	4
Hornsey, Middle, R. 2716, Bp. of Lond.	23	0	0
Hortton, Oxford, V. 445.			
Horsebath, Cambridge, R. 342, Governors of the Charter House, London,	13	6	8
Horseford, Norfolk, V. 470, Sir P. Stephen, Bart.	4	5	2½
Horseley, Gloucester, V. 2971, Bishop of Gloucester,	7	11	5½
Horseley, East, Surry, R. 223, Archbishop of Canterbury,	13	16	5½
Horseley, West, Surry, R. 495, H. F. Weston, Esq.	23	17	1
Horsenden, Kent, R. 553, J. Marriott, L.L.D.	26	3	9
Horsendos, Bucking. R. 52, Mr. Grubb,	6	17	0
Horsley, Norfolk, V. 58, the King,	3	1	5½
Horsforth, York, Chapel, 2099,	6	11	8
Horam, Sussex, V. 2904, Archbishop of Canterbury,	25	0	0
Horam, St. Faith's, Norfolk, V. 282, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	20	0	0
Horsfall, Surry, Ch. 293, Lord Onslow.			
Horsington, Lincole, R. 182, Magdalene College, Oxford,	9	11	3
Horsington, Somerset, R. 833, Rev. L. Wickham, and Mr. Jas. Wickham,	15	6	0½
Horsley, Derby, V. 551, E. of Chester,	7	5	5
Horsley, Long, Northumberl. V. the King,	7	13	4
Horspath, Oxford, Curacy, 205, Magdalene College, Oxford,			
Horted, Norf. R. 270, King's Col. Camb.	7	10	0
Horted, Keynes, Sanc. R. 591, Mr. Austin,	13	6	8
Horted, Little, Sussex, R. 207, Rev. Mr. Nott,	7	0	0

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Horton, Bucking. R. 647, Mr. Williams,	52	9	4½
Horton, Dorset, V. 308, H. Sturt, Esq.	7	13	10
Horton, Gloucester, R. 366, Mr. Mitch,	16	0	0
Horton, Northampton, V. 79, the King,	7	17	1
Horton, Northumberland, Chapel, 113, Vicar of Woodhorn.			
Horton, Stafford, Cu. 752, Mrs. Fenton,	28	0	0
Horton, Kirby, Kent, V. 356, Mr. Williams,	5	7	0
Horton, Monk's, Kent, R. Archbishop of Canterbury,			
Horton, York, Chapel, 570,	13	0	0
Horwich, Lancaster, Chapel, 1585, Vicar of Dean,			
Horwood, Devon, R. 103; I. Dene, Esq.	7	8	4
Horwood, Buckingham, R. 450, New College, Oxford,	14	4	3
Horwood, Buckingham, V. 339, Rev. Mr. Langston,	5	6	8
Hose, Leices. V. 364, Duke of Rutland,	7	2	6
Hotham, York, R. 246, the King,	10	0	7½
Hothfield, Kent, R. 355, E. of Thanet,	17	5	0
Hoton, Leicester, Chapel, 306.			
Hough on the Mount, Lincoln, V. 325 the King,	15	6	8
Hougham, Kent, V. 206, Archbishop of Canterbury,	6	13	4
Hougham, Linc. R. 175, E. of Cardigan,	33	8	6½
Houghton, Huntingdon, R. 306, Sir Robt. Bernard, Bart.	34	17	8½
Houghton in the Brake, Norfolk, V. 198, Earl of Oxford,	5	0	0
Houghton, Conquest, Bedford, R. 507, St. John's College, Cambridge,	18	19	2
Houghton, Gildable, Bedford, R. St. John's College, Cambridge,	9	19	7
Houghton, Great, Northampton, R. 214, Mrs. Goodfellow,	23	0	0
Houghton on the Hill, Leicester, R. 299, Rev. R. Coulton,	16	1	0½
Houghton on the Hill, Norf. R. 49, Mr. Say,	4	18	9
Houghton in the Hole, Norfolk, V. 190, H. L. Warner, Esq.	8	0	0
Houghton, Little, Northampton, V. 359, Rev. T. Walker,	6	9	2
Houghton, Long, Northumberland, V. 371, Duke of Northumberland,	9	9	4
Houghton North, Southampton, R. 340, Bishop of Winchester,	23	2	8½
Houghton Regis, Bedf. V. 784, D. of Bedf.	11	3	4
Houghton le Spring, Durham, R. 996, Bishop of Durham,	182	0	0
Houghton, West, Lancaster, Ch. 3059, Vicar of Dean,	3	1	6
Houghton, Winterborne, Dorset, R. 161, E. M. Pleydell, Esq.	13	13	4
Hound, Southampton, V. 274, Winchester College,	5	4	7
Hounslow, Middlesex, Curacy.			
Hove, Sussex, V. 101.			
Hovingham, Nottingham, Chapel, 324, Trinity College, Cambridge,	20	6	0
Hoveton, Norfolk, 349, St. John. V. Bishop of Norwich.			
	St. Peter. V. Bishop of Norwich.		
Hovingham, York, Chapel, 495, Earl of Carlisle,	20	0	0
Howden, York, V. 1558, the King.			
Howe, Norf. R. 37, E. of Huntingdon,	8	13	4
Howe, Caple, Hereford, R. 119, W. C. Gregory, Esq.	9	0	0
HoweU, Linc. R. 75, Rev. W. Holland,	13	10	0

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	<i>s. s. d.</i>		<i>s. s. d.</i>
Gowgill, York, Ch. Vicar of Sedburgh,	0 0 0	St. Benedict, united, in 1088, to the R.	
Bewick, Northumberland, R. 184, Bishop		of St. Mary, the King.	
of Darham, -	26 12 6	Huntingfield, Suffolk, R. 272, Lord	
Hoyland, High, York, R. 210, Earl of		Huntingfield, -	12 6 6
Mezbrough and Sir T. Wentworth, Bl. 5	3 6	Huntington, York, V. 812, Vicars Choral	
Mayland, Upper, York, Chapel, F. Town-		of York,	5 0 0
send, Esq.		Healey, Gloucester, R. 212, Mrs. Mere,	7 10
Hubberholme, York, Chapel to the V. of		Henton, Kent, R. 583, Archbishop of	
Arncliffe -	10 6 0	Canterbury,	16 12 12
Hocking, Kent, Chapel to the V. of Hol-		Houston, Southampton, Chapel, 102.	
Highgate, 28.		Hundham, Devon, R. 159, Mrs. Frest,	16 12 12
Hucknall, Torkard, Nottingham, V. 1487,		Hunteshaw Devon, R. 212, Countess of	
Lord Byron, -	4 12 12	Orford,	11 7 1
Huddersfield, York, V. 7968, Sir J. Ram-		Huntpill, Somerset, R. 1012, Balliol Col-	
den, Bart. -	17 12 4	lege, Oxford,	72 5 3
Huddington, Worcester, Curacy, 108, Hos-		Hunworth Norfolk, R. 182, Earl of Buck-	
pital of St. Wulstan,		inghamshire,	6 0 0
Hudswell, York, Chapel, 227, Vicar of		Herley, Berk. V. 912, Lord Ashbrook,	6 12 6
Catterick, -	9 12 0	Hunbourne, Prior's, Southampton, V. 362,	
Hensfield, Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of		Bishop of Winchester,	18 12 6
Lydney, 298.		Hunbourne, Tarrant, Southampton, V.	
Heggrave, York, R. 202, the King.	15 0 0	599, the Prebendary,	8 12 6
Hugglescote, Leicester, Chapel, 535.		The Prynhead, Bishop of Salisbury,	41 9 2
Hughey, Salop, R. 82, Sir H. Bridgeman,		Hursley, Southampton, V. 1104, Sir T.	
Bart. -	6 11 3	Heathcote, Bart.	9 0 0
Huish, Devon, R. 97, J. Dusty, Esq.	7 19 10	Hurst, Berk. Ch. Dean of Salisbury,	60 0 0
Huish, Champford, Somerset, R. 521,		Hurst, Kent, R. St John Shelley, Bart.	4 12 6
Rev. W. Willm. -	18 9 4	Hurst-Mosseaux, Sussex, R. 961, F. H.	
Huish, Episcop. Somerset, V. 367, the		Naylor, Esq.	20 0 0
Prebendary,	14 10 5	Hurst-Pierrepont, Sussex, R. 1104, Sir	
Huish, North, Devon, R. 280, A. Tre-		E. Winstanley, Bart.	15 0 42
meyer, Esq. -	20 18 11	Hurworth, Durham, R. 661, Mr. Hogg,	21 5 5
Huish, South, Devon, Chapel, 286.		Huthwaite, York, Chapel, 286, Earl	
Hulcot, Buckingham, R. 117, Rev. Mr.		Falconsbury,	25 0 0
Langston, -	10 0 2	Huttoft, Lincoln, V. 286, Ep. of Lincoln,	6 11 2
Hull, Bishop's, Somerset, Curacy, 682.		Hutton, Essex, R. 280, Dean and Chapter	
Hullavington, Wilts, V. 369, Eton Col.	6 12 0	of St. Paul,	6 0 0
Hulme, Church, Chester, Chapel, 214,		Hutton, Somers. R. 244, Mr. Wyndham,	14 0 0
Vicar of Sandbach. -	22 3 0	Hutton, Bonville, York, Chapel, 150,	
Humber, Hereford, R. 203, the King,	5 16 8	W. Peirce, Esq.	16 0 0
Humberston, Leic. V. 412, Mr. Dudley,	8 0 0	Hutton, Cramwick, York, V. 662, Sir C.	
Humberston, Linc. 199, Mr. Mackenzie,	5 12 6	Thompson, Bart.	15 8 6
Humbaston, York, V. 89, the King,	10 1 0	Hutton in the Forest, Cumberland, R.	
Hunderfield, Lancaster, Chapel, Vicar		260, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	15 12 6
of Rochedale.		Hutton, Magnus, York, Chapel, 178, Vicar	
Hundley, Lincoln, V. 212, Holden by		of Gilling,	28 6 6
Sequestration, -	7 19 4	Hutton, New, Westmorland, Chapel, 125,	
Hundun, Suffolk, V. 824, Jesus College,		Vicar of Kendal.	
Cambridge, -	7 12 4	Hutton, Old, Westmorland, Chapel, 268,	
Hungerford, Berk., V. 1987, Dean and		Vicar of Kendal,	9 17 10
Canons of Windsor, -	9 12 6	Hutton Roof, Westmorland, Chapel, 179,	
Hangerton, Leicester, V. 173, Mr. Ashby,	9 8 12	Vicar of Kirby Lonsdale,	2 10 6
Hangerton, Lincoln, R. 89, Holden by		Hutton, Sand, York, Curacy, 246,	3 10 2
Sequestration, -	2 3 4	Hutton, Sheriff, York, V. 897, Archbishop	
Hasingham, Warw. V. 175, Lord Leigh,	5 0 0	of York,	10 0 0
Hannamby, York, V. 757, H. Ogle-		Hutton Ambo, York, Chapel, 299, Arch-	
deton, Esq. -	30 1 8	bishop of York,	18 0 0
Hansington, Linc. V. 106, Mr. Apreece,	4 0 5	Huxham, Devon, R. 182, Sir R. W.	
Hansdon, Hereford, R. 589, Mr. Calvert,	13 0 0	Bampfylde, Bart.	3 6 8
Hansingore, York, V. 192, Sir J. Good-		Hayton, Lancaster, V. 662, Lt. Strange,	6 0 0
riches, Bart. -	5 17 2	Hykeham, North, Linc. R. 212, the King,	19 10 3
Hanmer, York, Chapel, 5799, -	15 18 6	Hykeham, South, Lincoln, Chapel, 57, Bi-	
Hanstaston, Norf. V. 317, Lord of Ely,	12 0 0	shop of Lincoln,	1 5 0
Hanstaston, Suff. Ch. 162, Mr. Ord,	10 0 0	Hythe, Kent, Chapel to the R. of Salt-	
Hanstaston, Sussex, V. 182, Mr. Wilson,	6 0 0	wood, 1265.	
Huntingdon, Huntingdon, 2658.	9 4 7	Hythe, West, Kent, V. 81, Archdeacon	
All Saints, R. with St. John the Baptist,		of Canterbury,	8 14 6
the King, -	12 12 4		

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	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>	
Imber, Dorset, R. 157, Lord Rivers,	19 13 2	Ince, Chester, Ch. 443, R. Waring, Esq.	8 3 2
Ibacy, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Fordingbridge, 303.		Igaldesborpe, Norf. R. 266, Mr. Lawson,	12 0 0
Istock, Leic. R. 768, Bp. of Rochester, 19 8 11 ½		Igantstone, Essex, R. 645, Rev. D. Lloyd,	16 13 4
Icecombe, Gloucester, R. 112, Dean and Chapter of Worcester, 8 0 0		Igestrey, Staff. R. 114, Mr. Talbot,	10 16 8
Ickborough, Norf. R. 178, Mr. Stanhope, 10 2 8 ½		Ingham, Linc. V. 328, C. Neville, Esq.	6 18 4
Ickenham, Middlesex, R. 213, Bp. of London, 13 6 8		Ingham, Norf. Ca. 329, Bp. of Norwich, 50 0 0	
Ickford, Buckingham and Oxford, R. 271, Mr. Townsend, 9 9 7		Ingham, Suff. R. 160, Marq. Cornwallis, 12 16 0 ½	
Ickham, Kent, R. 430, Archb. of Canterbury, 29 13 4		Ingleby, Arncilffe, York, Curacy, 355, W. Cowper, Esq.	6 0 0
Ickleford, Hertf. R. 327, C. Peers, Esq.	8 0 0	Ingleby, Greenhow, York, Chapel, 180, Sir W. Foulis, Bart.	13 13 4
Icklesham, Suss. V. 384, Bp. of Chichester, 13 1 8		Ingleham, Berks and Wilts. V. 89, Bp. Salisbury,	8 0 0
Ickleton, Camb. V. 493, Bishop of Ely, 8 6 8		Ingleton, York, Chapel, 1106, Rector of Bentham,	20 0 0
Icklingham, Suffolk, 355.		Ingham-Combe, Somera. V. 336, Mr. Gibbs,	9 3 11 ½
All Saints, R. H. Mayo, D. D.	12 17 6	Ingoldmells, Linc. R. 187, Mr. Wallis,	23 10 2 ½
St. James, R. D. Gwilt, Esq.	11 11 5 ½	Ingoldsby, Lincoln, R. 254, Christ's Col- lege, Cambridge,	21 6 10 ½
Ickworth, Suff. R. 67, Earl of Bristol,	7 11 5 ½	Ingram, Northumberl. R. 64, Mr. Ogik,	24 16 8
Idbury, Oxford, Curacy, 188, Chancellor of the Church of Salisbury.		Ingrave, Essex, R. 328, I. Faber, Esq.	7 13 4
Iddeleigh, Devon, R. 441, Henry Hob- house, Esq.	17 1 3	Ings in Muggill, Westmoreland, Chapel, Land Owners,	6 10 0
Idre, Devon, Chapel, 307, Dean and Chap- ter, of Exeter.		Jugworth Norf. R. 181, Mr. Wyndham,	8 0 0
Idford, Devon, R. 339, Rev. G. Cooke, and J. Bradford,	17 12 9	Inkberow, Worcester, V. 1335, Lord Abergavenny,	16 2 1
Iden, Suss. R. 289, Rev. J. Davis,	15 8 6 ½	Inkpen, Berks, R. 590, Rev. Mr. Butler,	11 14 7
Idle, York, Chapel, 3398,	15 0 0	Iinstow, Dev. R. 347, H. Sibthorpe, M.D.	12 17 2 ½
Idlestree, Hertford and Middlesex, R. 286, the King,	8 0 0	Intwood, Norfolk, R. 39, Earl of Buckn-	5 0 0
Idmote, Warw. R. 106, Mr. Ladbrooke,	13 6 8	Inwardleigh, Devon, R. 334, Rev. W. Moore,	16 11 8
Idmiston Villas, V. 429, Bp. of Salisb.	13 6 0 ½	Inworth, Essex, R. 299, Miss Angier,	10 0 0
Idsworth, Southampton, Chapel, 303.		Iping, Sussex, R. 209, Sir H. Peyton, Bt.	7 0 0
Ifield, Kent, R. 59, H. Edmunds, Esq.	4 7 0	Ippickeen, Devon, V. 891, Dean and Ca- non of Windsor,	26 2 2 ½
Ifield, Suss. V. 687, N. Spencer, Esq.	6 8 4	Ipplepoll, Hertford, V. 464, Trinity Col- lege, Cambridge,	11 0 0
Ikey, Oxf. V. 331, Archdeacon of Oxford,	8 0 0	Ipsden, Oxford, Chapel to the V. of North Stoke, 476.	
Iford, Suss. V. 146, Rev. D. W. Morgan,	10 10 2 ½	Ipsley, Warw. R. 478, Rev. T. Dobson,	11 10 7 ½
Iffon, Monmouth, R. 43.		Ipton, Buckingham and Oxford, R. 258,	
Ighfield, Salop, R. 269, P. Justice, Esq.	7 14 9 ½	Merton College, Oxford,	9 9 4 ½
Ightham, Kent, R. 709, W. James,	15 16 8	Iptones, Staff. Ca. 1204, Mrs. Littleton,	12 6 8
Iken, Suff. R. 282, Rev. C. Jefferson,	6 13 4	Ipswich, Suffolk, 9650.	
Ilichester, Somerset, R. 817, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	7 16 10 ½	St. Clement, Ca. with the R. of St. He- len, T. Adking, Esq.	
Ilderton, Northumberland, R. 135, Duke of Northumberland	4 0 0	St. Helen, R. J. G. Basiley, Esq.	8 13 0
Ilford, Great, Essex, Chapel, 1734.		St. Laurence, Curacy, the Parishioners.	
Ilford, Little, Essex, R. 58, Mr. Wight,	11 13 9	St. Margaret, Curacy, Mr. Fonscerau.	
Ilfordcombe, Dev. V. 1838, Probateary,	50 4 0	St. Mary at the Elms, Curacy, the Parishioners.	
Ilkeston, Derby, V. 3429, D. of Rutland,	5 7 9	St. Mary at the Quay, Curacy, the Parishioners.	
Ilkley, York, V. 426, G. Hartley, Esq.	7 13 9	St. Mary at the Tower, Curacy, the Parishioners.	
Illington, Norf. R. 71, Bp. of Norwich,	6 19 2	St. Matthew, R. the King,	5 0 0
Illyngworth, York, Chapel to the V. of Ha- mble,	19 16 0	St. Nicholas, Ca. the Parishioners.	
Illogan, Cornwall, R. 2695, Sir Francis Basset, Bart.	22 7 6	St. Peter, Ca. T. Fonscerau, Esq.	
Ilmer, Bucking. V. 76, E. of Chester.	6 10 2	St. Stephen, R. T. Fonscerau, Esq.	
Ilmington, Warwick, R. 656, Rev. R. Swann,	30 0 0	Irby, Lincoln, R. 193, Lord Yarborough, and F. Notteship, Esq.	13 0 0
Ilminster, Somerset, V. 2645, Earl of Guilford,	25 5 0	Irby, in the Marsh, Lincoln, Curacy, 97, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,	4 6 0
Ilmington, Devon, V. 866, Dean and Ca- non of Windsor,	17 9 7	Irchester, Northants. V. 512, Mr. Dickens,	3 0 0
Ilsey, East, Berks, R. 512, Mr. Kenett,	22 13 6	Irby, Low, Cumberland, Curacy, 262, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	25 0 0
Ilsey, West, Berks, R. 541, Dean and Chapter of Windsor,	22 7 1	Irton, Mirk, Derby, R. 519, Dr. of Linc. 7 10 10	
Ilton on the Hill, Leicester, Chapel to the R. of Carlton Curlew, 177.		Irtingland, Norfolk, R. 21, W. W. Bul- lock, Esq.	5 0 0
Ilton, Somers. V. 262, the Preliminary,	6 19 4 ½	Irtham, Linc. R. 290, Rev. W. Burton,	13 13 9
Ilver, Wilts, Ca. 351, R. Lewis, Esq.		Irstead, Norfolk, R. 117, Bishop of Norwich,	6 12 6
Immingham, Linc. V. 164, Mr. Amcott,	7 18 4		
Impington, Cambridge, V. 92, Dean and Chapter of Ely,	8 3 0		

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K E G

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ithingborough, Northampton, 511.			
All Saints, R. Sir T. Wentworth, Bt.	5	6	8
St. Peter, V. Earl Fitzwilliam.			
Ithington, Caubert, V. 197, Mr. Dacre,	6	1	5
Irton, Cumberland, Curacy, 215, Sir J. Pennington, Bart.	-	4	13
Izell, Cumberland, V. Sir G. Lawson, Bt.	8	13	6½
Ifeild, Sussex, R. 334, Archb. of Canterb.	9	19	8½
Iham, Northampton, R. 247, Bishop of Lincoln, and T. Rokesby, Esq.	-	7	10
Ile, Abbot's, Somerset, V. 254, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	8	0	0
Ile, Brower's, Somerset, V. 181, Rev. R. Huntley,	-	7	10
Ileham, Cambridge, V. 1912, Bishop of Rochester,	13	3	1½
Ileworth, Middlesex, V. 6346, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	-	18	0
Iley Walton, Leicestershire, Chapel, 54.			
Illington, Middlesex, V. 10,919, Mr. Smith,	30	0	0
Ilmington, Norfolk, V. 177, the King,	6	13	4
Illy, Northampton, R. 446, Lady E. Gernsime,	-	15	6
Illy, Oxford, R. 557, Dean and Chapter of Westminster,	-	16	13
Imy, St., Cornwall, V. 532, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	9	0	0
Iosten, Abbot's, Southampton, R. 195, H. Bonham, Esq.	-	16	1
Itchen, Stoke, Southampton, V. 195.	5½		

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	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Itchepor, West, Sussex, R. 161, the King,	6	15	1
Itchingfield, Surr. R. 242, Mr. Tredcroft,	3	0	0
Itchingswell, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Kingsclere, 343.			
Itchington, Bishop's, Warwick, V. 370, Precentor of Lichfield,	-	10	0
Itchington, Long, Warwick, V. 704, Sir R. Newdigate, Bart.	-	7	1
Itchington, Old, Warwick, Chapel to the V. of Bishop's Itchington,			
Itteringham, Norf. R. 299, V. of Orford,	5	17	1
Itton, Monmouth, R. 86, J. Carre, Esq.	4	10	10
Ive, St., Cornwall, R. 456, the King,	26	0	0
Ivegill, Cumberland, Chapel, 116,	22	0	0
Iver, Buckingham, V. 1377, Right Hon. J. Sullivan,	-	15	6
Ives, St., Cornwall, Chapel to the V. of Lanast Uay, 2714.			
Ives, St., Huntingd. V. 2099, Mr. Pigot,	6	15	0
Ivinghoe, Buckingham, V. 453, Earl of Bridgewater,	-	15	16
Ivy-Church, Kent, R. 144, Archbishop of Canterbury,	-	44	16
Iwade, Kent, Ch. 106, Archd. of Canterb. 5	0	0	0
Iwerne Courtney, Dorset, R. 480, Lord River,	-	25	8
Iwerne Minster, Dorset, V. 497, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	-	10	1
Ixworth, Suff. Chap. 837, Mr. Norton,	40	0	0
Ixworth Thorpe, Suffolk, Chapel, 132,	26	0	0

J.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Jacobstow, Cornw. R. 482, Lord Eliot,	19	0	0
Jacobstow, Devon, R. 183, Mr. Burton,	11	4	4½
Jame, St., South Elmham, Suffolk, R. 344, Bishop of Norwich,	8	0	0
Jarrow, Durh. Cu. Mrs. Montagu, Esq.	46	1	0
Jerington, Sussex, R. 229, Lord Geo. Cavendish,	20	0	0
John, St., Cornwall, R. 110, the King,	18	12	6
John, St., Cumberland, Curacy, 96, Mrs. Todd, etc.	-	7	0
John, St., Southampton, R. 495.			
John, St., York, Curacy to the V. of Laughton on le Mortaine,	-	7	14
	7½		
John, St., the Baptist, Kent, V. 4766, Archbishop of Canterbury,	-	8	0
John, St., the Baptist, in Edwardine, Worcester, V. 1574, Dean and Chap- ter of Worcester,	-	13	6
John, St., the Baptist, in the Savoy, Mid- dlesex, Curacy, 520, the King,	150	0	0
John, St., Casterlegg, Cumberland, Cha- pel to the V. of Crosthwaite, 463,	-	6	15
John, St., Ilkesthall, Suff. V. 51, the King,	21	12	4
Juliet, St., Cornw. Ch. 199, Mr. Rawl,	-	0	15
Just, St., Cornw. V. 3779, the King,	11	11	0½
Just, St., Cornw. R. 1416, Bp. of Exeter, 37	-	0	10

K.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Kavingham, York, V. 399, Archbishop of York,	-	19	0
Kea, St., Cornwall, V. 2440, Bishop of Exeter.			
Keat, East, Lincoln, R. 269, Rev. W. Brackenbury,	-	17	11
Keat, West, Linc. R. 447, Mr. Cracraft,	20	1	8
Keau, St., Cornwall, R. 189, Rev. Nicho- las Cory,	-	5	18
Keddington, Lincoln, V. 150, Sir W. E. Weby, Bart.	-	3	6
Kedington, Suffolk, R. 589, Rev. T. Chevalier,	-	16	8
Kedleston, Derby, R. 138, Lt. Scarsdale,	3	19	7
Keelby, Linc. V. 318, Mr. Dashwood,	30	0	0
Keeler, Staff. Cu. 904, R. Saedy, Esq.	24	0	0
Keevil, Wilts, V. 466, Dean and Chap- ter of Winchester,	-	12	7
Kegworth, Leicester, R. 1360, Christ's College, Cambridge,	-	65	15
	7½		
Keighley, York, R. 5745, D. of Devonsh.	2	10	7½
Keilham, Nottslagh, R. 297, Mr. Britton,	19	8	6
Kelawai, Wilts, R. 12, the King,	-	2	12
Kellet, Over, Lancaster, Chapel, 411, the Inhabitants,	-	29	0
Kelley, Davys, R. 261, A. Kelley, Esq.	-	9	8
Kelling, Norf. R. 188, Mr. Gidestone,	13	0	0
Kellington, York, V. 525, Trinity Col- lege, Cambridge,	-	0	8 1½
Keimursh, Northampton, R. 131, W. Hansbury, Esq.	-	23	1
Keisale, Suffolk, R. G. Gotting, Esq.	-	20	0
Kelsey, North, Lincoln, V. 489, Preach- ary,	-	8	0
Kelsey, South, Lincoln, 449.			
St. Mary, R. the King,	-	13	4
St. Nicholas, R. J. Hewett, Esq.	-	7	10
Keshall, Herts, R. 179, Bishop of Ely,	21	0	0
Kelstree, Linc. V. 154, Mr. Deane,	-	6	11
Kelvedon, Essex, V. 996, Bp. of Lichfield,	9	4	2

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X E T

K I M

			<i>P. L.</i>	<i>D. L.</i>	<i>S. L.</i>
Kelvedon Hatch, Essex, R. 360, University of Cambridge;	19 0 0				
Kelverton, Somerset, R. 221, Sir L. C. Hawking, Bart.	18 9 4				
Kemberton, Salop, R. 213, H. Pitt, Esq.	5 6 5				
Kemble, Wilts, V. 400, C. W. Cox, Esq.	11 4 7				
Kemerton, Gloucester, R. 427, Mayer and Corporation of Gloucester,	17 12 15				
Kemyn, Commander, Maastr. Chap. 62,	5 0 0				
Kemyn, inferior, Monmouth, R. 101, Mr. Lord, &c.	6 10 5				
Kensley, Gloucester, V. 218, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,	5 6 5				
Kempford, Gloucester, V. 484, Bp. of Glouc.	16 0 0				
Kempston, Bedford, V. 1025, Rev. Mr. Aspinall,	12 0 0				
Kempston, Norf. V. 50, T. Coke, Esq.	4 18 4				
Kensley, Worcester, V. 348, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	6 18 9				
Kensington, Kent, V. 320, Duke of Dorset,	19 13 4				
Kensington, Kent, R. 171, Rev. M. Breton,	12 1 0				
Kenchester, Hereford, V. 88, the King,	6 5 7				
Ken Church, Hereford, R. 239, the King,	10 18 3				
Kencott, Oxfor. R. 191, Mr. Hammersley,	6 19 4				
Kendal, Westmorland, V. 5892, Trinity College, Cambridge,	92 5 0				
Kender Church, Hereford, Chapel, 72, Earl of Oxford,	8 5 2				
Kensworth, Warwick, V. 1968, the King,	6 18 4				
Keuley, Salop, Curacy, 380,	32 0 0				
Keene, Devon, R. 818, Lord Viscount Courtenay,	46 12 4				
Kennaway, Devon, Chapel, 94, Governor of the Church of Crediton.					
Kennet, Camb. R. 111, J. Leigh, Esq.	11 10 10				
Kensington, Norf. V. 1053, Bp. of Ely,	5 17 1				
Kensington, Berks, Chapel, 86,					
Kensington, Kent, V. 214, Archbishop of Canterbury,	12 0 0				
Kensington, Middlesex, V. 5556, Bishop of London,	15 8 4				
Kenswick, Wor. Ch. N. Foley, Esq.	1 7 3				
Kensworth, Hertford, V. 510, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,	9 19 4				
Kentford, Suffolk, V. 130, Trinity Hall, Cambridge,	7 3 4				
Kentisbury, Devon, R. 1042, Hon. P. C. Wyndham,	27 18 11½				
Kentisbury, Devon, R. 241, Mr. and Mrs. Sweet,	19 10 7				
Kentmore, Westmorland, Chapel, 164, the Inhabitants,	8 6 0				
Kenton, Devon, V. 1639, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury,	34 12 4				
Kenton, Suff. V. 243, Lady J. Brydges,	8 0 0				
Kentow Mandeville, Somerset, R. 206, R. Southby, Esq.	6 12 9				
Kenwyn, Cornw. V. 4017, Bp. of Exeter,	16 0 0				
Kersey, Suffolk, Chapel, 513, King's College, Cambridge,	150 0 0				
Kerwell, Devon, V. 359, the King,	11 1 3				
Kerweston, Salop, V. 475, Bishop of Norwich,	10 0 0				
Keston, Kent, R. 183, Archb. of Canter.	6 10 0				
Kewick, Norf. R. 67, B. of Buckinghamsh.	5 0 0				
Kettering, Northampton, R. 3011, Lord Sandys,	34 12 4				
Ketteringham, Norf. V. 187, Mr. Athos,	6 0 0				
Kettleshulme, Suff. R. 145, Mr. Coulter,	12 6 8				
Kettleburgh, Suff. R. 272, Mr. Sparrow,	16 0 0				
Kettlesby, Linc. R. C. Manningford, Esq.					
Kettleton, Norf. R. 166, the King,	10 0 0				
Kettlesorpe, Lincoln, R. 161, Lady Ingleby Amcotts,	23 0 0				
Kettlewell, York, V. 437, Mr. Tarrant;	5 0 0				
Keton, Rutland, V. 657, the Prebendary,	6 0 0				
Keween, St., Cornwall, V. 2104, Rev. Anthony Williams,	18 11 4				
Kew, Surrey, Ch. 424, G. Hardinge, Esq.	5 0 0				
Kew, St., Cornw. V. 1695, T. Pitt, Esq.	19 11 0				
Kew Stoke, Somerset, V. 249, the King,	9 19 6				
Kewham, Leicester, Chapel to the V. of Rothley, 177,	50 0 6				
Keymer, Sussex, Chapel to the R. of Clayton, 263.					
Keynsham, Somerset, V. 1591, Countess Temple,	11 19 7				
Keyneston, Tarrant, Dorset, R. 165, T. Pitt, Esq.	7 17 8				
Keyroe, Bedford, V. 370, Trinity College, Cambridge,	8 0 0				
Keyton, Huntingdon, R. 212, Lord Rockingham,	29 5 0				
Keyworth, Nottingham, R. 325, Sir T. Parkyns, Bart.	7 3 0				
Kibworth, Beauchamp, Leicester, R. 486, Merton College, Oxford,	39 15 0				
Kibworth, Harcourt, Leicester, Carbury, 322, Merton College, Oxford.					
Kidderminster, Wor. Ch. 8036, Ld. Foley,	20 15 7				
Kiddington, Oxford, R. 159,	7 9 4				
Kidlington, Oxford, V. 657, Exeter College, Oxford.					
Kilburn, York, Chapel, 468, Archdeacon of York,	50 0 0				
Kilby, Leicester, Curacy, 242, Sir Wm. Halford, Bart.					
Kildale, York, R. 201, Sir C. Turner, Bt.	10 3 6				
Kildwick, York, V. 209, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	10 8 1				
Kilgwrwg, Monmouth, Curacy, 56, Archdeacon of Llandaff,	0 14 0				
Kilham, York, V. 558, Dean of York,	8 13 6				
Kilhampton, Cornwall, R. 808, Earl Granville,	36 2 11				
Kilhampton, Derby, Chapel, 576, Rector of Eckington.					
Killaby, Northampton, R. 703, Annexed to the Precentorship of Lincoln,	14 0 0				
Killingholme, North, Lincoln, V. 118, Lord Yarborough,	7 18 4				
Killington, Westmorland, Chapel, 314, Vicar of Kirby Lonsdale,	8 10 0				
Kimmerdon, Somers. V. 1721, the King,	6 18 6				
Kilmington, Somerset, R. 504, Earl of Leicester,	31 9 4				
Kilnsea, York, V. 98, Mr. Thompson,	6 8 6				
Kilwick, York, Ch. 139, Mr. Grimeson,					
Kilwick Percy, York, V. 43, Dean of York,	4 16 3				
Kilpeck, Hereford, Chapel, 270, Bishop of Gloucester,	4 11 8				
Kilton, Somerset, V. 114, the King,	7 6 10				
Kilje, Somerset, R. 176, Balbo Col. Off.	9 16 8				
Kilverstone, Norfolk, R. 70, the King,	7 14 9				
Kilverton, Nottingham, R. Mr. Cartwright,	6 12 1				
Kilverton, South, York, R. 239, Sidney College, Cambridge,	17 10 10				
Kilworth, North, Leicester, R. 298, Geo. Bagrave, Esq.	15 0 8				
Kilworth, South, Leic. R. 307, the King,	10 8 11				
Kimberley, Norf. V. 136, Ld. Wodehouse,	6 19 3				
Kimble, Great, Buckingham, V. 216, Lord Hampden,	6 10 5				

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K I N

E. s. d.

Kinbie, Little, Buckingham, R. 149, Rev.	6	9	11
Mr. Chapman,			
Kinbleworth, Durham, R. 82, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	3	6	8
Kimbolton, Hereford, Curacy, 304, Bishop of Hereford,	4	6	8
Kimbolton, Huntingdon, V. 1266, Duke of Manchester,	5	0	0
Kincote, Leicester, R. 645, Lord Wimborne de Brook,	20	16	8
Kinclergate, Great, Dorset, Descriptive, 115, G. Chavell, Esq.	11	14	7 <i>b</i>
Kinlinton, Heref., 544, T. Brand, Esq.	12	0	0
Kinleton, Southampton, R. 292, Mr. Foley,	25	13	1
Kinleton, Warw. V. 179, Miss Bowditch,	8	6	5
Kinloss, Stafford, Curacy, 1653.			
Kingerby, Lincoln, V. 56, Mr. E. Young,	5	0	0
Kingham, Oxf. R. 494; Mr. Foley,	17	11	8
Kingsbridge, Devon, V. 1117, the King,	16	16	11
Kingsbury, Middlesex, Curacy, 208, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.			
Kingsbury, Warw. V. 1111, the King,	8	10	0
Kingsbury, Epsycop, Somerset, V. 1154, Chancellor of Wills,	17	18	1 <i>b</i>
King's Chapel, Hereford, Chapel to the V. of St. Helen, 236,	12	0	0
Kingsclere, Southampton, V. 1949, Duke of Bolton,	17	10	7
Kingscote, Gloucester, Chapel to the R. of Beverstone, 271.			
Kingsdown, Somer. R. 655, Mr. Tucker,	27	3	1 <i>b</i>
Kingsdown, Kent, R. 60, Mrs. Umfray,	5	9	2
Kingsdown, Kent, R. 337, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	9	1	6
Kingsley, Buckingham, V. 168, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	8	10	5
Kingsbury, Hereford, Chapel to the V. of Presteigne, 112.			
Kingsland, Hereford, R. 948, Rev. R. Evans,	31	3	6 <i>b</i>
Kingsley, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Alton, 274.			
Kingsley, Stafford, R. 678, S. Hill, Esq.	16	15	0
King's-North, Kent, R. 922, Lord Romney, &c.	11	9	9 <i>b</i>
Kingsthorpe, Northam. Chapel to the R. of St. Peter, in the Town of Northampton, 902.			
Kington, Cambridge, R. 225, King's College, Cambridge,	11	15	5
Kington, Devons, Chapel to the V. of Ermington, 34.			
Kington, Hereford, V. 272, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,	6	6	8
Kington, Kent, R. 187, Rev. W. Birch,	16	0	0
Kington, Somerset, V. 224, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	18	7	11
Kington, Somer. R. 197, Mr. Prowse,	5	19	9
Kington, Southampton, R. 27, J. Womley, and W. Clarke, Esqns.	5	6	8
Kington, Stafford, Chapel, 216,	10	0	0
Kington, or Tyneham, Worcester, R. 110, Miss Verma,	8	0	0
Kington, Bagpuss, Berks, R. 286, St. John's College, Oxford,	10	6	5 <i>b</i>
Kington, Dover, Wilts, R. 292, Marquis of Bath,	19	15	0
Kington upon Hull, Yorkshire, 52, 161. St. Mary, Curacy, S. Thornton, Esq. The Holy Trinity, Co. Corporation.			
Kington by Lewes, Sussex, V. 194,	8	13	9
Kington, Lincs, South, Chapel to the V. of Spennithorn, 261.			

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Kington by Sea, Sussex, R. 77, William Govinge, Esq.	18	19	8
Kington, Seymour, Somerset, R. 267, Earl Powlett,	28	3	11 <i>b</i>
Kington upon Soar, Notts, Ch. to the V. of Ratcliffe upon Soar, 157, D. of Leeds,	16	0	0
Kington upon Thames, Surry, V. 3193,	26	6	3
King's College, Cambridge,			
Kington, Winterborn, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Bere Regis, 325.			
King's-Wear, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Brixham, 300, the King.			
Kingwood, Wilts, V. 901, the Inhabitants,	30	0	0
Kington, or Kyneton, Hereford, V. 1694, the King,	25	2	11
Kington, Mares, Dorset, R. 412, J. Toogood, Esq.	13	4	7
Kington, St. Michael, Wilts, V. 358, Sir James Tyrney Long, Bart.	8	0	4 <i>b</i>
Kington, West, Wilts, R. 321, Bishop of Salisbury,	11	9	9 <i>b</i>
Kinlet, Salop, V. 602, Wm. Child, Esq.	8	2	4
Kinnersley, Salop, V. 1110, the King,	7	6	8 <i>b</i>
Kingsclere, Heref. R. 198, Mr. Charlton,	15	18	4
Kinolton, Nottingham, V. 275, Archbishop of York,	7	18	11
Kintbury, Berks, V. 1430, Mr. Dundas,	20	0	0
Kiverton, Warwick, R. 26, Bishop of Worcester,	17	11	0 <i>b</i>
Kippax, York, V. 779, the King,	6	7	1
Kirby, Mouth, Warwick, V. Trinity College, Cambridge,	22	0	7
Kirby, le Soken, Essex, V. 664, Hon. R. Righty,	10	0	0
Kirford, Susse. V. 1340, Mrs. Montague,	11	0	0
Kirk Andrews upon Eden, Cumberland, R. 98, Lord Londeside,	56	0	0
Kirk Andrews upon Esk, Cumberland, R. 819, Sir J. Graham, Bart.	2	11	5
Kirk Bride, Cumberland, R. 248, Sir Geo. Dalton, Bart.	5	0	0
Kirk-Burn, York, V. 92, the King,	4	10	2 <i>b</i>
Kirkby, Lancashire, Chapel, 533, Rector of Walton,	26	0	0
Kirkby, Lincoln, V. 123, Lord Merton,	8	13	4
Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottingham, R. 1602, Duchess Dowager of Portland,	18	1	8
Kirkby upon Hane, Lincoln, R. 185, the King,	18	12	4 <i>b</i>
Kirkby Bedon, Norfolk, 198.			
St. Andrew, R. Sir J. Bernay, Bart.	6	6	9 <i>b</i>
St. Mary, V. Sir J. Bernay, Bart.			
Kirkby, Beir, Leicester, Curacy, 173, Sir John More.			
Kirkby Cam, or Cane, Norfolk, R. 245, H. W. Wilson, Esq.	10	0	0
Kirkby Cleveland, York, V. 165, the Rector presents to this Vicarage,	5	6	2
Kirkby, Cold, York, Chapel to the V. of Easingwold, 158, E. Lester, Esq.	5	12	4
Kirkby, East, Lanc. V. 255, Mr. Thorburn,	5	12	1
Kirkby, Fletcham, York, V. 382, the King	9	10	2
Kirkby Green, Lincoln, V. 68, the King,	11	7	6
Kirkby Grindalythe, York, V. 144, Miss Lillingstone,	8	0	7
Kirkby Hill, York, V. 340, the King,	7	22	4 <i>b</i>
Kirkby Ireleth, Lancaster, V. 1041, Dean and Chapter of York,	3	6	8
Kirkby Knowle, York, R. 1120, Mr. Frankland, Bart.	8	2	1
Kirkby La Thorpe, Lincoln, R. 100, Bart. of Bristol,	9	30	6

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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, V. 1883, Trinity College, Cambridge,	20 15 2	Kirton, Lincoln, V. 1092, Bishopric of Lincoln,	8 12 4
Kirkby in Wharfedale, York, V. 167, Duke of Devonshire,	6 12 4	Kirton, Suffolk, R. 276, the King,	10 13 4
Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, R. 248, Lord Wentworth,	15 0 0	J. Jephcott,	15 9 7
Kirkby Malzeard, York, V. 594.		Kitteridge, Somerset, R. 143, Mr. Ecock, 11 10 5	
Kirkby Mispton, York, R. 163, C. S. Dancombe, Esq.	25 1 10 ½	Knaresborough, Lincoln, R. 97, Earl of Abingdon,	8 6 2
Kirkby Moorside, York, V. 1396, the King,	14 0 10	Knaptoft, Leicester, R. Duke of Rutland,	29 12 6
Kirkby Overblows, York, R. 294, Earl of Egremont,	20 1 0 ½	Knaptoun, Norfolk, R. 277, B. Wigg, Esq. and Peter House, alternately,	13 7 1
Kirkby South, York, V. 509, Mr. and Mrs. Allot,	15 10 2½	Knapton, York, Chapel with the Curacy of Whattingham, 139,	6 0 0
Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, V. 1141, Rev. T. P. Williamson,	48 19 9	Knapwell, Cambs. R. 97, Mr. Parker,	6 17 11
Kirkby Thore, Westmorland, R. 247, Earl of Thanet,	37 17 11	Knaresborough, York, V. 3389, Sir H. Slingby, Bart.	0 9 4½
Kirkby Underdale, York, R. 230, the King,	6 3 4	Knaresdale, Northumb., R. 491, the King,	4 18 9
Kirkby Underwood, Lincoln, R. 181, Bishop of Lincoln,	6 3 4	Knewsthorpe, Northumb., R. 285, Mr. Lytton,	13 1 10 ½
Kirkby, West, Chester, R. 148, Dean and Chapter of Chester,	28 13 4	Knoesall, Nottingham, V. 368, Southwell College,	10 0 0
Kirkby Wharfe, York, V. 79, Prebendary of Wetwang,	3 16 8	Knethshall, Suffolk, R. 49, Mr. Read,	6 7 11
Kirkby upon Wisk, York, R. 150, Duke of Northumberland	27 16 5½	Kneveton, Nottingham, V. 89, Sir F. Molyneux, Bart.	4 9 4½
Kirkdale, York, Ch. Univer. of Oxford, 12 0 0		Knighton upon Teame, Worcs. Chapel to the V. of Llandridge, 531,	
Kirkham, Lancaster, V. 1561, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	21 1 0 ½	Knighton, West, Dorset, R. 180, P. Maber, Esq.	8 15 8
Kirkham, York, Curacy, 39.		Knightwick, Worcester, R. 158, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	12 12 4
Kirkhaugh, Northumberland, R. 975, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson,	4 7 8½	Kalli, Hereford, R. 72, I. Garbutt, Esq.	4 10 0
Kirkland, Cumberland, V. 158, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	6 10 0	Knippton, Lincs. R. 261, Duke of Rutland,	10 13 3½
Kirk Leatham, York, V. 690, Sir C. Turner, Bart.	13 6 8	Kirkton, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Bakewell, 285,	10 0 0
Kirkley, Suffolk, R. 177, Mr. Garoeys,	5 8 10 ½	Knockin, Salop, R. 210, Sir G. Bridge- man, Bart.	5 0 0
Kirklington, Nottingham, V. 140, Chap- ter of Southwell,	8 13 4	Knoodishall, Suffolk, R. 286, Mr. Vernon,	11 0 0
Kirklington, York, R. 273,	25 7 3½	Kuolet, Kent, R. 19, Sir N. D'Alth, Bt	6 5 2½
Kirk-Linton, Cumberland, R. 389, W. Dacre, Esq.	1 1 0 ½	Kuok, Wilts, Chapel with the Curacy of Heytesbury, 194, Dean of Salisbury.	
Kirk Oswald, Cumbri. V. 614, the King,	8 0 0	Knossington, Leic. R. 134, Mr. Palmer,	6 11 6
Kirkton, Nottingham, R. 179, Duke of Newcastle,	7 16 9½	Knottling, Bedf. R. 105, D. of Bedford,	10 6 8
Kirminston, Lincoln, V. 203, Lord Yarborough,	4 18 4	Knottlingley, York, Chapel to the V. of Pontefract, 2602.	
Kirmouid in the Mite, Lincoln, V. 69, E. Turner, Esq.	8 0 0	Knowle, Warw. Ch. 843, Mr. Palmer,	15 12 4
Kirstead, Norf. R. 168, C. Hutton, Esq.	10 0 0	Knowle, Church, Dorset, R. 330, W. Richards, Esq.	17 17 6
Kirtling, Cambr. V. 458, Lord Ellbank,	10 0 0	Knowstone, Devon, V. 427, Mr. Froude,	36 10 10
Kirtlington, Oxford, V. 925, St. John's College, Oxford,	11 9 4	Knyle, East, Wilts, R. 853, Bishop of Winchester,	30 0 0
Kirkton, Lincoln, V. 1938, Mercers' Com- pany, London,	21 10 10	Knyle, West, Wilts, Prebend. 154,	8 12 11
		Knutsford, Cheshire, V. 330,	26 16 3
		Kyloe, Northumb. Ch. to the V. of Holy Island, 968, Dn. and Chap. of Durh.	13 0 0
		Kyme, South, Lincoln, Curacy, 292, Duke of Newcastle,	10 0 0
		Kymeraley, Salop, R. 210, Mr. Parkinson,	6 1 8
		Kyre, Great, Worc. R. 165, Mr. Pytt,	6 17 8½
		Kyre, Little, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of Stoke Blis, 126.	

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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Lenton, Lincoln, R. 386, Mrs. Winship,	12 0 10	Ladbrooke, Warw. R. 235, Mr. Palmer,	13 10 0
Leachford, Chester, Chapel, 754, Rector of Grappenhall.		Ladock, Cornav. R. 342, Mr. Sandy,	18 0 0
Leachington, Essex, R. 254, Archbishop of Canterbury,	37 0 0	Lainstock, Southampton, R. Rev. R. Bathurst,	3 13 4
Leachford, Suffolk, R. 169, Mr. Kent,	10 10 5	Lalith Kirk, York, Chapel,	20 0 0
Leachington, White, Lancast., V. 190, the Prebendary,	7 10 0	Lakenheath, Suffolk, V. with Undley, 748, the King,	4 18 11½
Lacock, Wilts, V. 1408, Mr. Talbot,	8 4 2	Lalant, Univ. Cornav., V. 1022, Bishop of Exeter,	32 11 10 ½

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Leigham, Middleham, Chapel, to the V. of Staines, 572.	
Lamarc, Essex, R. 285 Mr. Hurlock,	12 0 2
Lamberhurst, Kent, V. 1017, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	18 10 5
Lambeth, Surrey, R. 27,939, Archbishop of Canterbury,	32 15 7
Lambeth, Nottingham, R. 467, J. D. Plumstead, Esq.	10 16 3
Lambourn, Berks, V. with the Chapel of Easbury, 564, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral,	10 11 10
Lambourne, Essex, R. 515, Bennett College, Cambridge,	14 0 0
Lambrook, East, Somerset, R. Dean and Chapter of Wells,	6 6 8
Lamerton, Devon, V. 722, Mr. Tremayne,	13 3 1
Lamsey, Durham, Curacy, 1705.	
Lansorne, Corw., R. 78, Mr. Mokesworth,	6 0 0
Lanplugh, Cumberland, R. 117, Rev. T. Lanplugh,	10 4 7
Lampard, Northampton, R. 148, Sir E. Isham, Bart.	48 2 6
Lanyatt, Somerset, R. 204, Mr. Uphill,	12 4 2
Lancast, Gloucester, Chapel to the R. of Woolaston,	20 0 0
Lancaster, Lancaster, V. 9030, Sir H. Hesketh, Bart.	41 0 0
Lanchester, Durham, Curacy, 708, Ep. of Durham,	14 8 4
Lancing, Sus., V. 451, Bp. of Lincoln,	6 9 4
Landbeach, Cambridge, R. 235, R. Cor- pus Christi College, Cambridge	10 1 3
Landcross, Devon, R. 46, Mr. Walter,	8 4 2
Landewack, Cornwall, R. 244, Rev. W. Robinson,	11 16 10
Landford, Wilts, R. 184, H. Eye, Esq.	4 3 9
Landkey, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Bi- shop's Tawton, 607, Dean of Exeter,	20 0 0
Landrake, Cornwall, V. 613, Earl of Buckinghamshire,	15 12 4
Landolph, Cornwall, R. 539, the King,	20 3 6
Lanwade, Cambridge, Chapel to the V. of Eyning, 25.	
Lanwest, Cornwall, Chapel, 179, the King,	9 5 4
Lancham, Nottingham, V. 303, Dean and Chapter of York,	5 3 4
Lancercost Abbey, Cumber. Cu. William Dacre, Esq.	14 5 0
Langer, Notting, R. 266, Lord Howe,	10 7 11
Langdale, Great, Westmorland, Chapel, 300, Rector of Grassmere,	5 15 6
Langdon, Essex, R. 242, Bp. of London,	35 6 8
Langdon, East, Kent, R. 243, Earl of Guildford,	7 0 0
Langdon Hills, Essex, R. 195, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,	10 3 9
Langdon, West, Kent, R. 92, Archbishop of Canterbury,	16 0 0
Langeshoe, Essex, R. 103, Earl Walde- grave,	14 13 4
Langford, Bedford, V. 429, the Kleg,	8 0 0
Langford, Oxford, V. 356, Mr. Aylng	31 19 42
Langford, Essex, R. 193, Mr. Wrencombe,	10 4 9
Langford, Norfolk, R. 56, Mr. Stanhope,	
Langford, Nottingham, Chapel, 184, Mr. Danecombe,	10 0 0
Langford, Budville, Somerset, Chapel to V. of M. Iverton, 524,	30 0 0
Langford, Little, Wilts, R. 25, Earl of Pembroke,	7 13 4
Langford, Shepley, Wilts, R. 322, Rev. John Baker,	24 1 1

BATT

£.44

Langdale, Norfolk, B.				
Langham, Essex, R. 657, King, as Duke of Lancaster,	17	11	0	2
Langham, Suffolk, R. 207, the King,	5	16	17	3
Langham, Great, Norf. V. Bp. of Norw.	4	10	19	
Langham, Little, Norfolk, V. 268, I. Cal- thorpe, Esq.	8	6	9	
Langhoe, Lanc. Ch. Vicar of Blackburn,	7	6	9	
Langley, Bucks, Curacy, Dean and Canons of Windsor.				
Langley, Essex. Chapel to the V. of Claver- ing, 247.				
Langley, Knt., R. 175, Mrs. Bouverie,	6	19	9	2
Langley, Norfolk, Curacy, 286, Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart.	20	0	0	
Langley, Abbot's, Hertford, V. 1205, R.				
Flitton, Esq.	15	0	0	
Langley, Buried, Wilts, R. 333, Mr. Ashe,	12	7	2	1
Langley, King's, Hertford, V. 910, Bishop of Ely,	8	0	0	
Langley, Kirk, Derby, R. 482, R. Bay- ley, Esq.	12	2	1	
Langley, Marsh, Buckingham, Curacy, 1212.				
Langport, Somerset, V. 764.				
Langridge, Somerset, R. 86, W. Blak- wate, Esq.	5	10	4	2
Langton, Lincoln, V. 386, Sir G. Heath- cote, Bart.	5	5	7	2
Langtoft, York, V. 276, the Prebendary,	8	0	0	
Langton, Lincoln, R. 58, Bp. of Linc.	7	19	6	
Langton, Linc. R. 153, Mr. Langton,	10	12	3	2
Langton, Lincoln, V. 144, Sir C. Wray, Bart.	4	13	4	
Langton, York, R. 316, the King,	17	4	3	1
Langton, Church, Leicester, R. Rev. W. Hansbury,	48	13	4	
Langton, Great, York, R. 101, Earl of Holderness.	6	10	16	
Langton, Herring, Dorset, R. 186, the King,	7	2	11	
Langton, Long, Dorset, R. 72, I. Ri- deout, Esq.	13	10	0	
Langton, Mistravener, Dorset, R. 510, W. Treshard, Esq.	14	5	9	
Langton, Thorpe, Leicester, Ch. 196.				
Langtree, Devon, R. 582, Mr. Walter,	29	1	3	
Langwith, Upper, Derby, R. 186, Duke of Devonshire,	4	0	2	1
Lanhy Dreck, Cornwall, Curacy, 187, G. Hunt, Esq.				
Lanivet, Cornw. R. 513, Mr. Scawen,	24	0	0	
Lanlivery, Cornwall, V. 778, Rev. E. Collins,	12	6	8	
Laurel, Cornw. R. 478, Mr. Balkir,	22	0	0	
Lam Alloz, Cornwall, R. 847, J. Crys- perer, Esq.	18	0	0	
Lanteglos, Cornw. R. 913, the King,	34	11	3	1
Lanteglos, Colwall, V. 678,	14	7	1	
Lapford, Devon, R. 557, Rev. W. Ha- therley,	13	1	10	2
Lapley, Stafford. V. 196, Sir T. Ed- dulph, Bart.	5	12	2	
Larpworth, Warwick, R. 575, Merton College, Oxford,	5	9	7	
Larling, Norf. R. 160, Mr. Woodley,	10	0	2	2
Lashborough, Glouce. R. Mr. Estcourt,	7	12	5	
Leamham, Southam, R. 164, Mr. Child	6	15	0	
Leavington, Glouc. R. 88, J. Guest, Esq.	5	10	0	
Lastingham, York V. 292, the King,	17	7	6	
Lathebury, Buckingham, Curacy, 189, Dean and Canons of Christ Ch. Oxf.	5	6	8	
Latimer, Bucks, Denysville, 176, Duke of Devonshire,	5	6	8	

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	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Lenton, Essex, V. 279, Mr. Lessington,	7 0 0	
Lenton, Wilts, V. 242, Earl Nugent and Edward Elliot, Esq.	0 3 4	
Leighton, Leicester, R. 182, Robert Shrew- sbury, Esq.	10 10 5	
Langhton, Lincoln, V. 246, Lord Irwin,	19 0 0	
Langhton, Sussex, V. 239, Lord Pelham	9 11 3	
Langhton ex le Morten, York, V. 466, Chancellor of York,	6 12 4	
Launceston, Corav. V. 847, Mr. Orchard,	10 10 10	
Launceston, Cornwall, Curacy, 1,482, Duke of Cornwall.		
Launceston, Tarrant Monkton, Chapel to the V. of Tarrant Monkton, 67.		
Launton, Oxford, R. 379, Bp. of London,	11 9 4½	
Laurence, St., Essex, R. 140, the King,	18 6 8	
Laurence, St., Kent, V. 1068, Archbishop of Canterbury,	7 0 0	
Laurence, St., Southampton, R. 76, R. and J. Worsey, Esqra.	4 0 0	
Laurence, St., Suffolk, Suffolk, Curacy, 113, Mr. Townshend,	5 12 4	
Lavant, East, Sussex, R. 274, H. Peck- ham, Esq. and Mr. Milton,	20 18 1½	
Lavendon, Buckingham, V. 544, Mr. Noel,	6 0 0	
Lavenham, Suffolk, R. 1716, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge,	20 2 11	
Laver, High, Essex, R. 244, Mr. Valley,	14 1 5	
Laver, Little, Essex, R. 90, Mr. Palmer,	15 10 5	
Laver, Magdalen, Essex, R. 228, T. Burford, Esq.	18 13 1	
Laversock, Wilts, Chapel, 273, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.		
Laverton, Southampton, R. 33, Sir S. Shuckburgh, Bart.	8 10 0	
Laverton, Somerset, R. 134, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	6 18 6½	
Lavington, Lincoln, R. 129, St. G. Heathcote, Bart.	14 7 1	
Lavington, East, Wilts, V. 918, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxf.	14 9 6	
Lavington, West, Wilts, V. 953, Bishop of Salisbury,	11 16 3	
Lawford, Essex, R. 467, St. John's Col- lege, Cambridge,	15 0 0	
Lawford, Church, Warwick, R. 302, Duke of Buccleugh,	11 15 5	
Lawhilton, Cornwall, R. 289, Bishop of Exeter,	19 6 8	
Lawshall, Suffolk, R. 584, B. Lee, Esq.	20 9 8½	
Lawton, Church, Chester, R. 443, L. Lawton, Esq.	0 8 7	
Laxfield, Suff. V. 1068, Lt. Huntingdon	9 13 4	
Laxton, Northampton, Bourne, 204, 20 0 0		
Laxton, Nottingham, V. 513, Heirs of the Duke of Kingston,	11 0 0	
Laxton, York, Chapel to the V. of Horwden, 219.		
Lay, Breton, Essex, R. T. Adams, Esq.	7 0 0	
Lay de la Haye, Essex; Curacy, 477, Sir R. Smyth, Bart.	13 0 0	
Layler, Marney, Essex, R. 183, N. C. Corrells, Esq.	15 3 4	
Layham, Suffolk, R. 471, St. John's Col- lege, Cambridge,	16 0 7½	
Layton, Hereford, Ch. 184, Mr. Elton,	12 0 0	
Layton, Hereford, V. 799, Dame C. Berney,	14 16 3	
Lazonby, Cumbri. V. 330, Bishop of Carlisle,	13 1 3	
Lea, Heref. Chapel, 174, Mr. Westfalling,	4 0 0	
Lea, Lincoln, R. 186, Sir W. Anderson, Bart.	3 4 2	
Lee, Warw. Co. 209, L. Hacket, Esq.	30 0 0	
Leadenham, Long, Lincoln, R. 517, S. Foster, Esq.	29 18 8½	
Leake, Lincoln, V. 911, Governors of Oakhampton School,	13 6 3	
Leake, West, Nottingham, R. 171, Earl of Huntingdon,	25 4 7	
Leamington, Hartlag't, Warwick, V. 502, Sir W. Wheeler, Bart.	20 0 0	
Leamington, Prior's, Warwick, V. 218, H. C. Wier, Esq.	6 10 0	
Leamington, Lanc. R. 215, Mr. Gausin,	13 2 5½	13
Leatherhead, Surrey, V. 1078, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	16 6 0½	
Leathley, York, R. 384, the King,	7 2 6½	
Leavington, Kirk, York, Curacy, 289, Archbishop of York,	21 5 0	
Leviathan, York, R. 132, Mrs. Wykés,	7 8 1½	
Lechlade, Glouce. V. 917, Mr. Morton,	19 13 6	
Lock, Lanc. Ch. 219, Vicar of Tunstal,	2 18 0	
Lockford, Southampton. V. 198, the Prebend.	8 16 10½	
Lockhamstead, Berk., Chapel to the V. of Cheveley, 330.		
Lockhamstead, Buckingham, R. 346, Rev. H. Bawclerk,	15 13 4	
Leckhampton, Gloucester, R. 225, C. Norwood, Esq.	18 13 4	
Lechford, York, V. 316, T. Lee, and E. Lee, Esqrs.	8 0 0	13
Lechford, Hereford, V. 3059, Bishop of Hereford,	14 19 6	
Leedham, York, V. 230, Earl of Han- tingdon,	7 4 2	
Lee, Buckingham. Dom. 180, Mr. Oldham,	4 12 0	
Lee, Kent, R. 370, the King,	3 11 8	12
Leebowood, Salop, Curacy, 181,	8 1 0	
Lee-brockhurst, Salop, Curacy, 137.		
Lee, St. John, Northumberland, Chapel, Sir T. Blackett, Bart.	6 13 4	
Lee, West, Essex, Chapel to the E. of West Tilbury.		
Leeds, Kent, Chapel, 432, Archbishop of Canterbury,	44 14 4	13
Leeds, York, 52,162.		
St. James, Chapel.		
St. John, Cu. Vicar and Corporation.		
St. Paul, Chapel.		
St. Peter, V. R. Wilson, Esq. &c.	38 0 2½	
The Holy Trinity, Cu. Recorder, &c.		
Leek, York, V. Bishop of Durham,	16 0 0	13
Leek Wootton, Warw. V. 400, the King,	5 12 1	12
Leek, Stafford, V. 3459, Earl of Mac- cleod,	7 9 1½	
Leeming, York, Ch. to the V. of Burnes- ton, Vicar of Burneston,	3 9 0	
Legbourne, Lincoln, Curacy, 286, Holden by Sequestration,	26 0 0	
Leghey, Lincoln, V. 184, Sir I. Nel- thorpe, Bart.	6 4 9	
Leicester, Leicester, 17,005.		
All Saints, V. the King,	4 8 5	12
St. Leonard, V. united to All Saints, the King,	6 0 0	12
St. Margaret's Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral, Bishop of Lincoln	27 6 3	13
St. Margaret, V. the Preliminary,	17 8 6½	
St. Martin, V. the King,	6 13 4	
St. Mary, V. the King,	8 0 0	12
St. Nicholas, V. the King,	8 11 2	12
St. Peter, V. the King,	2 5 0	12
The Archdeaconry of Leicester, Bishop of Lincoln,	37 19 2	12

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	L E T	L I L
13	Leigh, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Yelminster, 300.	Leveson, Regis, Beris, V. 294, Dean and Chapter of Winchester, 10 12 7
2	Leigh, Essex, R. 370, Bp. of London, 15 0 0	Letheringham, Suff. Co. 126, Mr. Leman.
12	Leigh, Gloucester, V. 303, the King, 7 16 2	Letheringham, Norfolk, R. 236, Rev. J. Burrell.
11	Leigh, Kent, V. 735, Lady S. Sherrard, and Mrs. Perry, - 9 18 9	Letton, Heref. R. 60, Rev. W. Bach, 6 18 7
10	Leigh, Stafford, R. 647, Lord Bagot, 14 0 5	Letton, Norfolk, R. 121, T. Gordon, Esq. 7 14 7
9	Leigh, Surrey, R. 390, T. Scawen, Esq. 15 10 5	Letwell, York, Curacy to the V. of Laugh-
8	Leigh, Worcester, R. 1855, Mr. Crofts, 13 9 4½	ton le Moreton, 316.
7	Leigh, Abbot's, Somerset, Chapel to the V. of Bedminster, 392.	Leleveland, Kent, R., with the R. of Bed-
6	Leigh, Hlsh, Chester, Chapel, 787.	leleveland, 57, Lord Somers, 4 0 0
5	Leigh de la Mare, Wilt., R. 65, H. C. Vince, Esq. - 8 0 0	Leven, York, R. 411, Sir J. Pennyman, Bart. &c. - 16 12 6
4	Leigh upon Mendip, Somerset, Chapel to the R. of Meols, 534.	Leverington, Cambs. R. 592, the King, 25 0 7½
3	Leigh, North, Devon, R. 150, R. P. Anderson, Esq. - 10 9 7	Leverton, North, Lanc. R. 330, the King, 18 18 9
2	Leigh, North, Oxford, R. 517, the King, 9 9 0	Leverton, North, Nottingham, V. 270, the Prebendary, - 5 0 0
1	Leigh, South, Dev. R. 937, Univ. of Oxf. 11 8 9	Leverton, South, Notttingham, V. 278,
13	Leigh, West Devon, V. 408, Dean and Chapter of Exeter, - 8 2 1	Dean of Lincoln, - 6 12 6
12	Leigh, West, Lanc. V. 1429, Mr. Scholes, 9 0 0	Levington, Suff. R. 165, E. Verree, Esq. 1 1 5
11	Leighland, Somerset, Chapel to the V. of Old Cleeve, - 5 0 0	Levannick, Cornw. V. 564, the King, 7 18 9 4
10	Leigh, Great, Essex, R. 154, Lincoln College, Oxford, - 25 7 1	Lewe, North, Devon, R. 638, the King, 27 8 9 2½
9	Leighs, Little, Essex, R. 125, Lord Waltham, - 9 0 0	Lew, Trenchard, Devon, R. 156, L. Luxmore, Esq. - 9 12 9
8	Leighton, Gloucester, Chapel to the R. of Boxwell, -	Lewes, Sussex, 2309.
7	Leighton, Hunting. V. 312, Probendary, 7 0 0	All Saints, R. the King, - 7 0 0 7½
6	Leighton, Salop, V. 318, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, - 7 12 6	St. Andrew, R., united to the R. of St. Michael, the King.
5	Leighton Buzzard, Bedford, V. 1963, the Prebendary, - 18 0 0	St. John, R. J. Crofts, Esq. - 3 11 3
4	Leire, Leicester, R. 347, Ed. Hardwicke, - 9 14 9½	St. Mary Westout, R., united to the R. of St. Peter Westout, the King, 7 6 10 2½
3	Leiston, Suffolk, Lancy, 324, Governors of Christ's Hospital, London.	Lewisham, Kent, V. 4907, Earl of Dartmouth, - 22 19 9
2	Levington, Lower, Gloucester, Curacy, 61, Sir W. Junor, - 10 0 0	Lewknor, Oxford, V. 285, All Souls College, Oxford, - 11 17 9
1	Leach, Church, Worcester, R. 150, the King, - 9 11 10½	Lexden, Essex, R. 697, Miss Rawstorn, 12 0 0
13	Leach, Ilm, Worcester, R. 231, Rev. C. Forte-cue, - 9 0 5	Lezzen, East, Norfolk, R. 119, Lord Wodehouse, - 8 6 8
12	Leach-Wick, Worcester, Curacy to the V. of Norton.	Lezham, West, Norfolk, R. 128, Lord Wodehouse, - 5 11 3
11	Lenham, Kent, V. 1434, T. Best, Esq. 13 15 2½	Lybourn, Kent, R. 275, Mr. Charlton, 11 13 4
10	Lenhall, Earls, Hereford, Co. to the V. of Aymestrey, Vicar of Aymestrey, 10 10 0	Leyland, Lancaster, V. 2085, Rev. I. Bellwin, - 11 0 0
9	Leothall, Starkes, Hereford, Chapel, 126, Bishop of Hereford, - 4 0 0	Leydown, Kent, V. 88, Archbishop of Canterbury, - 10 10 0
8	Lenton, Nottingham, V. 393, the King, 9 9 5½	Leyton, Low, Essex, V. 9519, Major General Gamel, - 7 12 0
7	Lentwardine, Heref. V. 675, E. of Oxf. 7 15 8	Levant, Cornw. R. 610, Bp. of Exeter, 22 0 0
6	Lminster, Hereford, V. 3019, the King, 10 3 8	Leziate, Norfolk, R. 107.
5	Leonard, Susse, V. 357, Eton College, 9 1 3	Lichborough, Northampton, R. 202, W. Addington, Esq. - 16 0 7
4	Leonard, St., Devon, R. 193, Bishop of Exeter, - 4 19 4½	Lichester, Matravers, Dorset, R. 416, G. Trenchard, Esq. - 12 3 6
3	Leonard, St., Shoreditch, Middlesex, V. 24, 66, Archdeacon of London, 17 0 0	Lichester, Minster, Dorset, Chapel, 623.
2	Leonard, St., Buckingham, Ch. 137.	Lichfield, Lichfield, 4712.
1	Leppington, York, Chapel to the R. of Serayingham, 119.	St. Chad, Chapel to the V. of St. Mary, the Vicar of St. Mary.
13	Lebury, Northumberl. V. 524, the King, 8 2 10	St. Mary, V. Chapter, - 10 0 0
12	Leicester, Cornwall, V. 2708, Rev. R. Haydon, and Mrs. Hooy, - 18 13 11½	St. Michael, Chapel to the V. of St. Mary, the Vicar of St. Mary.
11	Levenworth, Cornw. R. 104, J. Glynn, Esq. 8 0 0	Lichfield, Southampton, R. 34, R. Kingwall, Esq. - 12 19 7
10	Levingham, Norfolk, R. 159, King's College, Cambridge, - 6 0 0	Liddiard Millicent, Wilts, R. 300, L. Davk, Esq. - 17 4 6½
9	Levesen, Kent, Curacy.	Liddiard Tregose, Wilts, R. 572, Gen. Watson, Esq. - 10 5 5
8	Lewtwithiel, Cornw. V. 743, the King, 9 18 4	Liddington, Wilts, V. 237, the Recter, 17 0 0
7	Lechworth, Herts, R. 67, Mr. Letton, 11 1 10½	Lidge, Suff. R. 233, C. Manser, Esq. 16 10 5
6	Leconfield, Basset, Berks, R. 250, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, - 15 0 2½	Liddington, Bedford, V. 469, East of Upper Ossory, - 11 0 0
5		Lilton, Devon, R. 642, Mr. Arnett, Esq. 26 2 21
4		Lighthorne, Warwick, R. 222, Lord Willoughby de Broke, - 14 27 2½
3		Lillborn, Northamp. V. 234, the King, 6 0 0

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L I N

P. S. A.

		P. S. A.
Liford, Northampt. V. 27, Mr. Powis,	7 12	4
Littleshall, Salop, V. 260, Earl Gower,	6 17	11
Lilley, Hertford, R. 315, St. John's College, Cambridge,	10	8 9
Lillingston, Dayrell, Buckingham, R. 111, P. Dayrell, Esq.	7	9 7
Lillingston, Lovell, Oxford and Buckingham, R. 135, the King,	8 9	4
Lillingston, Dorset, R. 128, Earl Brooke, 10 13	3	
Lillingston, Warw. V. 128, H. Wise, Esq.	5 13	4
Lilstock, Somerset, Chapel to the R. of Stoke Gurney, 36,	20	0 0
Limber, Lincoln, V. 245, the King,	9 16	6
Limehouse, Middlesex, R. 4675, Brasen Nose College, Oxford.		
Limne, Chester, R. is two Medieties, 1622, Sir P. Warburton, Bart.	11 0	7
and F. Leigh, LL.D.	11 0	5
Limpenehoe, Norf. V. 95, C. Leathes, Esq.	6 13	4
Limsfield, Surry, R. 127, Sir L. Graham, Bart.	20	0 5
Linchlade, Buckingham, Donative, 203, Mr. Corbett,	14	0 0
Lincoln, Lincoln, 7197.		
St. Andrew, V. Prebend. of Spaldwick.		
St. Bartholomew, Cu. Du. and Chapter.		
St. Benedict, Curacy, Prebendary of North Kelsey.		
St. Botolph, Curacy, the Prebendary.		
St. John in Newport, V. Prebendary of Dunholme.		
St. Margaret, Curacy, vested to St. Peter in East Gate, Prebendary of Haydon.		
St. Mark, Cu. Prebendarer of Lincoln.		
St. Martin, V. the Prebendary,	4 13	4
St. Mary in Wigford, Curacy, Prebendary of Gretton,	5 2	9
St. Mary Magdalene, R. Dean and Chap.	5	0 0
St. Michael, Cu. Prebendarer of Lincoln.		
St. Nicholas, Dean and Chapter.		
St. Paul, R. Archdeacon of Lincoln,	2	5 10
St. Peter at Arches, R. the King,	5 12	8
St. Peter at Goues, Curacy, Prebendarer of Lincoln.		
St. Swithun, Cu. Prebendarer of Lincoln.		
Lindesby, Nottingham, R. 518, F. Montague, Esq.	6 9	9
Lindley, Leicester, Chapel.		
Lindridge, Worcester, R. 543, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	26	12 11
Lindrell, Essex, V. 267, E. of Galford,	8	0 0
Lindsey, Suffolk, Chapel, 170, King's College, Cambridge,	40	0 0
Linfold, Great, Buckingham, R. 312, Mr. Uthwatt,	20	0 8
Linfold, Little, Buckingham, Donative, 44, Rev. P. Knapp,	10	0 0
Ling, Norfolk, R. 496, G. Anson, Esq.	11	0 0
Ling, East, Somer. V. 258, Mrs. Moore,	10	8 4
Lingen, Hereford, Curacy, 247, Bishop of Hereford,	10	10 0
Lingfield, Surry, Curacy, 1387, Earl of Effingham.		
Lingwood, Norf. Ca. 239, Mr. Hiltow,	11	0 0
Lishenhol, Southampton, R. 78, Rev. R. Morgan,	7	0 5
Makthorne, Cornwall, V. 924, Miss Hewish,	13	0 0
Lindal, Lancast., Chapel, Lord G. Cawood,	5	8 0
Linstead, Great, Suffolk, Curacy, 20, Lord Huntingfield		

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Linstead, Little, Suffolk, Curacy, 134, Lord Huntingfield.		
Linton, Kent, V. 796, Archd. of Cant.	9	3 11
Linton, Camb. V. 1157, Bishop of Ely,	10	13
Linton, Devon, V. 491, Archdeacon of Barnstaple.		
Linton, Heref. V. 578, Rev. I. Parker,	8	10
Linton, Kent, V. 598, Sir H. Mann, Knt.	7	13
Linton in Wharfdale, York, R. 156, the King,		
Linwood, Lanc. R. 118, Mr. Godfrey,	16	4
Linset, York, Chapel to the R. of Bedford, 193.		
Lisington, Lincoln, R. 146, Dean and Chapter of York,		
Liston, Essex, R. 45, W. Campbell, Esq.	12	0
Litcham, Norf. R. 426, Ld. Wodehouse,	9	2
Littlington, Cambridge, V. 350, Clare Hall, Cambridge,		
Littlington, Sussex, R. 111, J. Bea, Esq.	12	13
Littleborough, Lancaster, Chapel, Vicar of Rochdale,		
Littleborough, Nottingham, Chapel, 62, I. Hewett, Esq.		
Little-Bourne, Kent, V. 539, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,		
Littlebury, Essex, V. 495, the Rector,	10	2
Littlecote, Buckingham, Chapel.		
Littleham, Devon, V. 1909, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,		
Littleham, Devon, R. 392, Mr. Bassett,	14	16 10
Littleport, Camb. V. 1609, Bp. of Ely,	8	0
Littleton, Middlesex, R. 147, Mr. Wood,	14	0
Littleton, Southampton, Chapel, 79.		
Littleton, Drew, Wilts, R. 87, Bishop of Salisbury,		
Littleton, High, Somer. V. 811, the King,	7	7
Littleton, North, Worr. Cu. 304, Dean and Canon of Christ Church, Oxf.		
Littleton upon Severn, Gloucester, R. 136, Sir H. Lippincott, Bart.		
Littleton, South, Worcester, Curacy, 116, Dean and Canons of Christ Ch. Oxford,	4	1 10
Littleton, West, Gloucester, 100, Chapel to the R. of Tormarton.		
Littles, Somers. R. 366, the Prebendary,	8	12
Liton, Chewy, Dorset, R. 347, G. Richards, Esq.		
Livermere, Great, Suffolk, R. 939, N. Acton, Esq.		
Livermere, Little, Suffolk, R. 89, N. Acton, Esq.		
Liverpool, Lancaster, 77,633.		
St. George, Curacy, the Corporation.		
St. John, Curacy, the Corporation.		
St. Nicholas, R. the Corporation.		
St. Paul, Curacy, the Corporations.		
St. Peter, R. the Corporation.		
St. Thomas, Curacy, the Corporation.		
Llanarth, Monmouth, V. 290, Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff,		
Llanbadoc, Monm. Cu. 312, Ld. Cardiff,	5	8
Llanbedoc, Monmouth, Curacy, Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff,	6	11
Llancllae, Heref. Cu. 112, Lord Orford,	3	0
Llandegwyth, Monmouth, R. 104, Miss Williams,		
Llandenny, Monmouth, V. 323, Duke of Beaufort,		
Llandevarud, Monmouth, Chapel, Prebendary of Warthecwm,		
Llandeabo, Hereford, R. 36, Rev. C. Mackay,		

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Llandogo, Monmouth, Curacy, 599, Pre- bendary of Cade,	0 15 9	Llanvihangel Ystern Llewera, Monm.
Maremma, Monmouth, V. 224, Miss Milborne,	8 10 7	R. 125, Lord Abergavenny,
Llansaint, Monmouth, R. 158, Lord Abergavenny,	7 4 4½	Llanvache, Monmouth, Chapel, 510, Archdeacon and Chapter of Landaff, 13
Llangarren, Hereford, Chapel to the V. of Llanguarne, 594.		Llanvynoe, Hereford, Chapel to the V. of Clodock, 231, J. Clerk, Esq.
Llangattock Llyngord, Monmouth, V. 191, Prince of Wales,	5 6 5½	Llanwarne, Hereford, R. 343, Governors of Guy's Hospital, London,
Llangattock near Usk, Monmouth, R. 179, Lord Abergavenny,	11 7 3½	Llanwenarth, Monmouth, R. 615, Lord Abergavenny,
Llangattock Vibon Avell, Monmouth, V. 485, T. Evans, Esq.	6 15 11½	Llanwerne, Monm. H. 32, C. Vane, Esq.
Llangiew, Monmouth, Chapel, 113, Sir H. Williams,	6 0 0	Llanyblodwell, Salop, R. 793, Bishop of St. Asaph,
Llanghyth, Monmouth, R. 380, W. A. Williams, Esq.	19 10 10	Llanymynach, Salop, R. 290, Bishop of St. Asaph,
Llangiven, Monmouth, Curacy, 141, Chapter of Landaff,	3 7 1	Locking Somerset, 137, City of Bristol,
Llangiven, Monm. R. 126, Mr. Gore,	4 1 0½	Lockinge, East Berks, R. 248, All Souls College, Oxford,
Llangur, Monmouth, R. 52, I. Scud- more, Esq.	9 15 10	Lockington, Leicester, V. 236, Mrs. Bainbridge,
Llangwyn, Monm. V. 243, the Prebend.	4 16 8	Lockington, York, R. 379, Mrs. Gally,
Llanhethock, Monmouth, Chapel, 143, Chapter of Landaff,	10 0 0	Lockton, Somerset, R. 97, J. Edding- ton, Esq. &c.
Llanhileth, Monmouth, R. 203, Lord Abergavenny,	7 15 7½	Loddicewell, Dev. V. 605, Rev. R. Frode,
Llanhinen, Monmouth, Curacy, 176, D. of Beaufort,	3 11 0½	Loddington, Leicestersh. Ca. 130, Mr. Morris,
Llanhollowell, Monmouth, R. 43, Rev. N. Jenkins,	2 13 1½	Loddington, Northam, R. 153, the King,
Llanharan, Monm. R. 129, Mr. Jeffreys,	4 6 10½	Loddon, Norfolk, V. 799, Bishop of Ely,
Llanhaver, Monmouth, V. 1117, Arch- deacon and Chapter of Landaff,	15 3 6½	London, Dorset, V. 654, the King,
Llanhetholl, Hereford, V. 75, Mr. Barry,	3 15 5	Lofthouse, York, R. 1184, the King,
Llanholland, Monmouth, R. 29, I. Richards, Esq.	2 13 11½	Lolworth, Cambridge, R. 29, P. Orchard,
Llanhony, Monmouth, R. 143, Duke of Beaufort,	6 10 10	Esq. and Sir Henry Hawley, Bart.
Llanhewry Rytherch, Monmouth, V. 364, Prince of Wales,	7 15 5	Londesborough, York, R. 168, Lord Man- sfield,
Llanhewry Skirrid, Monmouth, R. 100, F. E. Brooke, Esq.	7 10 9½	London, London, 128,920.
Llanhewry Vach, Monmouth, Ch. 153, Treasurer of Landaff,	8 0 0	<i>Aldergate Ward, Within.</i>
Llanhilio Crasewry, Monm. V. 625, Bp. Archdeacon, and Chapter of Landaff,	10 10 5	St. Anne and Agnes R. with St. John
Llanhilio Porthkely, Monmouth, V. 349, Archdeacon and Chapter of Landaff,	8 3 9	Zachary, Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's alternately.
Llanhinstone, Monm. V. 269, Mrs. Morgan,	6 8 9	St. Leonard Foster Lane, R., united
Llanhvache, Monm. R. 175, Mr. Morgan,	10 0 0	to Christ Church,
Llanhvair, Discoed, Monmouth, Chapel, 174, Chapter of Landaff.		St. Mary Staining, R., united to St.
Llanhvail Kilgedloe, Monmouth, R. 147, C. Morgan, Esq.	5 1 10½	Michael in Wood Street, King, and the Parishioners, alternately,
Llanhvail Waterdin, Salop, Ca. to the V. of Clun, 466, Lord Clive,	20 0 0	St. Olave in Silver Street, R. united
Llanhvapley, Monmouth, R. 109, Lord Abergavenny,	10 5 9½	to St. Alban in Wood Street, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and Eton College, alternately,
Llanhvatherine, Monmouth, R. 193, Lord Abergavenny,	14 17 8½	<i>Aldgate Ward.</i>
Llanvhangel, Monm. R. 47, Mr. Morgan,	6 9 4½	St. Andrew Underhaft in Londonhall Street, R., with St. Mary Axe, Bi- shop of London,
Llanvhangel near Usk, Monmouth, R. 54, Mrs. Hughes,	3 8 9	25 11 3
Llanvhangel Crucorney, Monmouth, V. 342, the King,	5 19 7	St. Catharine Coleman, R. Bishop of London,
Llanvhangel Llanternas, Monmouth, Curacy, 445, E. Bray, Esq.	5 0 0	St. Catharine Cree, V. Magdalen Col- lege, Cambridge.
Llanvhangel Pont y Moyle, Monmouth, Curacy, 136, Duke of Beaufort,		St. James in Duke's Place, Curacy, Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
Llanvhangel Tor y Mynydd, Monmouth, R. 178, Bishop of Landaff,	2 15 5	<i>Bassishaw, or Bassingham Ward.</i>
		St. Michael the Archangel, R. Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,
		17 0 0
		<i>Billinggate Ward.</i>
		St. Andrew Hubbard, R. united to
		St. Mary at Hill, Parishioners, and the D. of Northumberl. alternately, 16
		0. 0. 0
		St. Botolph Billinggate, R. united to
		St. George, King, and the Dean
		and Chap. of St. Paul's alternately, 23
		16 0 4½
		St. George Botolph Lane, R., with St.
		Botolph
		8 0 0

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2	St. Margaret Pattens, R. with St. Gabriel, the King, and the Lord Mayor, &c. alternately,	10	0	0
	St. Mary at Hill, R.	36	13	4
	<i>Bishopsgate Ward, Within.</i>			
3	St. Ethelburga, R. Bishop of London, 11	13	6	
	St. Helen, V. Heirs of Mr. Parker, <i>Bread Street Ward.</i>			
	Allhallows in Bread Street, R., with St. John, Archbishop of Canterbury, 37	13	9	
	St. John the Evangelist in Watling Street, R., united to Allhallows, 18	19	7	
	St. Margaret Moses, R. united to St. Mildred, the King, and W. Storketh, Esq. alternately,	13	4	4½
	<i>Bridge Ward, Without.</i>			
13	St. Beaneat Grace or Grace-Church, R. with St. Leonard, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately	18	1	3
	St. Leonard East-Cheap, Peculiar of Canterbury united to St. Bennet, 35	10	0	
13	St. Magnus the Martyr, R. with St. Margaret, Archbishop of Canterbury, by Lapee,	69	5	5
13	St. Margaret in New Fish Street, R. united to St. Magnus,	31	11	8
	<i>Broad Street Ward.</i>			
12	Allhallows London Wall, R. with St. Augustine, the King,	5	16	8
12	St. Bartholomew the Apostle near the Royal Exchange, R. the King,	18	1	8
12	St. Benedict, Curacy, Dean and Canons of Windsor.			
12	St. Christopher's le Stock, R. Bishop of London,	14	0	0
12	St. Martin's Outwich, R. Merchant Tailors Company,	13	9	2½
12	St. Peter le Poer in Broad Street, R. Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,	5	16	8
	<i>Candlewick Street Ward.</i>			
13	St. Clement near East-Cheap, R. with St. Martin, Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, 13	2	1	
	St. Laurence Pulteney, Curacy, united to St. Mary, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.			
	St. Martin Organs, R.	19	16	3
	St. Mary Abchurch, R. with St. Lawrence, Corpus Christi Col. Camb., 20	2	6	
13	St. Michael in Crooked Lane, R. Archbishop of Canterbury,	26	8	4
	<i>Castle-Baynard Ward.</i>			
14	St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, R. with St. Anne in the Precinct of Black Friars, King and Parishioners alternately,	17	10	0
	St. Bennet Paul's Wharf, R. with St. Peter, Dn. and Chap. of St. Paul's, 13	19	4½	
	St. Gregory by St. Paul's, R. united since the Fire in 1666, to St. Mary Magdalen and Chap. of St. Paul's, St. Mary Magdalene in Old Fish St. R. 19	5	0	
	<i>Cheaps Ward.</i>			
15	Allhallows Honey Lane, R. united to St. Mary le Bow, Archbishop of Canterbury presents twice, and the Grocers' Company once in three Times,	19	5	0
	St. Bennet Sherehog, R. united to St. Stephen Walbrook,	8	13	4
	St. Laurence Jewry, V. with St. Mary Magdalene in Milk Street, Balbi?			

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	Col. Oxford, and the Dn. and Chap. of St. Paul's alternately,	18	0	5
	St. Martin Pouroy in Ironmonger Lane, R. united to St Olave, the King,	14	7	6
	St. Mary Cole Church, R. united to St. Mildred, the King and the Mercers' Company, alternately.			
	St. Mildred the Virgin in the Poultry, R. with St. Mary,	18	13	4
	St. Pancras Soper Lane, R. united to St. Mary le Bow,	13	6	3
	The Chapel or College of Guildhall, The Mercers' Chapel.			
	The Poultry Compter Chapel.			
	<i>Coleman-Street Ward.</i>			
	St Margaret in Lothbury, R. the King, 18	6	8	
	St. Olave in the Old Jewry, V. with St. Martin, the King,	10	18	4½
	St. Stephen in Coleman Street, V. the Parishioners,	11	0	0
	<i>Cordwainers' Street Ward.</i>			
	St. Anthony's, R. with St. John the Baptist, the King, and the Dn. and Chap. of St. Paul's, alternately,	30	2	5½
	St. Mary Aldermanry, R. with St. Thomas the Apostle, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. 41	0	0	
	St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside, R. (a peculiar of Canterbury,) with Allhallows Honey Lane, and St. Pancras Soper Lane,	33	13	3½
	<i>Cornhill Ward.</i>			
	St. Michael in Cornhill, R. Drapers' Company,	35	1	8
	St. Peter in Cornhill, R. Lord Mayor and Aldermen,	39	8	7½
	<i>Cripplegate Ward Within.</i>			
	St. Alban in Wood Street, R. with St. Olave in Silver Street, Dn. and Chap. of St. Paul's, and Eton Col. alter.	16	8	11½
	St. Alphege Aldermanbury, R. Bishop of London,	8	0	0
	St. Mary Aldermanbury, Curacy, the Parishioners.			
	St. Mary Magdalene in Milk Street, R. united to St. Laurence Jewry,	19	17	8
	St. Michael in Wood Street, R. with St. Mary St. John,	18	13	6
	The Chapel of St. James in the Wall, or Lamb's Chapel in Hart Street.			
	Sion College.			
	Wood Street Compter Chapel.			
	<i>Dowgate Ward.</i>			
	Allhallows the Great in Thames Street, R. with Allhallows the Less, Archbishop of Canterbury,	41	18	1½
	Allhallows the Less, R. united to Allhallows the Great.			
	<i>Faringdon Ward Within.</i>			
	St. Anne in the Precinct of Black Friars, R. united to St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, the Parishioners.			
	St. Augustine in Watling Street, R. with St. Faith, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,	19	16	0½
	Christ Church in Newgate Street, V. with St. Leonard, Governors of Christ Ch. Hospital, and the Dn. and Chapter of Westminster, alternately	26	13	4
	St. Faith the Virgin under St. Paul's			

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Cathedral, R. united to St. Augus-		
tine, Da. and Chap. of St. Paul's,	28	17 1
St. Martin in Ludgate Street, R. Bi-		
bishop of London,	23	17 8½
St. Matthew, Friday Street, R. with		
St. Peter, Duke of Montagu, and		
the Bishop of London, alternately,	21	7 3½
St. Michael le Querne, Archbishop of		
Canterbury, and the Da. and Chap.		
of St. Paul's,	21	10 5
St Nicholas ad Mucculas, R. with St.		
Olave in Hart St. Mr. Dinely, &c.	23	7 6
St. Peter West-Cheap, R. united		
with St. Matthew,	26	7 9
St. Vedast in Foster Lane, R. with St.		
Michael le Querne,	23	5 10
The Cathedral Church of St. Paul.		
The Chapel in Newgate.		
Longbourn Ward.		
Allhallows Lombard Street, R. Dean		
and Chapter of Canterbury,	23	6 5
Allhallows Staining, R. Grocers'		
Company.		
St. Dionis Back-Church in Lime St.		
R. Dean and Chap. of Canterbury,	25	0 0
St. Edmund the King, Lombard St.		
R. the King, and the Archbishop		
of Canterbury, alternately,	21	16 2
St. Gabriel, Fenchurh St. R. united		
to St. Margaret,	19	0 0
St Mary Woolnoth, R. with St. Mary		
Woolchurch-Haw, the King, and		
I. Thornton, Esq. alternately,	25	0 0
St. Nicholas Acons, R. united to St.		
Edmund the King,	18	0 0
Lime Street Ward.		
St. Mary Axe, R. with St. Andrew Un-		
dershaft, Bishop of London,	5	0 0
Portsmouth Ward.		
St. Botolph Aldgate, Ca. Mr. Kynaston.		
St. Trinity in the Minories, Curacy,		
the King.		
Queenhithe Ward.		
St. Mary Moanthew, R. united to St.		
Mary, Somerset, the Bishop of Here-		
ford, and Gen. Ogierthorpe, by turns,	6	10 0
St. Mary Somerset, R. with St. Mary		
Mounthaw,	10	10 0
St. Michael at Queenhithe, R. with St.		
Trinity, Dean and Chapter of St.		
Paul's and the Da. and Chap. of		
Canterbury, alternately;	16	0 0
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, R. with		
St. Nicholas Olave, the King, and		
the Da. and Chapter of St. Paul's,		
alternately,	18	13 4
St. Nicholas Olave, R. united to St.		
Nicholas Cole Abbey,	7	19 7
St. Peter near Paul's Wharf, R. united		
to St. Bennet;	9	6 3
St. Trinity the Less, R. united to St.		
Michael,	8	7 6
Tower Street Ward.		
Allhallows Barking, V. the King,	36	13 4
St. Dunstan in the East, R. Archbi-		
bishop of Canterbury,	60	7 11
St. Olave in Hart Street, R. with St.		
Nicholas, T. Dinely, Esq. &c.	17	14 2
St. Peter ad Vincula within the		
Tower, R. the King,	15	18 4
Vintry Ward.		
St James the Less, Garlick-Hythe, R.		
Bishop of London,	17	14 7
St. Martin Vintry, R. united to St. Mi-		

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chael Royal, Archbishop of Cant.		
and the Bp. of Worcester, alternately,	18	13 4
St. Michael Royal in Pater Noster,		
R. with St. Martin,	7	0 0
St. Thomas the Apostle, R. united to		
St. Mary, Aldermanry, Archbishop		
of Canterbury, and the Dean and		
Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately,	12	0 0
Widbrook Ward.		
St. John the Baptist, R. united to St.		
Anthony, the King; and the Da. and		
Chap. of St. Paul's alternately,	15	13 4
St. Mary Bothaw Dowgate, R. united		
to St. Swithin, Dean and Chapter		
of Canterbury, and Mrs. Beauchamp,		
alternately,	10	10 0
St. Mary Woolchurch-Haw, R. united		
to St. Mary Woolnoth,	19	13 4
St. Stephen Walbrook, R. with St.		
Bennet Sherehog, the King, and		
Grocer's Company, alternately,	17	13 4
St. Swithin, London-Stane, R. with		
St. Mary Bothaw,	18	17 11
Aldergate Ward Without.		
St. Botolph without Aldergate, Ca.		
the Da. and Chap. of Westminster.		
Bishopsgate Ward, Without.		
St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, R.		
Bishop of London,	20	0 0
The London Workhouse Chapel.		
Cripplegate Ward, Without.		
St. Giles without Cripplegate, V. Dean		
and Chapter of St. Paul's,	32	5 0
Farringdon Ward, Without.		
St. Andrew the Apostle Holborn, R.		
Duchess of Bedfrough,	18	0 0
St. Bridget, alias St. Bride, in Fleet		
Street, V. Da. and Chap. of Westminster.	16	0 0
The Precinct of Bridewell, Chapel, the		
Governor:		
The Division of St. Dunstan in the West.		
St. Dunstan in the West, V. Miss		
Williamson,	36	4 9½
Serjeants' Inn, Ch. Judges and Serjeants.		
The Inner Temple Church, the King.		
The Division of St. Sepulchre.		
St. Bartholomew the Great, R. W.		
Edwardes, Esq.	8	0 0
St. Bartholomew the Less, V. the Governor		
St. Sepulchre, V. St. John's Col. Oxf.	20	0 0
The Chapel in the Fleet Prison:		
Londonborth, Lincoln, V. united to the		
V. of North Grantham, 125.		
Longborough, Gloucester, V. 472, Earl		
of Gifford, and I. Leigh, Esq.		
Longcot, Berks; Chapel to the V. of		
Shrivenham, 308.		
Longdon, Salop, Chapel to the R. of		
Foulestbury, Earl of Tankerville,	8	14 0
Longdon, Staff. V. 509, the Prebendary,	3	5 0
Longdon, Worcester, V. 523, Dean and		
Chapter of Worcester,	14	17 3½
Longdon upon Tern, Salop, Chapel to		
the R. of Pontesbury, 102.		
Longfield, Kent, R. 29, Bp. of Rochester,	5	17 6
Longford, Derby, V. 414, W. Coke, Esq.	3	8 0
Longford, Salop, R. 182, Mrs. Haynes,	6	2 3½
Longham, Norfolk, R. 247.		
Longhope, Gloucester, V. 636, Miss		
Browne, and W. Matthews, Esq.	9	7 1½
Longney, Gloucester, V. 314, the King,	12	1 8
Longnor, Stafford, Chapel to the V. of		
Alstonefield, 291, Vic. of Alstonefield,	8	0 0

21/10/2011

L U D

L Y M

	<i>L. L. L.</i>	<i>L. L. L.</i>
Long Parish, Southampton, V. 555, the Prebendary,	8 0 0	Ladghshall, Wilts, R. 471, Mr. Selwyn, 11 6 8
Longridge, Lancaster, Chapel, Sir H. Houghton, Bart.	4 12 4	Ludgvan, Cornw. R. 1324, D. of Bolton, 20 11 0
Longstock, Southampton, V. 283, Sir I. H. Mill, Bart.	10 15 0	Ludham, Norf. V. 734, Bp. of Norwich, 5 6 8
Longstone, Great, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Bakewell, 389, Vic. of Bakewell.		Ludlow, Salop, R. 2897, the King, 19 19 6
Long-Thorpe, Northampton, Chapel, with the V. of St. John the Baptist, 190.		Luffenham, North, Rutland, R. 357, Emaruel College, Cambridge, 17 9 5
Longton, Lanc. Ch. 904, Mr. Barton, 14 0 0		Luffenham, South, Rutland, R. 227, C.
Longtown, Heref. Ch. 768, Mr. Willins, 16 0 0		Leatibus, Eq., 10 19 6
Longworth, Berks, R. 401, Jesus Col. Oxf. 27 1 10		Luffincott, Devon, R. 76, Mr. Morrice, 5 6 8
Loes, East, Cornwall, Chapel, 467,	27 0 0	Luffwick, Northampton, R. 388, Lord
Loose, Kent, Ch. 685, Archb. of Canterbury.		Sackville, - 18 8 11
Lopen, Somerset, Curacy, 226.		Lugardine, Hereford, V. 585, Dean and Chapter of Hereford, 22 7 1
Lopham, North, Norfolk, R. 589, Sir R. Hill, Bart.	17 0 8	Lake St. in Old Street, Middlesex, R. 26,881, the King.
Lopham, South, Norfolk, R. 692.		Lullingstone, Kent, V.
Loppington, Salop, V. 547, the King,	6 12 1	Lullingstone, Kent, R., with the V. of Lullingstone, 32, Sir J. D. Dyke, Bt. 7 16 8
Lorton, Cumber. Ch. 398, Lt. Lonsdale, 7 0 0		Lullingston, Derby, V. 245, the King, 4 11 10
Loughborough, Leicester, R. 4546, Exam- inal College, Cambridge, 40 16 3		Lullingston, Somerset, R. 157, Lord Weymouth.
Loughton, Buckingham, R. 303, Trinity College, Cambridge, 14 5 2½		Lullingston, Sussex, V. 22, Bishop of Chichester, 6 12 11
Loughton, Essex, R. 851, Miss Whitaker, 18 3 2		Lahley, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of Sackley, 151.
Loughton, Lincoln, V., united to the R. of Folkingham, 29.		Lelworth, East, Dorset, V. 354, J. Frampton, Eq., 11 14 7
Leafield, Suff. R. 332, W. Turner, Eq.	8 0 0	Lelworth, West, Dorset Chapel to the R. of Winifred Newburgh, 312.
Louth, Linc. V. 4936, the Prebendary, 12 0 0		Leand, Lancaster, Ch. Vicar of Kirkham, 6 18 4
Lovernall, York, Chapel to the V. of Doncaster, 10 10 0		Leand, York, V. 310, J. Grinston, Eq. 6 6 0
Lovington, Somerset, Curacy, 174,	10 0 0	Luppit, Dev. V. 675, Sir W. Yonge, Bt. 13 6 10½
Lowdham, Nottingham, V. 553, Heirs of the Duke of Kingston, 6 18 4		Lurgershall, Sussex, R. 521, G. Sedge- wick, Eq., 8 0 0
Lowdham, Suffolk, V. the King, 6 10 0		Lydbury, Lincoln, R. 88, Mr. Brackenbury, 8 14 0
Lowesby, Leicester, V. 46, the King, 7 1 5½		Lestleigh, Devon, R. 244, Earl and Countess of Ilchester, 16 7 8
Lowestoft, Suff. V. 3432, Bp. of Norwich, 10 1 0		Leston, Somer. R. W. Wyndham, Eq. 5 7 5½
Lowerwater, Cumberland, Chapel, 294, 4 11 0		Lettoworth, Leic. R. 1658, the King, 26 0 0
Lowick, Lanc. Ch. 378, Mr. Blencowe, 10 0 0		Leton, Hunting. R. 155, Lord Sondes, 21 11 5½
Lowick, Northumbri. Ch. to the V. of Holy Island, 1389, Dean and Chapter of Durham, 11 10 0		Leton Bourne, Lincoln, Chapel to the V. of Long Sutton, 507.
Lowther, Westmorland, R. 372, Lord Lonsdale, 25 7 3½		Leton, West, York, Chapel to the V. of Wennerthorpe, 207.
Lowthorpe, York, Curacy, 159, Sir W. St. Quintin, Bart.	9 3 6	Luxborough, Somerset, Chapel to the V. of Cutcombe, 339, 5 19 0.
Lownton, Lancaster, Chapel, 1402, Rec- tor of Wiverton.		Luxlilan, Cornw. V. 875, Rev. F. Cole, 10 0 0
Loxboare, Devon, R. 132, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.	6 14 9½	Lydbury, North, Salop, V. 829, A. Griffith, Eq., 13 8 2
Loxboare, Devon, R. 209, Sir I. Chiche- ster, Bart.	9 14 4½	Lydd, Kent, V. 1803, Archbp. of Camb. 55 13 1
Loxley, Warwick, V. 257, the King,	5 6 8	Lydden, Kent, V. 102, Archbishop of Canterbury, 6 6 6
Lubbenham, Leic. V. 504, Mr. Grimes,	8 5 0	Lyddington, Rutl. V. 527, the Prebend. 8 3 0
Luckham, East, Somerset, R. 457, Mrs. Wentworth, &c.	14 3 6½	Lydford, Devon, R. 329, Pr. of Wales, 16 13 9
Lockington, Wilts, R. 304, Humphrey Pitcherbert, Eq.	9 7 8½	Lydford, East, Somer. R. 143, Mrs. Allen, 7 9 7
Lector, Heref. Curacy to the V. of Eyc, 154, Governor of Lector School,		Lydford, West, Somerset, R. 312, A. Ready, Eq., 17 13 4
Ludborough, Linc. R. 254, Mr. Thorold, 30 19 4½		Lydham, Salop, R. 106, Mr. Oaksey, 10 0 0
Luddenham, Kent, R. 180, the King,	13 8 4	Lydiard, Bishop's, Somerset, V. 1068,
Luddendon, Kent, R. 179, Mrs. Harland, 11 11 3		Dean and Chapter of Wells, 20 10 0
Luddington, Huntingdon, R. 104, Duke of Montagu,	8 8 9	Lydiard, St. Laurence, Somerset, R. 604, H. W. Portman, Eq., 22 6 8
Luddington, Linc. V. 497, Mr. Lister,	8 0 0	Lydiash, Dorset, R. 249, Mr. Chafe, 14 5 10
Luddington, York, Chapel to the V. of Halifax,	3 12 4	Lydney, Gloucester, V. 785, Dean and Chapter of Hereford, 24 6 8
Ludford, Salop, V. 253, Mr. Kinchaint,	11 0 0	Lydslog, Kent, Chapel to the V. of Gil- lingham.
Ludford, Linc. R. 814, Mr. Bouchrett,	5 18 4	Lyford, Berks, Chapel to the V. of Hanney, 124.
Ledgeshall, Buckingham, R. 259, Rev. C. Martyn,	17 6 8	Lyme Regis, Dorset, V. 1451, the Prebendary, 10 5 7½
		Lyminge, Kent, R. and V. 491, Mr. Price, 31 10 0

M A L

M A N

	<i>E. s. d.</i>	<i>E. s. d.</i>
Lymington, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Bokde, 2378.		
Lymington, Somer. R. 242, Mr. Shirley, 21 6 5½		
Lyminge, Kent, V. 354, Archdeacon of Canterbury, - - - - - 9 1 4		
Lymington, Somer. R. 334, Earl Poulet, 88 5 2½		
Lymington, Devon, R. 833, N. Lee, Esq. 15 13 4		
Lymington, Wex., R. 78, C. M. Goring, Bt. 3 12 8½		
Lymington, Southampton, Chapel to the R. of Minster, 852.		
Lyndon, Rutland, R. 93, T. Barker, Esq. 6 17 1		
Lyngham, Wilts, Curacy, 833, Mr. Long.		
Lynn, Regis, Norfolk, 10,096.		
All Saints, South Lynn, V. Bp. of Ely, 18 6 8		
St. Edmund, North Lynn, R. J. Prole, and E. Nelson, Esqrs. - - - - - 13 1 3		
St. Margaret in the Borough, Curacy, with the Chapel of St. Nicholas.		
Lynn, West, Norfolk, R. 242, the King, 9 0 0		
Lyns-Hall, Her. v. V. 678, Bp. of Heref. 6 10 7½		
Lys, Turney, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Odham, 167.		
Lytham, Lancaster, Curacy, 920.	29 0 0	
Lythe, York, V. 1037, Archb. of York, 10 12 6		

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	<i>E. s. d.</i>	<i>E. s. d.</i>
Mann, Cornwall, V. 387.		
Malborthorpe, Lincoln, R. (united to the R. of Stane), 164, J. Southcote, Esq. 17 10 2½		
Mabyn, St. Cornwall, R. 475, Lord Vis- count Falmouth, - - - - - 36 0 0		
Macclesfield, Chester, Chapel, 8743, Mayor of Macclesfield, - - - - - 50 0 0		
Macclesfield, Forest, Chester, Chapel, 215, Earl of Derby.		
Machen, Monm. R. 674, Mr. Morgan, 10 16 5½		
Mackworth, Derby, V. 305, Mr. Mundy, 9 3 0		
Madderton, Worcester, R. Mr. Lygon, 3 13 1½		
Maddington, Wilts, V. 337, Lord Fetherstonhaugh, - - - - - 60 0 0		
Maddington, Salop, V. 4785, Mr. Kynaston, 4 17 10		
Maddington, Great, Staff. V. 945, Mr. Crew, 4 16 0		
Mader, St. Cornwall, V. 1564, Wal- ter Borlase, Esq. - - - - - 21 5 10		
Maddington, Camb. V. 190, Bishop of Ely, 6 9 7		
Maddington, Hereford, V. 930, Dean and Chapter of Hereford, - - - - - 16 1 8		
Maddington, Staff. Curacy, 352, Mrs. Oldfield, 20 6 8		
Maddington, Lancaester, Chapel, 534, Rec- tor of Halsall, - - - - - 5 0 0		
Magenta, Monm. V. 262, D. de Beaufort, 7 1 0½		
Malden Bradley, Wilts, Co. 510, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.		
Maldenhead, Berks, Curacy, 949, Cor- poration of Maidenhead, - - - - - 9 3 4		
Malden Newton, Dorset, R. 428, Sir C. Wyndham, and Lord Ilchester, - - - - - 30 5 0		
Malden Well, Lincoln, V. 173.		
Maldon, Northampton, R. 298, T. Barker, Esq. &c. - - - - - 8 8 9		
Maldon, Sussex, V. 133, Bishop of Chichester, - - - - - 6 8 10		
Maldonstone, Kent, Curacy 9027, Archbi- shop of Canterbury.		
Maldon, Northampton, 208.		
St. Mary, R. J. P. Hungerford, Esq. 10 8 1½		
St. Peter, R. - - - - - 4 17 1		
Malmore, Gloucester, Curacy, 848, Bp. of Gloucester, - - - - - 14 10 0		
Malsay, Hampton, Gloucester, R. with the Chapel of Manton, - - - - - 26 17 3		
Maler, Cornwall and Devon, V. 1691, the King, - - - - - 23 11 0½		
Maldon, Essex, 2358.		
All Saints, V. with St. Peter, J. For- tress, M. D. - - - - - 10 0 0		
St. Mary, Peculiar, Dean and Chap- ter of Westminster.		
Maldon, Surrey, V. 910, Merton Col. Oxfr. 8 5 0		
Mallerstang, Westmorland, Chapel to the V. of Kirkby Stephen, 214, - - - - - 60 0 0		
Malling, East, Kent, V. 1302, Sir R. Twiss, Bart. - - - - - 10 8 4		
Manegreene, Norfolk, V. - - - - - 6 0 0		
Manfield, York, V. 239, the King, - - - - - 6 1 3		
Mangotsfield, Gloucester, Curacy, 2492, Dr. Witmot, - - - - - 13 0 0		
Manningford, Abbot's, Wilts, R. 131, Sir John Astley, Bart. - - - - - 9 10 2½		
Manningford, Bruce, Wilts, R. 213, Mrs. Wells, - - - - - 10 3 4		
Mannington, Norf. R. 94, Lt. Walpole, 1 16 5½		
Manningtree, Essex, Chapel to the R. of Mistley, 1016.		
Mansell, Gamage, Hereford, V. 120, Sir Stephen Cotterell, Kn. - - - - - 5 6 5		
Mansell, Lucy, Heref. V. 276, Mr. Price, 5 3 11½		
Mansergh, Westmorland, Chapel, 134, Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.		

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£. s. d.

Manfield, Nottingham, V. 5988, Dean of Lincoln,	7 7 6
Manfield Woodhouse, Notting, Chapel to the V. of Mansfield, 1112, Dean of Lincoln,	60 13 4
Manton, Borset, R. 109, Mr. Claville,	12 5 0
Manton, Lincoln, R. 54, Mrs. Dalton,	13 6 8
Manton, Rutland, V. 187, Miss Bourne,	10 0 0
Manuden, Essex, V. 487, Mr. Southouse,	14 0 9
Maperton, Somers, R. 171, Mr. Lockyer,	13 9 7
Maperton, South, Dorset, R. 72, R. Brodray, Esq.	8 3 1½
Maplebeck, Nottingham, Chapel, 152, Duke of Newcastle,	19 10 0
Mappledurham, Oxf, V. 453, Eton Col.	19 10 0
Maplescombe, Kent, R. with Kingdown, Maplested, Great, Essex, V. 331, J. Judd, Esq.	8 3 6
Maplested, Little, Essex, Donative, 298, Mr. Davis,	10 10 0
Mapounder, Dorset, R. 299, Earl Spencer	17 14 7
Mappledurwell, Southampton, Chapel to the R. of Newham, 160.	
Mapleton, Derby, R. united to the V. of Ashborne, 163.	
Mapleton, York, V. 159, Archdeacon of the East Riding,	4 13 6
Marazion, Cornwall, Chapel to the V. of St. Hillary, 1009.	
Marbury, Chester, Chapel to the R. of Whitchurch, 342.	
March, Cambridge, Chapel to the R. of Doddington, 254.	
Marcham, Berks, V. with the Chapel of Garford, 607, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	14 15 7½
Marchington, Stafford, Chapel to the V. of Hanbury, 210, Vicar of Hanbury,	8 0 0
Marcle, Great, Heref, V. 626, Mr. Money,	14 0 5
Marcle, Little, Hereford, Curacy, 128, F. Barrell, Esq.	7 1 4
Mardale, Westmorland, Chapel to the V. of Shap,	26 0 0
Marden, Hereford, V. 132, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,	5 13 5
Marden, Kent, V. 1669, Archbishop of Canterbury,	7 18 4
Marden, Wilts, V. 162, Dean and Chas- ter of Bristol,	8 17 6
Marden, East, Sussex, V. 46, Preben- dary of Marden,	4 16 8
Marden, North, Suss, R. 20, Mr. Phipps,	6 17 8
Marden, Up, Sussex, Chapel to the V. of Compton, 255.	
Mareham in the Fen, Lincoln, V. 383, Bishop of Carlisle,	13 10 10
Mareham on the Hill, Lincoln, Chapel, 110, Bishop of Carlisle.	
Maresfield, Sussex, R. 260, Sir W. Gage, Bart.	19 0 0
Marefield, York, Cu. 116, Mr. Waterland,	6 15 0
Margaret's, St., Hereford, Curacy, 284, Lord Oxford,	6 0 0
Margaret's, St., Hereford, Donative, 63, Lord of the Manor.	
Margaret, St., at Cliffe, Kent, V. 419, Archbishop of Canterbury,	6 10 0
Margare, St., South Elmham, Suffolk, R. 186, Mrs. Britton,	6 2 11
Margaret, St., Iketshall, Suffolk, V. 295, Mr. Lumley,	5 13 9
Margaret-ing, Essex, V. 394, Sir N. Curzon, Bart.	9 2 0

M A R

£. s. d.

Marham, Norfolk, V. 491, St. John's College, Cambridge,	6 13 6
Marham, Church, Cornwall, R. 414, J. Walter, Esq.	15 11 6½
Marholme, Northampton, R. 109, Earl Fitzwilliam,	9 2 2½
Markby, Linc. Cu. 61, Mr. Massingberd,	5 0 0
Markshall, Essex, R. 95, Mr. Honeywood,	4 0 0
Market-Overton, Rutland, R. 419, R. Hall, and E. Maxlor, Esqrs.	14 11 3
Market Street, Bedf. Cu. 283, Mr. Coppis.	
Markfield, Leicester, R. 591, Earl of Huntingdon,	6 1 8
Markham, East, Nottingham, V. 665, Duke of Newcastle,	11 18 11½
Markham, West, Nottingham, V. 176,	
Duke of Newcastle,	7 19 1
Marksbury, Somer, R. 282, Mr. Popham,	10 4 2
Marksworth, Bucks, V.	9 9 5
Marland, Peter's, Devon, Curacy, 289, Lord Orford.	
Marlborough, Wilts, 2367.	
St. Mary the Virgin, V. Da. of Salisbu.	10 9 4
St. Peter and St. Paul, R. Bp. of Salisb.	12 0 0
Marlton, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Pa- ington, 364, S. Stafford, and H. Northcote, Esqrs.	34 0 0
Marlxford, Suff. R. 315, Mr. Williams,	9 6 8
Marlingford, Norf. R. 123, Mr. Green,	7 12 8½
Marlow, Great, Buckingham, V. 3286, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester,	13 6 8
Marlow, Little, Buckingham, V. 728, W. L. Astor, Esq.	8 5 10
Marnham, Nottingham, V. 379, Lord Brownlow,	8 19 2
Marnhill, Dorset, R. 1075, Rev. H. Place,	31 6 10½
Marple, Chester, Chapel, 2031, Rector of Stockport,	35 0 0
Mart, York, Ch. 165, Earl of Kildoul,	4 8 4
Marrick, York, Cu. 474, W. Powlett, Esq.	10 10 0
Marden, York, Chapel,	3 6 8
Marden, Great, Lancaster, Ch. 2322,	0 18 8
Marsh, Linc. Cu. 384, the Inhabitants,	8 0 0
Marsbam, Norf. R. 555, Lord Anson,	10 12 9
Marsfield, Gloucester, V. 1246, New College, Oxford,	29 4 8
Marsfield, Monmouth, V. 394, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	6 2 8
Marsh-Gibson, Buckingham, R. 584, the King,	21 9 4½
Marshwood, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Whitchurch, 249.	
Marske, York, R. 289, I. Hatton, Esq.	13 6 5½
Marske, York, V. 503, I. Hatton, Esq.	10 11 10½
Marston, Lincoln, R., with the R. of Hougham, 326.	
Marston, Stafford, Chapel to the R. of St. Mary, 39, Mayor and Burgesses of Stafford,	15 6 8
Marston, Bigot, Somerset, R. 266, Lord Weymouth,	14 19 2½
Marston, Butler's, Warwick, V. 200, C. H. Talbot, Esq.	8 3 4
Marston upon Dove, Derby, V. 100, Duke of Devonshire,	7 15 2½
Marston, Fleet, Buckingham, R. I. Tir- rel-Morin, Esq.	8 2 2½
Marston, Long, Hertford, Chapel, 252.	
Marston, York, R. 399, Mr. Robinson,	24 3 9
Marston, Maggs, Somerset, V. 303, H. Sydenham, Esq.	6 10 10

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M A S

M E L

			<i>P. a. d.</i>		<i>P. a. d.</i>
Marton, Merton, Wilt., Chapel to the R. of Hampton Merton, 185.				38 6 9	
Marton, Montgomery, Derby, Chapel to the R. of Cawley, 638, D. of Devonsh.				9 13 4	
Marton, Mortayne, Bedford, R. 769, St. John's College, Cambridge,	23 17 3½			13 10 5	
Marton, North, Buckingham, Curacy, 478, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	23 15 0			6 3 4½	
Marton, Prior's, Warwick, Chapel to the V. of Prior's Hardwick, 528.				6 0 0	
Marton, Steeple, Gloucester, R. 242, E. Loggin, L.L.B.	17 10 0			5 0 0	
Marton, South, Wilt., Chapel to the V. of Hightworth, 252.				11 2 6	
Marton, Tressell, Northampton, R. 212, Bishop of Peterborough,	15 9 11			6 8 9	
Martlow, Hereford, Chapel to the V. of Selbeck, 97.	11 0 0			3 16 3½	
Marsworth, Buckingham, V. 259, Trinity College, Cambridge,	9 9 7			6 4 9	
Marton, St., Surrey, Ch. 112, D. of Marlborough, Norfolk, V. 639, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	6 13 4			7 7 2½	
Martin, Linc. R. 41, S. Hewson, Esq.	6 4 2			Maughan's, St., Monmouth, Chapel to the V. of Llangattock Vibes Avel, 132.	
Martin, St., Cornwall, R. 244, Rev. W. Cory,	36 2 3½			Maudlin, Bedf. R. 734, Lord Bruce,	15 9 7
Martin Husmire, Worcester, R. 194, Rev. D. Williams,	5 14 4½			Mawgan, Cornwall, R. 785, Montague North, D.D.	26 13 4
Martin, St., Northampton, V. 1932, Earl of Exeter,	7 13 9			Mawgan, Cornwall, R. 785, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.	36 10 2½
Martin, St., Selby, V. 1476, Bishop of St. Asaph,	5 2 3½			Mawson, Cornw. R. 427, Mrs. Peter,	14 16 2
Martindale, Westmorland, Chapel to the V. of Barton, 165,	20 0 0			Mawby, Norf. R. 60, T. Anson, Esq.	13 6 8
Martindale, Devon, R. 165, Mr. Dewey,	8 10 10			Maxey, Northampton, V. 313, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough,	10 0 0
Martinsthorpe, Rutland, R. 4, Earl of Denbigh,	6 0 5			Maxstock, Warw. V. 355, Lord Leigh,	5 6 3
Martlesham, Suff. R. 269, Mr. Goodwin,	10 15 9			Mayfield, Staff. V. 636, Mrs. Turner, Sc.	6 6 5
Martley, Worc. R. 1058, Mr. Dunn,	23 10 0			Mayfield, Sus. V. 1849, Rev. J. Kirby,	17 13 4
Martock, Somerset, V. 2102, Treasurer of Wells,	15 10 0			Mayland, Essex, V. 171, Governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital,	13 6 8
Marton, Chest. Ch. 310, Mr. Davyport,	6 19 0			Meales, North, Lancaster, R. 2096, R. Harper, Esq. &c.	5 3 4
Marton, Linc. V. 374, Bp. of Lincoln,	4 13 4			Messum, Derby and Leicester, Curacy, 1126, W. Wollaston, Esq.	27 10 0
Marton, Warw. V. 371, Mr. Knightley,	7 14 8			Medbourn, Leicester, R. 441, St. John's College, Cambridge,	35 11 0½
Marton, York, Ch. to the V. of Swine, 137.				Medmenham, Bucking. V. 284, Mr. Scott,	5 7 1
Marton, York, V. 349, Archb. of York,	4 18 9			Medensey, Durf. Ch. 754, Bp. of Durh.	10 3 4
Marton, York, V. 392, St. John's College, Cambridge,	2 19 4½			Medstead, Southampton, Chapel to the R. of Old Alresford, 393.	
Marton, York, R. 322, Mrs. Heber,	14 14 4½			Meerbrook, Stafford, Chapel to the V. of Leke, Earl of Macclesfield.	11 12 0
Marton in the Forest, York, Chapel,				Meedes, Herts. R. 132, Mr. Hoskyn,	12 13 4
308, Archbishop of York,	15 19 0			Meeth, Devon, R. 247, Univ. of Oxford,	9 7 6
Marton, Long, Westmorland, R. 432, Earl of Thanet,	21 15 7½			Melbourne, Cambridge, V. 319, Dean and Chapter of Ely,	19 1 10½
Marton on the Moor, York, Chapel to the V. of Topcliffe, 166,	6 4 0			Melbourne, Derby, V. 1861, Bishop of Carlala,	9 12 4
Marwood, Devon, R. 632, St. John's College, Cambridge,	24 8 6½			Melbury, Abbas, Dor. R. 302, Mr. Smith,	9 18 11½
Mary, St., Kent, R. 45, Archb. of Cant. 23 3	9			Melbury, Bubb, Dorset, R. 107, Mrs. Catford,	11 10 5
Mary, St., Leicester and Northampton, Ch. Christ Church College, Oxford.				Melbury, Osmond, Dorset, R. 335, Lady Ilchester,	8 3 4
Mary le Bone, St., Middlesex, Curacy, 65,982, Duke of Portland.				Melbury, Sampford, Dorset, R. 89, Lady Rochester,	5 6 3½
Mary, St., Church, Devon, V. 501, Dean and Chapter of Exeter, 801,	31 11 0			Melchbourne, Bedf. V. 229, Lord St. John,	5 0 0
Mary, St., Hoo, Kent, R. 314, E. Chapman, Esq.	16 19 1			Melcombe, Horne, Dorset, R. 118, Lord Rivers,	16 0 0
Mary, St., Whitechapel, Middlesex, R. 23,666, Brasen Nose College, Oxf.	31 17 3½			Malcombe Regis, Dorset, 2350.	
Mary-Stowe, Devon, V. 297, A. Trumayne, Esq.	12 16 0½			Meldon, Northumberland, V. 54, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	4 7 11
Masham, York, V. 1032, Trinity College, Cambridge,	30 0 0			Meldreth, Camb. V. 444, Da. and Ch. of Ely,	15 19
Mashbury, Essex, R. 95; J. Strett, Esq.	9 14 7			Melford, Long, Suffolk, R. 2304, Mrs. Oakes, &c.	28 2 6
Massinghan, Great, Norfolk, 569.				Melksham, Wilts, V. 4030, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury,	28 2 4½
				Melling, Lancaster, V. 156, the King,	7 1 10½

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	<i>L. s. d.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>B</i>
Melling, Lancaster, Chapel, 402, Rector of Halsall,	98 10 0		Mersham, Kent, R. 571, Archbishop of Canterbury,	96 16 10 <i>½</i> <i>B</i>
Mellion, St., Cornw. R. 264, Mr. Coryton, 11 12 6			Mersham, Sarre, R. 481, Archbishop of Canterbury,	22 1 8 <i>C</i>
Mellis, Suffolk, R. 371, the King,	9 15 0		Merton, Kent, R. the King,	2 13 6 <i>A</i>
Mellor, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Glos-			Merton, Sussex, R. 77, the King,	7 6 7 <i>A</i>
top, 1670, Thos. Chetham, Esq.	8 0 0		Merton, St. Lawrence, Northampton, V.	
Mells, Somer. R. 1113, T. Horner, Esq. 33 16 8			consolidated with the R. of Warkworth,	
Mells, Suffolk, Chapel.			371, S. Blencowe, Esq.	30 0 0
Melmerby, Cumberland, R. 323, T. Pat-			Mether, Cornwall, Chapel to the V. of St.	
tinson, Esq.	12 11 5 <i>½</i>		Probus, 308, Principal Inhabitants.	
Melou's, St., Monmouth, V. 451, Arch-			Mether, Uni, Cornwall, Chapel, the In-	
deacon and Chapter of Llandaff,	10 1 5		habitants,	15 16 0
Melshonby, York, R. 335, Univ. Col. Oxf. 10 2 11			Merton, Devon, R. 689, Countess Down-	
Meltham, York, Chapel to the V. of Al-			ger of Oxford,	30 15 7 <i>½</i>
monbury, 1378,	34 3 6		Merton, Norf. R. 134, Ld. Walsingham,	6 0 5
Melton, Suffolk, R. 501, Dean and Chap-			Merton, Oxf. V. 152, Exeter Col. Oxford,	8 0 6
ter of Ely,	9 6 8		Merton, Surry, Cu. 812, Mr. Johnson.	
Melton, Constable, Norfolk, R. 139, Sir			Meskaw, Devon, R. 135, Rev. W. Tanner,	7 4 6
Jacob Astley, Bart.	6 0 0		Mesing, Essex, V. 542, Lord Grimston,	6 0 0
Melton, Great, Norfolk, 329.			Messingham, Lincoln, V. 377, Bishop and	
All Saints, R. Gonville and Caius Col-			Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, alter.	10 0 0 <i>B</i>
lege, Cambridge,	6 13 4		Metfield, Suff. Chapel to the V. of Maud-	
St. Mary the Virgin, R. Gonville and			ham, the Parishioners.	
Caius College, Cambridge,	6 13 4		Metheringham, Linc. V. 536, the King,	8 0 10 <i>C</i>
Melton on the Hill, York, Curacy, 165,			Methley, York, R. 1334, the King, as D.	
J. Fountayne, D.D.	90 0 0		of Lancaster,	25 8 6 <i>½</i>
Melton, Little, Norfolk, V. 189, Ema-			Methold Norfolk, V. 865, Mr. Partridge,	9 1 3
uel College, Cambridge,	5 6 8		Metheringham, Suffolk, V. 270, Mr. Hunt,	6 17 5 <i>½</i>
Melton Mowbray, Leicester, V. 1766,			Mettom, Norfolk, R. 77, Mr. Wyndham,	7 0 0
Lord Howe,	16 8 9		Mevagissey, Cornwall, V. 2052, Lord	
Melton Ross, Lincoln, Curacy, 102, the			Edgecombe,	6 6 2
Prebendary,	15 0 8		Mewan, St., Cornwall, R. 760, T.	
Melverley, Salop, Chapel, 218, Rector of			Hawkins, Esq.	10 0 0
Llandaff.			Mexborough, York, Curacy, 417, Arch-	
Mendham, Suff. V. 541, Mrs. Whitaker,	5 5 8 <i>½</i>		deacon of York,	20 0 0 <i>B</i>
Mendlesham, Suffolk, V. 1051, Mr. Gross,			Michael, St., Hertford, V. 1094, Lord	
and Mrs. Collison,	16 9 3		Grimston,	10 1 8 <i>C</i>
Menholtott, Cornwall, V. 918, Dean and			Michael, St., Southampton, R. 497, Bp.	
Chapter of Exeter,	21 15 5		of Winchester,	5 17 11 <i>B</i>
Mentmore, Buckingham, V. 148, R. B.			Michael, St., the Archangel in Bedwar-	
Harcourt, Esq.	6 17 1		dine, Worcester, R. 551, Dean and	
Meon, East, Southampton, V. 1026, Bi-			Chapter of Worcester,	7 12 1 <i>C</i>
shop of Winchester,	35 1 8		Michael, St., Carhais, Cornwall, R. 86,	
Meon, West, Southampton, R. 536, Bi-			Lord Grenville,	27 10 7 <i>½</i>
shop of Winchester,	30 17 11		Michael Church, Hereford, Chapel to the	
Meopham, Kent, V. 748, Archbishop of			R. of Tretyre.	
Canterbury.	16 3 4		Michael Church upon Eakley, Hereford,	
Mepole, Cambridge, R. (united to the V.			Curacy, 397, Lord Oxford,	7 0 0
of Sutton), 266, Do. and Chap. of Ely,	3 6 8		Michael, St., South Elmham, Suffolk,	
Meppenhall, Bedford and Hertford, R.			R. 107, the Parishioners,	4 17 11
309, St. John's College, Cambridge,	22 0 0		Michael, St., Penkeville, Cornwall, R.	
Mere, Lincoln, V.	3 3 4		154, Lord Falmouth,	9 14 3
Mere, Somerset, V. 755, Mr. Combe,	13 2 8		Michael Troy, Monmouth, R. 820, Lord	
Mere, Wilts, V. 851, Do. of Salish,	28 4 2		Cardiff,	12 8 1 <i>½</i>
Mervale, Leicester and Warwick, Cu-			Michael St., upon the Wyre, Lancaster,	
racy, 201, Mr. Stratford,	36 0 0		V. I. Swanson, Esq.	10 17 6
Metherworth, Kent, R. 597, Sir T. Sta-			Michael's St., Somerset, V. 41.	
pleton, Bart.	16 2 6		Michael's St., Mount, Cornwall, Chapel,	
Meriden, Warwick, V. 891, Earl of Ay-			Sir John St. Abyn.	
lestone,	3 12 0		Michaelston, Adew, Monmouth, R. 178,	
Metherwall Norfolk, R. 18, Sir H. Pettus,			Sir C. K. Tynte, Bart.	7 12 5 <i>½</i>
Bart.			Michaelstow, Cornw. R. 155, the King,	10 13 9 <i>C</i>
Mervington, Durham, V. 228, Dean and			Michaelfield, Suff. R. 173, Rev. W. Ray,	9 11 0 <i>½</i>
Chapter of Durham,	14 4 9 <i>½</i>		Michaelfield, York, Chapel to the V. of	
Meriot, Somerset, V. 1017, Dean and			Sherburn, 138.	
Chapter of Bristol,	11 11 5 <i>½</i>		Michelham, Surry, R. 392, Sir I. H.	
Merow, Sarre, R. 169, Bp. of Winchester,	9 0 2 <i>½</i>		Cotton, Bart.	13 0 0
Merry, St., Cornwall, V. 428, Bishop			Michleton, Glouce. V. 430, the King,	9 14 6 <i>½</i>
of Exeter,	15 6 8		Middle, Salop, R. 724, E. of Bridgewater,	13 7 2 <i>½</i>
Mersey, East, Essex, R. 236, the King,	21 0 0		Middleham, York, Deany, 728, the King,	15 2 4 <i>½</i>
Mersey, West, Essex, V. 660, Mr. Kirby, 92 0 0			Middleham, Bishop's, Durham, V. 331,	
			the King,	4 19 9 <i>C</i>

M I L

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	<i>E.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>E.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Middleborough, York, Chapel, 25, Mr. Hastor,	6	0	0	Milton, Berks, R. 310, Rev. J. Warner,	17	9	7
Middleton, Essex, R. 94, S. Raymond, M.A. 6	0	0	0	Milton, Cambridge, V. 273, the Rector,	4	16	0
Middleton, Lancaster, R. 3262, Sir R. Asheton, Bart.	36	3	11½	Milton, Cambridge, R. Slascore, King's College, Cambridge,	4	7	1
Middleton, Norfolk, V. 467, Mrs. Lloyd,	7	0	0	Milton, Kent, R.	4	14	4
Middleton, Suffolk, R. 495, Mr. Harrison,	5	0	0	Milton, Kent, R. 2056, the King, and the Bishop of Rochester,	16	5	10
Middleton, Sussex, R. 40, the King,	5	10	10	Milton, Kent, V. 1622, Dean and Chap- ter of Canterbury,	12	2	6
Middleton, Warw. Cu. 542, Lt. Middleton.				Milton, Oxford, Chapel of Ease to the V. of East Adderbury, 105.			
Middleton, Westmorland, Chapel, 308, Vicar of Kirby Lonsdale,	8	0	0	Milton, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Milford, 593.			
Middleton, York, V. 233, Rev. J. Robinson,	10	11	8	Milton, Dorset, V. 544, Lord Milton,	10	0	0
Middleton Cheney, Northampton, R. 1153, Brazen Nose College, Oxford,	31	11	8	Milton, Abbot's, Devon, V. 862, Duke of Bedford,	19	13	6½
Middleton, St. George, Durham, R. 215, R. Killinghall, Esq.	4	0	0	Milton, Bryan, Bedf. R. 333, the King,	11	16	5
Middleton on the Hill, Hereford, Curacy, 309, Bishop of Hereford,	5	3	4	Milton, Clevedon, Somerset, V. 206, Earl of Ilchester.	6	12	4
Middleton Keynes, Buckingham, R. 930, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham,	20	0	0	Milton, Damrell, Devon, R. 465, Lord Viscount Courtenay,	36	12	6½
Middleton upon Leaven, York, Chapel 110, G. Cary, Esq.	4	9	8	Milton, Ernest, Bedf. V. 300, Mr. Turner,	7	6	5
Middleton, Scroben, Salop, R. 80, T. Rowley, Esq.	4	6	8	Milton, Great, Oxford, V. 509, Rev. O. Mauning,	15	0	0
Middleton, Stony, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Hathersage, 404,	2	6	8	Milton, Lilborne, Wilts, V. 573, Philip Pulse, Esq.	7	13	6
Middleton, Stony, Oxford, R. 309, Bp- of Lincoln,	19	16	0½	Milton, Northampton, R. 327, Rev. G. Backhouse,	16	15	10
Middleton in Teesdale, Durham, R. 796, the King,	25	17	1	Milton, Paddimore, Somerset, R. 154, T. Horner, Esq.	12	6	5½
Middleton, Tyas, York, V. 536, the King,	15	10	0	Milton, West, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Pootstock.			
Middleton on the Wolds, York, R. 286, Archbishop of York,	15	3	4	Milverton, Somerset, V. 1667, Archde- acon of Taunton,	31	19	2
Middlewich, Chester, V. 1190, Mr. Wood,	14	0	0	Milverton, Warw. Cu. 930, Mr. Boyle,	5	6	5
Middlesex, Somerset, V. 494, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	12	0	0	Millwick, Staff. V. 497, Mr. Robinson,	4	3	4
Midgham, Berks, Chapel to the V. of Thatcham, 340.				Mimms, North, Herts, V. 538, the King,	10	0	0
Midhope, York, Chapel to the V. of Ec- clefield,		7	13	Mimms, South, Middlesex, V. 1698, the King,	12	3	4
Midhurst, Sussex, Ch. 1073, Lt. Montagu,	30	0	0	Minchin Hampton, Gloucester, R. 3419, . E. Sheppard, Esq.	41	13	6
Midley, Kent, R. 29, J. Uawin and C. Eve, Esqrs. alternately,	30	0	0	Mindown, Salop, R. 38, the King,	4	13	4
Midloarn, Westmorland, Chapel to the R. of Kirkby-Thore, 937,	49	0	0	Minehead, Somer. V. 1168, Mr. Luttrell,	15	9	7
Midbourne, St. Andrew, Dorset, V. 172, T. Gundry, Esq.	13	6	8	Minety, Gloucester and Wilts, V. 479, Archdeacon of Wilts,	7	7	6
Midbourne Port, Somerset, V. 953, Win- chester College,	14	1	3	Miningby, Lincoln, R. 105, the King,	9	8	6½
Milcombe, Oxford, Chapel to the V. of Bloxham, 201.				Minsell, Church, Chester, Curacy to the R. of Church, 417, T. Brooke, Esq.	23	12	6
Milden, Suff. R. 120, Rev. P. Gurdon,	10	13	4	Minsted, Southampton, R. 764, H. Compton, Esq.			
Mildenhall, Suffolk, V. 2683, Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart.	22	8	1½	Mister, Cornw. R. 311, Mr. Phillips,	23	17	11
Mildenhall, Wilts, R. 376, Rev. John Pocock,	17	8	9	Mister, Kent, V. 707, Archb. of Canter.	33	3	4
Mile-End, Essex, R. 299, Earl of Hardwicke,	7	10	0	Mister, Kent, Donative, 4139, Mr. Gore.			
Milham, Norf. R. 323, C. Barnwell, Esq.	11	1	10½	Mister, Lovell, Oxf. V. 282, Eton Col.	8	9	7
Milford, Southampton, V. 1012, Queen's College, Oxford,	20	13	1½	Mister, South, Essex, V. 1128, Gover- nor of the Charter House,	31	0	0
Milbrook, Bedford, R. 297, Earl of Upper Ossory,	9	16	3	Misterley, Salop, Chapel			
Milbrook, Southampton, R. 1304, Bp. of Winchester,	10	6	3	Misterworth, Gloucester, V. 234, Bishop of Bristol,	10	13	4
Millington, York, Curacy, 193, Dean of York,	8	8	0	Minter, St., High-Land, Cornw. V. 788, Rev. W. Sandy.	12	10	2½
Milton, Cumberland, V. 589, the King,	8	5	8	Mirfield, York, V. 3724, Sir G. Army- tage, Bart.	6	1	0½
Milarow, Lancaster, Chapel, Mr. Haigh,	13	13	6	Miserden, Glouce. R. 468, Mr. West,	3	13	4
Milton, Salop, Chapel to the R. of Neen Sollars, 134.				Misenden, Great, Buckingham, V. 1411, O. Oldham, Esq.	41	3	6
Milsted, Kent, R. 122, Rev. R. Tylden,	9	25	0	Misenden, Little, Buckingham, V. 625, Lord Curzon,	12	2	9
Misterton, Wilts, R. 135, Rev. W. Bowles,	12	15	0½	Misin, Notting. V. 482, the King,	6	4	0½

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	<i>L. s. d.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>
Misterton, Leicester, R. 361, Mr. Offley, 16 13 4		Moor-Whistow, Cornwall, V. 374, Bp. of Exeter,	18 10 10
Misterton, Nottingham, V. 612, Dean and Chapter of York,	10 5 0	Mortborn, Hastings, R. 77, T. Duncome, Esq.	10 6 10 1/2
Misterton, Somerset, V. 368, Dean and Chapter of Winchester,	29 11 0	Morchar, Bishop's, Devon, R. 1698, I. Tuckfield, Esq.	36 0 0
Mistley, Essex, R. with the Chapel of Manningtree, 554, Hon. R. Rigby,	16 13 4	Morcott, Rutland, R. 364, G. Pochin, Esq. &c.	10 10 7
Mitcham, Surrey, V. 3466, Mr. Crammer,	10 0 10	Mordford, Heref. R. 490, Lord Foley.	10 8 5 1/2
Mitcheldever, Southampton, V. 145, Bishop of Winchester,	26 13 4	Morden, Surrey, R. 512, C. Pease, Esq.	7 12 11
Mitchelmarsh, Southampton, R. 664, Bishop of Winchester,	26 19 8 1/2	Morden, East, Dorset, V. 587, Mr. Drax,	8 4 7
Mitford, Northumberland, V. 199, Bishop of Durham,	10 6 8	Morden, Gildem, Cambridge, V. 438, Jesus College, Cambridge,	7 3 6
Milton, Lancaster and York, V. 552, E. of Lichfield, &c.	14 7 8 1/2	Morden, Steeple, Cambridge, V. 436, New College, Oxford,	6 15 6
Milton, Lower, Worcester, Chapel to the V. of Kildermaster, 1602.		Mores, Salop, R. 285, R. Moore, Esq.	8 6 2
Mixbury, Oxfr. R. 206, the King.	15 9 4 1/2	Moresbath, Devon, V. 490, Trustees of D. Bere, Esq.	7 8 9
Mobberley, Ches. R. 993, Rev. T. Mallory,	23 3 4	Moreleigh, Devon, R. 197, Mr. Stapleigh,	9 8 1
Moccas, Hereford, R. 143, Miss Cornwall,	6 4 4	Moresby, Cumberland, R. 371, Sir James Lowther, Bart.	6 2 3 1/2
Modbury, Devon, V. 1813, Etos College,	19 11 0 1/2	Moreshead, Southampton, R. 44, Bishop of Winchester,	6 0 0
Molasch, Kent, Chapel to the V. of Chilham, 204.		Morton, Chester, Ch. 210, Mr. Price	
Molesey, West, Surrey, Caracy, 320, Christ College, Oxford,	6 6 8	Morton, Dorset, R. 356, Mr. Frampton,	9 19 2
Molesworth, Huntington, R. 160, Arch-bishop of York,	11 10 10	Morton, Essex, R. 360, St. John's College, Cambridge,	80 0 0
Mollington, Oxford and Warwick, Chapel to the V. of Cropredy, 322.		Mowton, Nottingham, Chapel, 101, Prebendary of Dunham,	19 7 0 1
Molton, North, Devon, V. 1541, Bishop of Exeter,	16 16 1	Mowton, Corbet, Salop, R. 180, A. Corbett, Esq.	5 3 0
Molton, South, Devon, Curacy, 3753,	30 0 0	Mowton, Hampton, Devon, R. 1768, Lord Viscount Courtenay,	69 19 7
Moneuden, Suffolk, R. 157, H. Masterman, Esq.	8 12 4	Mowton, Jeffreys, Hereford, Curacy, 64, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	
Moneyash, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Bakewell, 320, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield,	8 10 0	Mowton upon Lagg, Hereford, R. 55, the Prebendary,	
Mongeham, Great, Kent, R. 348, Arch-bishop of Canterbury,	18 5 0	Mowton, Maid's, Buckingham, R. 238, Rev. I. Mutton, and F. Long, Esq.	18 2 11
Mongeham, Little, Kent, R. 105, Arch-bishop of Canterbury,	5 15 0	Mowton is the Marsh, Gloucester, Ch. to the R. of Bourton on the Hill, 329.	
Mongewell, Oxford, R. 195, Lord Bishop of Llandaff,	8 9 4 1/2	Mowton, North, Berks, V. 262, Arch-deacon of Berkshire,	7 17 8
Monsington upon Wye, Hereford, 136, Sir I. Cottrell, Kat. and Mr. Aubrey,	7 12 10	Mowton, Piskney, Northampton, Curacy, 420, Oriel College, Oxford,	40 0 0
Monkland, Hereford, V. 190, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	11 0 9	Mowton, Say, Salop, Chapel to the R. of Hodnet, 653, Rector of Hodnet,	
Moukleigh, Devon, V. 379, Mr. Salter,	12 14 7	Mowton, South, Berks, R. 320, Trustees for Magdalen Hall, Oxford,	18 15 8
Monk-Silver, Somerset, R. 266, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	9 8 1 1/2	Mowton, Valemon, Gloucester, Curacy, 265, the Prebendary,	13 10 0 1/2
Moulstone, Southampton, R. 297, King's College, Cambridge,	14 12 11	Morland, Westmorland, V. 373, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	11 18 0
Monk's-Wood, Monmouth, Curacy, 110, Duke of Beaufort,	5 0 0	Morley, Derby, R. 256, Joint Lords of the Manor of Morley,	13 6 8
Munkton, Kent, V. 300, Archbishop of Canterbury,	12 3 4	Morley, St. Botolph, Norfolk, R. 153, I. Bramby, Esq.	14 11 5 1/2
Munkton, Bishop's, York, Chapel, 368, 27 0 0		Morley, St. Peter, Norfolk, Chapel to the R. of Morley, St. Botolph, 124.	
Munkton, Parley, Wilts, R. 264, Bishop of Salisbury,	7 15 8 1/2	Morpeth, Northumberland, R. 2951, Earl of Carlisle,	33 16 8
Munkton, Moor, York, R. 256, the King,	16 19 7	Morton, Norfolk, R. 99, Lord Townshend,	18 0 6
Munkton, Nun, York, Chapel, 308, W. T. Jolliffe, Esq.	18 0 0	Morthoe, Devon, V. 324, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	9 19 2
Munkton, Tarrant, Dorset, V. 307, G. Deddington, Esq.	17 16 8	Morthake, Surrey, Ch. to the R. of Wimbleton, 1748, Dean and Chapter of Worcester.	
Munkton, West, Somerset, R. 794, A. Popham, Esq.	26 0 0	Morton, Derby, R. 109, W. Gerbett, Esq.	11 10 0
Munmouth, Monmouth, V. 3245, Duke of Beaufort,	9 2 2	Morton, Lincoln, V. united to the V. of Haesby, 603, Bishop of Lincoln,	9 1 10 1/2
Muncton, Somer. V. 827, Mr. Fowle,	8 10 0	Morton, Abbot's, Worcester, R. 191, Rev. E. Ellins,	8 0 0
Montford, Salop, V. 456, Lord Clive,	4 16 6		
Moorby, Linc. R. 79, Bishop of Carlile,	7 11 8		
Moochies, Somer. V. 326, Mr. Walker,	10 0 0		

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Morton, Bagot's, Warwick, R. 194, J. Horsey, Esq.	6 0 0
Morton on the Hill, Norfolk, R. 125, Miss Holys,	3 14 7
Morton Morial, Warwick, Curacy, 188, the King.	
Morval, Cornwall, V. 523, the King.	6 14 9
Morrill, Salop, Curacy, 309, Mr. Weaver.	
Mosley, Lanc. Ch. to the R. of Ashton, under Lyne, Rev. of Ashton under Lyne.	
Mowbray, Cambrid. Ch. 101, the Inhabitants.	
Motcombe, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Gillingham, 917.	
Motcombe, Southampton, R. united to the V. of Shorewell, 159, H. Leigh, Esq.	11 16 8
Motiffoot, Southampton, R. Mr. St. John,	14 15 11
Moftram, in Longden Dale, Chester, R. 948, Bishop of Chester.	22 3 9
Moulsey, West, Surry, Curacy, Bishop of Winchester.	
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Moutton, Lincoln, V. 1928, Mr. Johnson,	25 13 4
Moutton, Norf. V. 170, Rev. T. Anguish,	5 6 3
Moutton, Northampton, V. 533, Miss Mostyn,	14 3 9
Moutton, Suffolk, R. 249, Christ's College, Cambridge,	13 6 8
Moutton, Great, Norfolk, R. 154, T. L. Chute, Esq.	6 13 4
Moutton, Little, Norf. R. Bp. of Norw.	4 3 1
Moundford, Norfolk, R. 274, Earl and Countess of Ayleford,	7 17 6
Mounfield, Sussex, V. 564, D. of Dorset,	5 13 4
Mountneys-ing, Essex, V. 281, Rev. T. Newman,	11 0 0
Mownton, Monm. Chapel, 40, Mr. Lloyd,	1 0 0
Mourning-Thorpe, Norfolk, R. 136, the King,	7 0 0
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Muchelney, Somerset, V. 283, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	10 0 0
Mucking, Essex, V. 102, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,	10 0 0
Mucklowstone, Stafford, R. 683, E. Mainwaring, Esq.	20 3 9
Muckton, Lincoln, R. 91, H. Sibthorpe, M. D.	6 3 6

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Mudford, Somerset, V. 323, Dean and Chapter of Wells,	6 6 9
Muggington, Derby, R. 203, Mr. Poole,	9 12 9
Muggiewick, Durham, Ch. 201, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	15 15 8
Muker, York, Chapel, 1119,	8 6 3
Mulbarton, Norfolk, R. 353, Rev. P. Forster,	14 0 0
Mullyns, Cornav. V. 529, Bp. of Exeter,	9 4 6
Mumby, Lincoln, V. 461, Bp. of Lincoln,	9 19 3
Muncaster, Cumberland, Curacy, 166, Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart.	10 0 0
Munden, Great, Hertf. R. 394, the King,	21 9 7
Munden, Little, Hertford, R. 453, R. T. Heysham, Esq.	7 6 0
Mundesley, Norfolk, R. 204, the King, as D. of Lancaster,	8 9 9
Mundham, Norfolk, 242.	
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St. Peter Curacy, City of Norwich.	
Mundham, North, Suffex, V. 324, H. Wilbra, Esq.	9 0 10
Munslow, Essex, V. 283, the King, as D. of Lancaster,	13 0 0
Mungrisedale, Cumberland, Chapel to the R. of Greystock, 160,	5 18 12
Munesley, Heref. R. 159, R. A. Pye, Esq.	8 7 6
Munslow, Salop, R. 610, T. Powell, Esq.	21 15 2
Muresley, Bucking. R. 318, Lt. Eardley,	11 0 0
Murston, Kent, R. 138, Rev. E. Leigh,	10 14 9
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Muston, York, V. 236, Mr. Osbaldiston,	6 10 0
Mutford, Suff. V. with the R. of Barnby, 290, Gonville and Caius College, Camb.	7 17 1
Muxbear, Devon, Chapel of Ease to the V. of Halberton,	
Mylor, Cornwall, V. with the V. of Mabe, 1665, Bishop of Exeter,	16 13 0
Mynydd Yalwyn, Monmouth, Chapel, Bishop of Landaff,	16 0 0
Myton upon Swale, York, V. 176, Archbishop of York,	6 0 0

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Nambour, York, V. annexed to the R. of St. Denys, 265.	
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Nackton, Suffolk, R. 461, Mr. Vernon,	8 7 1
Nafferton, York, V. 121, Arch. of York,	13 15 4
Nailston, Leicester, R. 492, the King,	24 9 9
Nantwich, Chester, R. 3463, Mr. Crewe,	27 3 4
Napton on the Hill, Warwick, V. 787, the King,	9 14 0
Narborough, Leic. R. 541, Mr. Wollaston,	26 14 4
Narborough, Norfolk, V. with Narford, 268, J. Spelman, Esq.	9 10 0
Narfod, Norfolk, V. with Narborough, 71, J. Spelman, Esq.	6 12 4
Naseby, Northampton, V. 538, the King,	8 0 0
Nash, Monmouth, V. 193, Eton College,	9 13 0

Nasing, Essex, V. 658, the King,	14 5 8
Nassing, Northampton, V. 441, the Prebendary,	7 13 6
Nately, Scores, Southampton, R. 176, Earl of Northington,	5 10 10
Nately, Upper, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Basingstoke, 134.	
Natland, Westmorland, Chapel, 205, Vicar of Kendal,	0 15 0
Naughton, Suffolk, R. 120, Mr. Stubbins,	10 15 0
Naunton, Gloucester, R. 433, Bishop of Worcester,	16 13 6
Neaunton Beauchamp, Worce. R. 118, the King,	15 0 0
Navenby, Linc. R. 479, Christ's Col. Camb.	17 10 6
Navestock, Essex, V. 623, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	13 3 9

N E W

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		<i>s. s. d.</i>		<i>s. s. d.</i>
Nayland, Suffolk, Chapel to the V. of Stoke, 831.			St. John Baptist, Chapel to St. Nicholas, Vicar of Newcastle.	
Neatishead, Norfolk, V. 489, Bishop of Norwich,	3 13 1½		St. Nicholas, V. Bishop of Carlisle, 50 0 0	
Neeton, Norfolk, R. 683, Rev. T. P. Young,	8 6 8		St. Thomas the Martyr on Tyne Bridge, Ch. to St. Nicholas, Corporation.	
Nedging, Suffolk, R. 143, Mr. Boulton,	8 19 11		Trinity House Chapel.	
Nedham, Norfolk, Ca. 276, Mr. Preston, 15 0 0			Newchurch, Keat, R. and V. 113, Archbishop of Canterbury, - , 19 16 0½	
Needham, Market, Suffolk, Chapel to the R. of Barking 1348, 10 0 0			Newchurch, Lane, Ch. Rector of Winwick, 2 10 0	
Neen Savage, Salop, R. 469, the King, 6 0 0			Duke of Beaufort, - , 10 0 0	
Neen Solars, Salop, R. 197, Mr. Knight 13 9 9½			New-Church, Southampton, V. 9039, Bishop of Bristol, - , 19 6 8	
Neeton, Salop, R. 138, Mr. Lyster, 5 3 6½			New Church, Lancaster, Chapel, 5016, Vicar of Whalley, 23 10 0	
Nempnett, Somerset, Chapel to the R. of Compton Martin, 234.			Newdigate, Surry, R. 445, the King, 8 18 4	
Neot's, St. Hunting. V. 1753, the King, 10 0 0			Newendean, Kent, R. 104, Archb. of Cant. 7 13 4	
Neott, St., Cornw. V. 986, Mr. Thomas, 9 1 0½			Newent, Glouc. V. 2354, Mr. Foley, 23 0 0	
New, Great, Salop, V. 531, the King, 9 0 0			Newnton, Long, Wilts, R. 196, Tho. Estcourt, Esq. 8 5 0	
New, Little, Salop, Chapel to the R. of Berrington, 301.			Newtonton, North, Wilts, V. 231, the Prebendary, 7 1 3	
Newton, Great, Chester, V. 1486, Dean and Chapter of Chester, 11 5 0			Newhaven, Sussex, R. 594, the King, 8 3 4	
Nether-Avon, Wilts, V. 479, the Prebend, 13 6 8			Newick, Sussex, R. 393, Lady Vernon, 7 17 8½	
Netherbury, Dorset, V. 1505, the Preb. 41 15 0			Newington, Kent, V. 439, Rev. R. D. Brockman, 7 13 6	
Nether Exe, Devon, Chap. to the V. of Thorverton, 86, 8 10 0			Newington, Kent, V. 507, Eton College, 14 0	
Nettlesbed, Oxford, Curacy, with the Curacy of Fishill, 301, Mr. Stoner,			Newington, Orf. V. 195, Archb. of Cant. 15 13 4	
Nettlescombe, Somerset, R. 399, Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. 16 16 3			Newington Bagpath, Gloucester, R. with the Chapel of Owipen, 217, W. Holbrooke, Esq. 14 0 0	
Nettledon, Buckingham, Chapel, 85, Earl of Bridgewater, 10 0 0			Newington Butts, Surry, Q. 14,347, Bishop of Worcester, 16 0 0	
Nettleham, Lincoln, Curacy, 377, Chancellor of the Church of Lincoln, 20 0 0			Newington, South, Oxford, V. 395, Exeter College, Oxford, 8 0 0	
Nettlestead, Kent, R. 167, Mrs. Boaverie, 19 10 10			Newington, Stoke, Middlesex, R. 1463, the Prebendary, 10 0 0	
Nettlestead, Suffolk, R. 87, Rev. J. B. Leake, 8 11 10½			Newland, Glouc. 2657, Bp. of Llandaff, 18 6 10½	
Nettleswell, Essex, R. 285, Mr. Martin, 13 6 8			Newland, Worcester, Chapel to the V. of Great Malvern, 132.	
Nettleton, Lincoln, R. 289, Mrs. Gough, 19 10 10			Newlands, Cumberland, Chapel to the V. of Crosthwaite, 21 0 0	
Nettleton, Wilts, R. 338, Mr. Wilson, 18 18 1			Newlyn, Cornw. V. 724, Bp. of Exeter, 18 13 4	
Neverdon, Essex, R. 147, Mr. Galliard, 10 13 4			Newmarket, Cambridge, Suffolk, 1793, All Saints, Chapel to the V. of Wood Ditton, Bishop of Norwich.	
Newark upon Trent, Nottingham, V. 670, the King, 21 5 2½			St. Mary, R. consolidated with the V. of Wood Ditton, D. of Rutland, 4 15 2½	
Newbold, North, York, V. 517, the Preb. 4 0 0			Newnham, Glos. Cu. 831, Cky of Glouc. 5 0 0	
Newbrynn, Northumberland, Chapel to the V. of Woodhorn, 309.			Newnham, Hertf. V. 72, P. Yorke, Esq. 5 12 6	
Newbiggin, Westmorland, R. 196, Mr. Crackantherpe, 4 14 2			Newnham, Southampton, R. 260, Queen's College, Oxford, 17 17 1	
Newbold upon Aves, Warwick, V. 302, Sir E. Boughton, Bart. 14 12 1			Newnham, Courtney, Oxford, R. 378, Lord Harcourt, 15 6 0½	
Newbold, Facy, Warwick, V. 369, Queen's College, Oxford, 8 3 9			Newnham, King, Warw. 117, Mr. Burde, 5 0 0	
Newbold, Verdon, Leicester, R. 339, Duke of Norfolk, 6 8 11½			Newnham, Murrey, Oxford, Chapel to the V. of North Stoke, 913.	
Newborough, Stafford, Chapel to the V. of Hanbury, 440, Vic. of Hanbury, 5 0 0			Newport, Cornw. Ch. 173, D. of Cornw. 9 10 0	
Newbotle, Northampton, V. 297, Earl of Thanet, 10 0 10			Newport, Essex, V. 663, the King, 7 8 11½	
Newbourn, Suffolk, R. Mr. Western, 7 4 2			Newport, Moira, V. 1135, Bp. of Glouc. 7 8 11½	
Newbrough, Northumberland, Chapel to the V. of Warden, 439.			Newport, Salop, Curacy, 2307, the King.	
Newburgh, York, 148.			Newport, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Carlsbrook, 3555.	
Newburn, Northumberland, V. 805, Bishop of Carlisle, 16 0 0			Newport Pagnell, Buckingham, V. 2048, the King, 10 0 0	
Newbury, Berks, R. 4975, the King, 38 16 10½			New-Timber, Sussex, R. 148, N. Newham, Esq. 8 8 4	
Newcastle under Lyne, Stafford, Chapel to the R. of Stoke, 4604, Rec. of Stoke, 25 9 6			Newton, Cambridge, V., with the V. of Hauxton, 114.	
Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, 29366.			Newton, Lancaster, Chapel, 1995, Wardens and Fellows of Manchester, 2 15 0	
All Salots, Chapel to St. Nicholas.				
St. Andrew Chapel to St. Nicholas.				
St. Anne near Sandgate, Parochial Chaptrey the Corporation.				

N I B

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	<i>p. s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>p. s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Newton, Linc. R. 181, W. Welby, Esq. 10 0 0			Nichol, Forest, Cumberland, Chap. 668, 2 0 0		
Newton, Norf. V. 42, Bishop of Ely, 2 15 0			Nicholas, St., Dev. V. 152, Lt. Clifford, 8 0 0		
Newton, Northampton, Bonative, 104, Duke of Montagu.			Nicholas, St., Southampton, V. 248, Governor of the Island, 7 0 0		
Newton, Suffolk, R. 354, Peter House College, Cambridge, 17 3 9			Nicholas, St., South Elmham, Suffolk R. 92, Mrs. Britton, 6 0 0		
Newton, York, Chapel to the V. of Rad- by, 142, 6 4 0			Nicholas, St., at Wade, Kent, V. 590, Archbishop of Canterbury, 15 19 7		
Newton, Abbot's, Devon, Chapel with the Curacy of Wooborough.			Nidd, York, V. 114, the King as D. of Lanc. 4 6 10 1		
Newton, Aiston, Cumberland, V. 21 12 7			Nighton, Cornwall, Chapel to the V. of St. Winsnow.		
Newton, Buxton, R. 221, Mr. Farre, 8 8 1 1			Ninehead, Somerset, V. 353, the King, 8 7 11		
Newton, Brounswold, Northampton, R. 101, Miss Bleton, 8 3 4			Ninfield, Sus. V. 492, E. of Ashburnham, 8 0 0		
Newton, St., Cyrus, Devon, V. 867, J. Quick, Esq. 16 15 8			Notton, Southamp. R. 383, Queen's Col. Oxf. 20 7 1		
Newton, Ferrars, Devon, R. 490, J. Yeast, Esq. 45 19 1			Notcholt, Kent, Chapel to the V. of Orpington, 257.		
Newton, Flotman, Norfolk, R. 236, Mrs S. and S. Long, 10 2 0			Nocton, Lincoln, V. 287, the King, 7 17 11		
Newton, Harcourt, Leicester, Chapel to the V. of Wistow, 196.			Note, Oxf. R. 150, D. of Marlborough, 7 19 7		
Newton in the Isle, Cambridge, R. 255, Bishop of Ely, 19 14 9 1			Nottingham, Kent, Ch. 562, Archb. of Cant. 71 6 8		
Newton, Kirk, Northumberland, V. 53, W. Lowe, Esq. 3 12 4			Norbury, Cheshire, Ch. 592, P. Legh, Esq.		
Newton, Kyne, York, R. 149, Mr. Fairfax, 14 0 0			Norbury, Derby, R. 384, Mr. Scrymshire, 14 16 0 1		
Newton, St. Lee, Somerset, R. 571, J. Langton, Esq. 17 18 4			Norbury, Salop, Chapel to the V. of North Lydbury, 284.		
Newton, Long, Durham, R. 295, Bishop of Durham, 20 0 0			Norbury, Staff. R. 215, Mr. Scrymshire, 10 2 6		
Newton, Buxton, R. 459, New Col. Oxf. 30 9 7			Notham, Northumberland, V. 128, Dean and Chapter of Durham, 15 6 8		
Newton, Lanc. Ch. 1455, P. Legh, Esq. 18 9 0			Normanby, Lincoln, V. 235, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, 3 0 0		
Newton, Old, Suff. V. 451, Mr. Casbourn, 7 15 5			Normanby, York, R. 145, R. Hill, Esq. 9 13 6		
Newton upon Ouse, York, 235, Mr. Bouchier, 43 6 0			Normanby upon the Wolds, Lincoln, R. 17, T. Wheatley, Esq. 9 10 10		
Newton, St. Petrock, Devon, R. 215, Rev. E. Herring, 8 5 7 1			Normanton, Derby, Chapel to the V. of St. Peter, 214, Sir W. Dixie, Bart.		
Newton, Poppleford, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Aylesbeare.			Normanton, Linc. R. 160, E. of Bristol, 10 2 6		
Newton, Parcell, Oxford, R. 93, John Harrison, Esq. 3 14 5			Normanton, Rutland, R. 57, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. 5 4 7		
Newton, Solney, Derby, Caracy, 181.			Normanton, York, V. 276, Trinity Col- lege, Cambridge, 7 0 0		
Newton, South, Wilts, V. 561, Earl of Pembroke, 18 15 4			Normanton, North, Derby, Chapel to the R. of Eckington, 141, 7 19 0		
Newton in the Thistles, Warwick, R. 302, F. Bardig, Esq. 14 1 5 1			Normanton upon Soar, Nottingham, R. 265, J. Harryman, Esq. 7 11 0 3		
Newton near Toft, Lincoln, R. 51, Earl of Scarborough, 4 10 10			Normanton, South, Derby, R. 719, T. Rovell, Esq. 9 15 5		
Newton, Toney, Wilts, R. 286, Queens College, Cambridge, 19 13 9			Normanton upon Trent, Nottingham, V. Duke of Devonshire, 6 5 0		
Newton, Tracy, Dev. R. 86, the King, 5 8 1 1			Northall, Middlesex, V. 236, Bp. of Lond. 15 0 0		
Newton upon Trent, Lincoln, V. 293, the King, 4 0 0			Northam, Devon, V. 2054, Dean and Canons of Windsor, 10 10 0		
Newton, Valence, Southampton, V. 281, Rev. E. White, 13 10 2 1			Northampton, Northampton, 7020.		
Newton, Water, Huntingdon, R. 108, R. Austin, Esq. 6 9 2			All Saints, R. the Corporation, 22 0 0		
Newton, Welsh, Hereford, Chapel, 170, Sir W. A. Compton, Bart. 4 10 0			St. Giles, V. N. Whalley, Esq. 7 19 0		
Newton, West, Norf. R. 184, the King, 5 6 8			St. Peter, R., with the Chapels of Kingsthorpe, and Upton, St. Ca- therine's Hospital, near the Tower of London, 34 9 11		
Newton upon the Wolds, Lincoln, R. 99, Bishop of Durham, 7 10 10			St. Sepulchre, V. Rev. W. Watkin, 6 1 0		
Newton, Wood, Northampton, Chapel to the V. of Nassington, 268.			Northaw, Hertf. Dosa. 440, Mr. Stode.		
Newton, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridg- shire, R., united with the Chapel of St. Mary's in the Marsh, annexed, 18 14 9			Northborough, Northampton, R. 192, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, 10 19 7		
Newton, Southampton, Chapel to the R. of Barghclere, 359.			North-Bourne, Kent, V. 583, Archbishop of Canterbury, 13 11 8		
Newton, Southamp. Ch. Queen's Col. Oxf. 7 9 7			North-Chapel, Sussex, R. 621, Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.		
Nibby, North, Gloucester, V. 1811, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxf. 22 10 0			North Church, Hertf. R. 738, P. of Wales, 21 1 3		
			Northen, Chester, R. 228, Dean and Chapter of Chester, 10 7 6		
			Northfield, Worc. R. 1813, M. Jervoise, 14 15 2 1		
			North-Flex, Kent, V. 1910, the King, 21 0 0		
			North-Hill, Cornwall, R. 282, A. Tre- villian, Esq. 36 6 9		
			Northiam, Sussex, R. 297, Mrs. Lord, and C. Frewen, Esq. 15 10 2 1		

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E. S. &

Northill, Bedford, R. 715, Grocers' Company, London.	
Northington, Southampton, Ch. 172.	
North Leach, Gloucester, V. 664, Bishop of Gloucester,	11 0 0
North Moor, Oxford, Curacy, 234, St. John's College, Oxford.	
Northorpe, Linc. V. 105, Bp. of Linc.	4 0 0
North-Over, Somer. V. 56, Mr. Chichester,	5 19 11
Northwick, Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of Henbury.	
Northwold, Norf. R. 767, Bp. of Ely,	29 14 9½
Northwood, Southampton, R. with Caversbrook, 2771.	
Norton, Derby, V. 1446, Mrs. Lister,	6 12 4
Norton, Durh. V. 965, Bp. of Durham,	31 11 5½
Norton, Gloucester, Curacy, 303, Dean and Chapter of Bristol,	20 0 0
Norton, Heref. V. 248, Mr. Haselfoot,	5 6 8
Norton, Kent, R. 99, Bp. of Rochester,	10 18 4
Norton, Leic. V. 60, B. Whately, Esq.	7 0 0
Norton, Leicester, R. 283, the King,	14 0 0
Norton, Northamp. Ch. 362, Mr. Buxton.	
Norton, Suff. R. 533, Peter House, Camb.	14 3 9
Norton, Wiltz. V. 94, E. Gould, Esq.	2 19 9½
Norton, Worcester, V. 306, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	8 17 8½
Norton, Worcester, Chapel, 237, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	2 19 6
Norton, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of Bredon, 230.	
Norton, York, Ch. 615, Mr. Fwebank,	9 4 1
Norton, Baynt, Wiltz. V. 264, the King,	6 0 10
Norton, Bishop's, Lincoln, V. 234, the Prebendary,	9 0 0
Norton, Brise, Oxford, V. 483, Dean and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford,	9 7 11
Norton, Canes, Stafford, Chapel, 547, Prebendary of Handacre,	20 0 0
Norton, Canon, Hereford, V. 232, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,	5 0 0
Norton, Clipping, Oxford, V. 1819, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester,	10 6 8
Norton, Cold, Essex, R. 233, Governors of the Charter House, London,	16 13 4
Norton, Disney, Lincoln, V. 184, Sir T. Glange, Bart.	6 6 10
Norton, East, Leicester, Chapel, 198.	
Norton, Fitzwarren, Somerset, R. 371, J. Minifie, Esq.	20 10 10
Norton in Hales, Salop, R. 269, R. Cotton, Esq.	5 9 4
Norton under Hamden, Somerset, R. 324, W. C. Lock, Esq.	9 16 3
Norton, Hook, Oxford, Curacy, 1036, Bishop of Oxford.	
Norton, King's, Worcester, Chapel to the V. of Broomsgrove, 2807.	
Norton, Lindsey, Warw. Ch. to the V. of Cleverdon, 25, Archd. of Worcs.	17 4 0
Norton, Malward, Somerset, R. 114, Rev. J. Baller,	9 2 6
Norton, Maudville, Essex, Curacy, 92, J. Scarle, Esq.	14 0 0
Norton, Midsummer, Somerset, V. 1552, Dean and Canons of Christ Ch. Oxford.	10 8 4
Norton in the Moor, Stafford, Chapel to the R. of Stoke upon Trent, 1480, Rector of Stoke upon Trent,	50 0 0
Norton, St. Philip's, Somerset, V. 557, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	5 11 3
Norton, Padding, Norfolk, R. 18, C. Murley, Esq.	6 6 0

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Norwell, Nottingham, V. in three Positions, 468,	
Norwell Scenanda, the Probendary of Norwell Terria,	4 19 11
Norwell Overhall, the Prebendary, in Southwell College,	4 19 11
Norwich, Norwich, 36,932	
The Great Ward of Conyford.	
All Saints, R. C. Buckle, Esq.	3 14 7
St. Bartholomew, R.	2 18 6
St. John the Baptist, R. Do. and Chap.	
St. John the Baptist of Timberhill, R. Dean and Chapter.	
St. Michael, R. Earl of Buckinghamsh.	
St. Winnewaloy, R.	
The Chapel of St. Nicholas in the Castle.	
St. Albert, Chapel.	
St. Cathbert, R.	
St. John the Evangelist, R.	
St. Mary the Less, R.	
St. Michael, R. with St. Peter.	
St. Peter, R.	
St. Vedast, Curacy.	
St. Clement, R.	
St. Edward, R. with All Saints, C. Buckle, Esq.	3 6 8
St. Etheldred, Cu. the Corporation.	
St. Julian, R.	
St. Peter Southgate, R. Bp. of Norw.	2 17 8½
Carrow, St.. Curacy.	
Lake-shore St. John Baptist, V. with Towne, Dean and Chapter.	
The Great Ward of Mancroft.	
St. Giles on the Hill, R. Do. and Chap.	
St. Peter Mancroft, Curacy, Trustees.	
Earlham St. Mary, V. E. Bacox, Esq.	5 7 8½
The Guildhall Chapel, Corporation.	
St. Stephen Nedham, V. Do. and Chap.	0 0 0
Eaton St. Andrew the Apostle, V. Dean and Chapter.	15
The Great Ward Beyond the Water.	
St. Augustine, R. Dean and Chapter.	6 17 8½
St. George Colegate, R. Do. and Chap.	
St. Margaret at New Bridge, R. Dean and Chapter.	
St. Olave the King and Martyr, Chapel, Dean Chapter.	13
St. Martin at the Oak, R. Dean and Chapter.	15
St. Mary in Coslany, R. Lord Townshead.	
St. Michael in Coslany, R. Gosevil and Cates College, Cambridge,	13 6 8
All Saints, Chapel.	
St. Botolph the Abbot, R.	8 7 8½
St. Clement the Martyr, R. Gosevil and Cates College, Cambriæ,	7 9 9
St. Edmund the King and Martyr, R. T. Beckwith, Esq.	4 6 8
St. James at Barr-Gates, R. Dean and Chapter.	
St. Mary le Brent, R. the Bishop,	3 5 5
St. Paul the Apostle, R. Do. and Chap.	
St. Saviour, R. Dean and Chapter.	
The Great Ward of Wimer.	
St. George at Tombland, R. Bishop of Ely.	
St. Helen, Chapel, Dean and Chapter.	13
St. Martin at the Plain, Donative, Dean and Chapter.	
St. Peter of Houndsdale, R. the King,	2 1 5
St. Simon and St. Jude, R. the Bishop,	3 10 6

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		E. s. d.	
St. Andrew the Apostle, &c. the Parishioners,	-	5 0 0	Nenington, Warwick, V. 4769, the King, 24 16 7
St. John the Baptist, R. New Col. Orf.	7 10 9		Nun Kelling, York, Chapel, 173, J.
St. Michael at the Plaza, R. Sir L. Blackwell,	-	6 19 0	Thornton, Esq. - - - - - 28 13 4
St. Benedict, Caracy.			Nunney, Somerset, R. 312, W. Whitchurch, Esq. 15 0 4½
St. Gregory, R. Dean and Chapter.			Nunnington, York, R. 291, the King, 13 6 3 4
St. Laurence at the Quay, R. the King, 4 13 9			Nunthorpe, York, Ch. 132, Mr. Lovther, 10 12 0
St. Margaret Over Westwick, R.			Narsham, Southampton, R. 457, Bishop of Winchester, - - - - - 13 11 10½
the Bishop,	-	5 4 9½	Natford, Serry, R. 524, Jesus College, Oxford, dr. 14 14 7
St. Swithun, R. the Bishop,	-	6 3 4	Nuthall, Notting. R. 378, Sir C. Sedley, 3 14 9½
Heigham St. Bartholomew, R. the Bishop,	-	6 13 4	Nuthill, York, R. Sir M. Newton, 2 0 0
Precincts of the Cathedral Church, St. Mary in the Marsh, R. Dean and Chapter,	-	5 0 10	Nuthurst, Sussex, R. 465, Bishop of Chichester, - - - - - 10 0 0
Notgrove, Gloucester, R. 414, the King, 15 6 5			Nutley, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Preston Canover, 110.
Notley, Black, Essex, R. 399, Bishop of London,	-	15 0 0	Nutsted, Kent, R. 33, H. Edmundes, Esq. 4 15 0
Notley, White, Essex, V. 346, Bishop of London,	-	10 0 0	Nymett, Broad, Devon, R. Mr. Letheridge, and Mr. Cross, alternately, 2 4 3
Nottingham, Nottingham, 28,961.			Nymett, Rowland, Devon, R. 16, Rev. A. Radford, - - - - - 6 1 3
St. Mary, V. Duke of Kingston,	-	10 5 0	Nymfield, Gloucester, R. 523, the King, 11 5 0½
St. Nicholas, R. the King,	-	2 10 8	Nympton, Bishop's, Devon, V. 902, Bp. of Exeter, - - - - - 20 7 5½
St. Peter, R. the King,	-	6 7 6	Nympton, St. George, Devon, R. 237, Sir T. D. Ackland, Bart. 9 19 2
Newton, Suffolk, R. 110, Earl Bristol, Nuffield, Oxford, R. 139, Dame C. Champion,	-	8 19 4½	Nympton, King's, Devon, R. 510, L. Southcombe, M. A. - - - - - 28 6 8
Nan Barnholme, York, R. 195, Arch-bishop of York,	-	9 13 6	

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		E. s. d.	
Oadwy, Leicester, V. 634, Mr. Wright,	8 0 0		Oddingley, Worcester, R. 110, Mr. Foley, 4 19 4½
Oak, Somerset, R. 172, G. Green, Esq.	11 0 5		Oddington, Gloucester, 421, Preceptor of York, - - - - - 21 7 1
Oakford, Devon, R. 405, Mr. Monhead,	24 0 0		Odington upon Otmoor, Oxford, R. 158, Trinity College, Oxford, - - - - - 19 16 0½
Oakham, Rutland, V. 1056, E. of Winchester,	-	28 3 1½	Odiell, Bedf. R. 361, T. Alden, Esq. 19 0 0
Oakhampton, Devon, V. 1430, Rev. T. P. Heckie,	-	20 0 0	Odiham, Southampton, V. 1058, Chancellor of the Church of Salisbury, 23 11 5½
Oakhampton, Monks, Devon, R. 182, Dame Northcote,	-	6 14 7	Odstock, Wilts, R. 118, Sir John Webb, Knight, - - - - - 11 17 11
Oakington, Cambridge, V. 284, Queen's College, Cambridge,	-	4 13 1½	Off-Church, Warwick, V. 267, T. W. Knightley, Esq. - - - - - 7 7 6
Oakley, Bedford, V. 365, Eton College,	8 14 9		Offesham, Worcester, Ch. 364, Dean and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 6 11 5½
Oakley, Buckingham, V. 305, Sir John Aubrey, Bart.	-	5 17 1	Offham, Kent, R. 251, the King, 6 0 0
Oakley, Suff. 298, Marquis Cornwallis,	9 6 9½		Offley, Great, Hertford, V. 602, Lady Salisbury, - - - - - 9 0 0
Oakley, Church, Southampton, R. 247, Queen's College, Oxford,	-	11 13 11½	Offley, High, Staff. V. 523, the Prebend. 6 6 0½
Oakley, Great, Essex, R. 769, St. John's College, Cambridge,	-	23 0 0	Offord, Cluny, Huntingdon, R. 170, Bishop of London, - - - - - 19 2 1
Oakley, Great, Northamp. Caracy, 189, Mr. Suppie,			Offord, Darcy, Huntingdon, R. 156, W. N. Blandell, Esq. - - - - - 15 2 8½
Oakley, Little, Essex, R. 153, Mr. Leathers,	12 11 0½		Ofton, Suffolk, R. 364, I. Sparrow, Esq. 7 16 0½
Oakley, Little, Northampton, R. 113, Lord and Lady Beaumont,	-	7 7 6	Oftwell, Devon, R. 302, Rev. L. B. Copleton, - - - - - 14 3 6½
Oak-Over, Stafford, Curacy, 42.			Ogbourne, St. Andrew, Wilts, V. 494, Dr. and Canon of Windsor, - - - - - 15 2 11
Oakey, Wilts, R. 363, Mr. Adamson,	6 8 4		Ogbourne, St. George, Wilts, V. 496, Dean and Canon of Windsor, 14 2 10
Oakwood, Serry, Cu. Sir I. Evelyn, Bt.			Ogwell East, Devon, R. 256, Mr. Taylor, 19 3 9
Oare, Berks, Ch. to the V. of Cheveley.			Ogwell, West, Devon, R. 53, Mr. Taylor, 7 2 11
Oare, Somers. R. 66, P. Sparrier, Esq.	4 17 6		Okeford, Inferior, Dorset, R. 498, Miss Crab and G. Trenchard, Esq. alter, 7 0 0
Oborne, Dorset, V. 132, Lord Digby,	6 5 10		Okeford, Superior, Dorset, R. G. Trenchard, Esq. and Miss Crab, alternately, 6 13 4
Oceold, Suff. R. 397, Rev. L. Gibbs,	19 1 5½		Okeford, Mrs. Faine, Dorset, R. 476, Lord Rivers, - - - - - 31 19 8½
Ockbrook, Derby, Cu. 827, Dame M. Lake.			
Ockham, Surrey, R. 472, Lord King,	11 2 1		
Ockley, Surrey, R. 504, Clare Hall, Camb. 16 5 2½			
Ocle, Pitchard, Heref. V. 187, Mr. Child, 4 19 0			
Odeicombe, Somerset, R. 428, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	15 9 9½		

Q R. M

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	<i>P. s. d.</i>	<i>P. s. d.</i>		
Ghendon, North, Essex, R. 243, T. Browne, Esq.	16 13 4	Ormside, Westmorland, R. 171, Bishop of Carlisle,	17 17 2	
Okendon, South, Essex, R. 466, G. Leith, Esq.	33 6 8	Ormskirk, Lanc. V. 2554, E. of Derby, 10 0 0	Orpington, Kent, V. 692, the Rector, 11 10 5	
Okeney, Buckingham, R. Lincoln College, Oxford, -	2 17 6	Orsett, Essex, R. 511, Bp. of London, 29 6 5	Orton, Nottingham, V. 351, Archbishop of York by Lape, -	13 6 2
Olave, St. in Mary-Gate, York, Chapel, 606, Sir W. Robinson, Bart.	9 10 0	Orton, Nottingham, Chapel to the V. of Rothwell, 83.	Orton, Northampton, Chapel to the V. of Rothwell, 83.	
Old, or Wold, Northamp. R. 369, Brazen Nose College, Oxford, -	15 12 8	Orton, Westmorland, V. 1220, the Inhabitants, -	16 17 2	
Oldberrow, Worcs. R. 113, Bp. of Worcester, 4 0 0		Orton, Cumberland, R. 173, Mr. Briscoe, 9 0 0	Orton, on the Hill, Leicester, V. 303, Bishop of Oxford, -	6 12 2
Oldbury, Salop or Worcs. R. 107, the King, 5 0 0		Orton, Huntingdon, R. united to the R. of Botofob-Bridge, 197, J. Cope, Esq. 13 6 5	Orton, Huntingdon, R. 270, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, -	18 11 5
Oldbury on the Hill, Gloucester, R. 938, Duke of Beaufort, -	16 0 0	Orwell, Cambridge, V. 375, the Rector, 7 10 10	Oshaldwick, York, V. 123, the Prebendary of Sirensall, -	6 0 0
Oldcaste, Monmouth, Ch. 83, Lord Oxford, -	3 0 0	Osbourne, Lincol. V. 343, Mrs. Ide, 7 0 0	Ogathorpe, Leicester, R. 319, Earl of Huntingdon, -	7 0 0
Oldham, Lancaster, Chapel, 12,024, Rectors of Bury, Middleton, and Prestwich, Old-Hurst, Huntingdon, Curacy to the V. of St. Ives, 118, -	17 14 6	Ounaston, Derby, Chapel to the R. of Brafford, 228, Sir Robert Willmot, 15 0 0	Ounaston, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Werburgh, 114.	
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Olderton, Nottingham, Chapel to the V. of Edwinstow, 439.		Osmotherley, York, V. 534, Bp. of Durh. 8 10 0	Ospriigne, Kent, V. 645, St. John's College, Cambridge, -	10 0 0
Olney, Buckingham, V. 2003, Earl of Dartmouth, -	13 6 8	Ossett, York, Chapel to the V. of Dewsbury, 3424, -	5 0 0	
Olveston, Gloucester, V. 899, Dean and Chapter of Bristol, -	26 0 0	Oswinton, Nottingham, Curacy, 217, W. Cartwright, Esq.		
Omberrow, Wore, V. 1896, Ld. Sandys, 15 7 3½		Oswald Kirk, York, R. 193, Mrs. Thompson, -	10 1 8	
Onehouse, Suff. R. 180, Mrs. Pettifward, 7 2 6		Owestry, Salop, V. 5839, Mr. Lorrin, 23 15 7½	Oysty, St., Essex, Donative, 1165, Earl of Rockford.	
Ongar, Chipping, Essex, R. 595, R. Bennett, Esq.	6 0 0	Oxford, Keat, Chapel to the R. of Shoreham, 497.		
Ongar, High, Essex, R. 741, Rev. E. Earle, -	39 10 5	Otham, Kent, R. 277, W. Henley, Esq. 9 17 5	Ottery, Somerset, V. 384, Bishop of Bath and Wells, -	12 0 0
Onibury, Salop, R. 359, Bp. of Heref. 8 17 5½		Otley, Suff. R. 415, Ld. Abergavenny, 16 6 5½	Otley, York, V. 332, the King, -	13 1 5
Orby, Lincoln, V. 184, Bishop of Lincoln, 9 19 4		Otterbourne, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Hursley, 440.		
Orchard, Portman, Somerset, R. 131, H. W. Portman, Esq.	7 11 5	Otterden, Kent, R. 143, Mr. Bridges, -	6 16 2	
Orchard, West, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Fontmell Magna, 190,		Otterford Somerset, Curacy, 2:9.		
Orchardleigh, Somers. R. 32, T. Champneys, Esq.	2 0 0	Otterham, Cornw. R. 141, Mr. Bettenson, 6 14 2		
Orcheston, St. George, Wilt., R. 160, R. Head, Esq.	19 7 6	Otterhampton, Somerset, R. 176, J. Evered, Esq. -	13 6 0	
Orcheston, St. Mary, Wilts, R. 133, Clara Hall, Cambridge, -	13 13 8	Otterington, North, York, V. 42, Christ Church College, Oxford, -	4 0 0	
Orcop, Heref. Chapel, 326, Mrs. Batham.		Otterington, South, York, R. 144, R. Talbot, Esq. and Mr. Pullen, -	7 14 4½	
Ordsall, Notting. R. 360, Earl of Bute, 19 19 7½		Otterton, Devon, V. 930, Mrs. Dodge, &c. 22 0 0		
Ore, Kent, Curacy, 182, Archb. of Cant. 7 0 0		Ottery, St. Mary, Devon, V. 2415, the King, -	20 0 0	
Ore, Sussex, R. 243, T. Pearce, Esq.	3 0 2½	Otringham, York, Chapel, 622, F. Boynton, Esq.	17 0 0	
Orford, Suffolk, Chapel to the R. of Sudbourn, 751.		Oulton, Norfolk, V. 351, Mr. Bell, -	8 3 0	
Orgarwick, Kent, R. Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, -	3 0 0	Oulton, Suffolk, R. 592, Executors of J. Marston, -	14 13	
Orientone, Kent, R. 209, Hon. W. H. Bouvier, -	4 15 9	Oundle, Northamp. V. 1956, the King, 18 6 3	Carisie, -	13 12 4
Orileton, Hereford, Curacy, 507, Governors of Leckton School, -	20 10 0	Ousby, Cumberland, R. 953, Bishop of Carlisle, -		
Orileton, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of East-Ham, 59.		Ousden, Suffolk, R. 974, Mr. Moseley, 10 3 0		
Oriagbury, Northampton, R. 269, Sir B. Bridges, Bart. -	20 7 3½	Ouseburn, Great, York, V. 418, the King, 3 10 8		
Ormesby, Norfolk, 445.				
St. Margaret, Y. Dean and Chapter of Norwich, -	10 0 10			
Ormeby, York, V. 357, Archb. of York, 6 18 6½				
Ormesby, St. Michael, Norfolk, Curacy, 219, Dean and Chapter of Norwich.				
Ormesby, North, Lincoln, V. 19, the King, by Lape, -	3 0 0			
Ormesby, South, Lincoln, R. 238, B. Mansinghurd, Esq.	11 13 11½			

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Okeham, Little, York, V. 184, Precentor of York,	3 8 4	
Ooston, Leicester, Curacy, 176,	40 0 0	
Outwell, Cambridge and Norfolk, R. 665, Bishop of Ely,	18 0 0	
Over, Cambridge, V. 698, Trinity College, Cambridge,	19 0 10	
Over, Chester, V. 881, Bishop of Chester, 7 4 0		
Over, Little, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Mickie Over, 318, R. Wilmet, Esq.		
Over, Mickie, Derby, V. 507, R. S. Swell, Esq.	9 11 5 <i>b</i>	
Overbury, Worcester, V. 628, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	9 10 0	
Overton, Northampton, R. 172, Mrs. Drury, and others,	19 16 8	
Over-Strand, Norfolk, R. 117, Mrs. Rant,	9 1 5 <i>b</i>	
Overton, Lancaster, Chapel, 887,	13 5 0	
Overton, Southampton, V. 1180, the Rector,	14 19 2 <i>b</i>	
Overton, York, V. 44, Mr. Johnson, and H. Thompson, Esq.	4 8 11 <i>b</i>	
Overton, Cold, Leic. R. 82, Mr. Wigley,	19 13 3 <i>b</i>	
Overton, East, Wiltz, V. 172, Duke of Marlborough,	23 0 5	
Oving, Buckingham, R. 257, the King,	7 17 11	
Oving, Sam. V. 464, Precentor of Chichester, 10 11 10 <i>b</i>		
Ovingleean, R. Sus. 85, R. Ridout, Esq.	9 5 6	
Ovingham, Northumberl.V. 253, Mr. Bigg,	5 8 4	
Ovington, Essex, R. 187, C. Talbot, Esq.	7 0 0	
Ovington, Norfolk, R. 198, Mr. Wright,	7 3 8 <i>b</i>	
Ovington, Southampton, R. 159, Bishop of Winchester,	9 10 0	
Over Migne, Dorset, R. 215, Mr. Folkes,	9 4 7	
Owlesby, Lincoln, V. 312, Lord Monson,	8 19 4	
Owpen, Gloucester, Chapel, 188.		
Owmby, Lincoln, R. 153, the King, as the Duke of Lancaster,	9 3 4	
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Owston, Lincoln, V. 917, the King,	19 18 0 4	
Owston, York, V. 250, B. Cooke, Esq.	7 0 2 <i>b</i>	
Owthorne, York, V. 59, the King,	11 6 3 4 <i>b</i>	
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Oxburgh, Norf. R., with the V. of Fou- don, 296, Gonvill and Cales Col. Camb.	18 6 8	
Oxcombe, Lincoln, R. 32, Mr. Langton,	6 15 7 <i>b</i>	
Oxenden, Great, Northampton, R. 281, T. Robsey, Esq.		13 8 4
Oxenall, Glos. V. 313, Bp. of Gloucester,	9 12 6	
Oxenton, Gloucester, Chapel, 156,	6 0 0	
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All Saints, incorporated into one Col- legiate Church, with the College of Lincoln, Lincoln College,	5 6 8	
St. Aldgate, R. Pembroke College,	8 12 4	
St. Ebb, R. the King,	3 5 6 2	
St. Giles, V. the King,	14 18 3 <i>b</i>	
St. Margaret, Binsey, Donative, with the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, the Dean and Canons of Christ Ch.		
St. Martin, R. the King,	8 1 5 <i>b</i>	
St. Mary Magdalene, V. Dean and Canons of Christ Church,	6 0 0	
St. Mary the Virgin, V. Oriel College,	5 4 2	
St. Peter le Bayle, R. the King,	3 14 2 4	
St. Peter, V. Merton College,	13 2 1	
St. Thomas, Christ Church College, The Holy Cross Holywell, Chapel.		
Oxbill, Warwick, R. 298, Mr. Bromley,	14 10 0	
Ormead, Norfolk, R. 54, G. Anson, Esq.	9 1 5	
Oxted, Surrey, R. 644, W. Hoskins, Esq.	24 0 0 <i>b</i>	
Oxon, Nottingham, V. 697, Probendarie,	6 0 0	
Oxwick, Norfolk, R. 61, Rev. C. Barwell,	6 0 2	
Oxleworth, Gloucester, R. 133, Mrs. Fisher,	8 10 5	

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	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
Packington, Derby and Leicester, V. 563, Earl of Huntingdon,	5 15 10	
Packington, Great, Warwick, V. 315, Earl of Aylesford,	7 10 2 <i>b</i>	
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Padworth, Berks R. 218, the King,	6 6 6	
Padham, Sussex, V. 659, Archbishop of Canterbury,	9 18 9	
Parkeham, Essex, R. 341, Bishop of London,	26 0 0	
Pargrave, Little, Norfolk, Chapel.		
Fainton, V. 1572, S. Stafford, and H. Northcote, Esqrs.	58 1 0 <i>b</i>	
Painwick, Gloucester, V. 3150, T. Master, P. Castleman, and R. Stephens, Esqns.		
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Palefield, Suffolk, R. 282, Mr. Nelson,	14 0 0	
Paleham, Suffolk, V. 681, Mr. Godbold,	10 2 9	
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Pamber, Southampton, Chapel, 938, Queen's College, Oxford.		
Pampford, Cambridge, V. 202, John Mortlock, Esq.		8 0 0
Pancras, St. Middlesex, V. 21,719, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,		9 5 0
Pangborne, Berks, R. 593, S. Brendon, D. D.	10 0 0	
Pannall, York, V. 189, Mr. Raper,	5 5 0	
Panteage, Monm. R. 550, Mr. Hazbury,	7 10 5	
Pantfield, Essex, R. 292, Mr. Kyaston,	10 10 0	
Panton, Lincol. R. 26, E. Turner, Esq.	12 0 0	
Paxworth, Norfolk, discharged R. with Wood-Bastwick.		
Pawpwick, Nottingham, Chapel, 799, F. Montage, Esq.		17 0 0
Paworth, St. Agnes, Cambridge and Huntingdon, R. 60, R. Pigot, Esq.		9 16 2
Paworth, Everard, Cambridge, R. 111, Trinity College, Cambridge,		9 18 10
Paracombe, Dev. R. 292, Mr. St. Afrye,	13 10 10	
Parham, Suffol. V. consolidated with the V. of Hatcheston, 398, W. Costle,		
Esq. ex.		20 0 0
Parham, Suff. R. 81, Sir C. Bishop,	10 0 0	
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Parley, West, Dorf. E. 150, Miss Bower, 6 17 6		
Parndon, Great, Essex, R. 230, Mr. Smith, 16 10 7		
Parndon, Little, Essex, R. 62, Mr. Parsons, 6 0 6		
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Parwich, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Ash- borne, 486, Dean and Chapl. of Linc. 14 0 0		
Passingham, Northampton, R. 695, Lord Maynard, 20 0 0		
Paston, Norf. V. 226, G. Anson, Esq. 6 18 4		
Paston, Northampton, R. 56, Bishop of Peterborough, 13 7 11		
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Patching, Sussex, R. 192, Archb. of Can., 11 13 4		
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Patricks-Bourne, Kent, V. 218, Mr. Taylor, Esq. 5 7 23		
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Paxton, Great, Huntingdon, V. 317, Both and Chapter of Lincoln, 16 2 11		
Paxton, Little, Huntington, Chapel to the V. of Great Paxton, 225.		
Pay-Hembury, Devon, V. 416, Mr. Lee, 16 6 2		
Peasmarsh, Sussex, V. 611, Sydney Col- lege, Cambridge, 5 9 2		
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Peateball, Suffolk, Curacy, to the V. of Sibton, 532, Mrs. Barker, 13 6 9		
Pealling, Magna, Leicesters, V. united to the R. of Willoughby Waterless, 170, Mrs. Levett, 5 9 2		
Q Pealling, Parva, Leicesters, R. 117, the King, 9 14 7		
Febmarsh, Essex, R. 423, J. Elkin, Esq. 10 0 0		
Pebleworth, Gloucester, V. 579, Earl of Salisbury, 16 1 9		
Peckham, East, Kent, V. 1327, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, 14 0 0		
Peckham, West, Kent, V. 388, Dean and Chapter of Rochester, 7 5 10		
Pecketton, Leicester, R. 290, Miss Mende, 8 0 0		
Pedmore, Worcester, R. 506, Lord Polyeys, 16 0		
Peote, Lancaster, Chapel, J. Yate, Esq.		
Pelham, Essex, R. 313, Miss Day, 16 15 10		
Pelham, Brent, Hertford, V. 205, Bishop of London, 7 6 6		
Pelham, Furneaux, Hertford, V. 329, Bishop of London, 9 9 0		
Fellmire, Stockin, Hertf. R. 106, Mr. Calvert, 7 10 7		
Fellmire, Stafford, Chapl. 477, Dean of Windsor, 18 6 0		
Felyid, Cornwall, V. 630, J. Balfe, Esq. 17 18 6		
Fenbridge, Huntingdon, R. 1086, Christ Col- lege, Oxford, 24 10 2		
Fenbury, Kent, V. 742, Univer. of Oxf. 6 8 5		
Fenseth, Monmouth, Chapel to the V. of Trickey, 260, 21 12 6		
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Fenlow, Monmouth, R. 134, Mr. Lloyd, 5 4 2		
Fenlow, Staffs, R. 81, Bart. of Astbury, 2 10 4		
Fenbridge, Stafford, Curacy, 1532, Sir E. Littleton, Bart. 24 9 6		
Fenn, Buckingham, V. 297, Ld. Cornhill, 2 12 4		
Fenward, East, Somerset, V. 634, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 7 6 5		
Fenward, West, Somerset, Chapel, 737, 16 10 0		
Fenne, Over, Stafford, V. 700, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 4 5 10		
Fennington, Lancaster, Chapel, 272, the King, as Duke of Lancaster, 10 0 6		
Fenwick, York, V. 493, Mr. Bowline, 16 10 2		
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Fenshaw, Durham, Curacy, 1899, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring.		
Fenshurst, Kent, R. 1185, Mrs. Perry, 20 6 0		
Fincholme, Nott. R. 17, Mr. Hesketh, 10 0 0		
Fentany, Monmouth, Chapel, 26, Pre- boundary of Cole, 2 6 0		
Fenlow, Essex, R. 275, Mr. Garwood, 16 0 0		
Fentney, Norfolk, Ormesby, Heirs of Mr. Noyes, 20 0 0		
Fenton, Mewsey, Southampton, R. 215, Mrs. Strother, 9 12 4		
Fentonville, Middlesex, Chapel.		
Fentrich, Derby, V. 670, Duke of Devon, 6 0 0		
Fentridge, Dorset, R. 235, the King, 6 12 10		
Fenworth, Lanc. Ch. 1049, Mr. Burton.		
Pen y Clawdd, Monmouth, Chapel, 38.		
Pensance, Cornwall, Chapel to the V. of St. Mabyn, 3392, - 8 0 0		
Penmeton, Worc. R. 214, Mr. Dinsley, 11 10 6		
Peover, Nether, Chester, Chapel to the V. of Great Budworth, 256, Sir J. F. Leycester, Bart.		
Plover, Oxon, Chester, Chapel, 451, Sir H. Malawring, Bart. 55 6 2		
Pepper-Harrow, Surrey, R. 111, Lord Midleton, 6 7 6		
Peran in Zabulo, Cornwall, V. 1369,		
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Perivale, Middlesex, R. 28, Mr. Schreffer, 6 12 6		
Perkin Arwethan, Cornwall, Chapel to the V. of St. Silbiam, 884.		
Perren, St., Uttox, Cornwall, R. 506, Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. 17 11 6		
Perrot, Somerset, R. 426, L. Pitt, Esq. 9 16 13		
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P.I.D.

P.L.U

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Pursey, South, Dorset, R. 281, Mr. Marsh, 17 14 2		Piddington, Oxford, Carney, 310, the Inhabitants, - - - - - 41 7 2
Putheore, Worcester, 1910.		Piddle, Hinton, Dorset, R. 263, Eton Col. 17 2 9
St. Andrew, V. Dean and Chapter of Westminster, - - - - - 8 10 2		Piddle, North, Wore. R. 103, Rev. T. Nash, 9 1 3
The Holy Cross, Chapel to the V. of St. Andrew. - - - - -		Piddington, Dorset, V. 369, Earl of Hunt- ingdon, - - - - - 31 2 11
Portsmouth, Bedford, R. 190, Rev. L. King, 18 0 0		Piddie Treathyde, Dorset, V. 449, Dean and Chapter of Winchester, - - - - - 19 10 5
Portbury, Monmouth, Chapel to the V. of Lancaster. - - - - -		Piddleworth, Southampton, R.
Portwood, Wilts, R. 18, H. Warner, Esq. 3 1 5½		Pilley, Hastings, Chapel to the R. of Somersham, 364.
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Peter, St., Southampton, 545, the King, 14 9 9½		Pightlethorpe, Buckingham, Carney, 375, Earl of Bridgewater, - - - - - 20 0 0
Peter, St., Suffolk, R. 139, Mrs. Britton, 6 0 0		Pilham, Lincoln, R. 81, the King, 6 3 4
Peterborough, Northampton, V. 3649, Bishop of Peterborough, - - - - - 49 0 0		Pilton, Cornwall, R. 326, Mr. Helyar, 16 15 7½
Peter-Church, Hereford, V. 702, Govern- ors of Guy's Hospital, - - - - - 5 6 8		Pilton, Warw. V. 232, Duke of Rutl. 8 0 0
Petersfield, Southampton, Chapel to the R. of Burkes, 1125. - - - - -		Pilton, Prior, Warwick, Chapel, 151.
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Petwtoe, Hereford, R. 240, Governors of Guy's Hospital, London, - - - - - 7 15 10		Pilton, Devon, Donative, 321, Mr. Banet, 7 16 0
Petham, Kent, V. 614, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir J. Honeywood, Bart. alternately, - - - - - 8 0 3½		Pilton, Northampton, R. 90, Mr. Powis, 11 0 0
Petherick, Little, Cornwall, R. 126, J. Molesworth, Esq. - - - - - 6 6 8		Pilton, Rutland, R. 43, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. - - - - - 4 17 3½
Petherick, North, Somerset, V. 2346, Wood, - - - - - 27 7 11		Pilton, Somer. V. 730, Preceptor of Wells, 7 0 0
Petherick, South, Somerset, V. 1674, Dean and Chapter of Bristol, - - - - - 24 0 0		Pimperne, Dorset, R. 316, Lord Rivers, 19 2 6
Pethwra, North, Devon, V. 672, Duke of Bedford, - - - - - 9 10 10		Pinchbeck, Lincoln, V. 1338, F. Sander- son, and B. Kippis, Esqr. - - - - - 40 6 5½
Petherwin, South, Cornwall, V. 659, Uni- versity of Oxford, - - - - - 9 2 6		Pinion, Middlesex, Chapel to the V. of Harrow on the Hill, 761.
Petticoe, Devon, R. 467, Earl of Orford, - - - - - 17 0 3½		Pinock, Gloucester, R., united to the V. of Didsbury, 122, Lord Vice Tracy, 3 13 4
Petts, Buckingham, R., united to the R. of Ousey. - - - - -		Pinock, St., Cornwall, R. 302, T. Tref- frey, and Nicholaus Coenock, Esqr. 17 13 6½
Pett, Sussex, R. 165, Bishop of Chichester, 6 15 10		Pinvia, Worcester, Chapel to the V. of St. Andrew, 136,
Pettisham, Suffolk, R. 204, P. Bennett, Esq. 9 18 1		Pinoxton, Derby and Nottingham, R. 443, D'E. Coke, LL.B. - - - - - 6 0 10
Pettistre, Suffolk, V. with Lowdham, 341.		Pipa, Hereford, V. 119, Dean and Chap- ter of Hereford, - - - - - 7 2 1½
Petton, Salop, V. 35, the King, - - - - - 2 4 3		Pirkright, Surry, Chapel, 400.
Peworth, Sussex, R. 2364, Earl of Eg- mont, - - - - - 41 10 5		Pirford, Surry, V. 235.
Pevenny, Sussex, V. 752, Chancellor of Chichester, - - - - - 18 7 8½		Pirtton, Oxford, V. 622, Dean and Ca- noons of Christ Church, Oxford, - - - - - 17 2 4½
Pevington, Kent, R., united to the R. of Pleckley, - - - - - 5 13 4		Pirtton, Wor. R. 191, Earl of Coventry, 8 3 0
Pewsey, Wilts, R. 1179, Mr. Townsend, 96 16 8		Pisford, Northampton, R. 318, Earl of Stratford, - - - - - 17 19 7
Peykirk, Northampton, R. 182, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, 18 3 11½		Pitcombe, Gloucester, R. 316.
Philpot, Cornwall, R., with the R. of Grantham, 1675, John Hockin, Esq. 45 10 10		Pitcock, Buckingham, R. 51, T. Saan- der, Esq. - - - - - 10 0 0
Philpott, Cornwall, R. 315, Mrs. Hughes, 15 6 6½		Pitchford, Salop, R. 820, A. Otley, Esq. 6 2 5
Pichesham, North, R. 193, Rev. R. Say, 5 14 3		Pitcombe, Somerset, Chapel, 236, 21 0 0
Pickenham, South, Norfolk, R. 130, T. L. Chata, Esq. - - - - - 8 1 5½		Pitminster, Somerset, V. 1676, E. Good- enough, Esq. - - - - - 15 10 5
Pickering, York, V. 1994, Dean of York, 8 3 9		Pitney, Somer. R. 242, J. Payne, Esq. 9 14 9½
Pichill, York, V. 378, Trinity College, Cambridge, - - - - - 5 13 4		Pittington, Durham, V. 220, Dean and Chapter of Durham, - - - - - 16 16 2
Pickwell, Linc. R. 151, Earl of Galash, 16 0 0		Pixley, Hereford, R. 107, Lord Somers, 4 0 2½
Pickworth, Lincoln, R. 156, Rev. R. C. Thewell, - - - - - 11 13 3½		Pilkford, Wilts, Chapel to the V. of Fig- heldon, 322.
Pickworth, Rutland, R. 116, Earl of Exeter, - - - - - 4 0 0		Plaxton, Kent, Chapel, 442.
Piddington, Sussex, V. 196, T. Crewe, and J. Philipot, Esqrs. - - - - - 7 14 2		Playden, Sussex, R. 179, Bp. of Chiche. 18 0 0
Piddington, Northampton, Chapel to the V. of Merton, 233, - - - - - 20 0 0		Playford, Suff. Ch. 314, Earl of Bristol.
		Pleassey, Derby, R. 473, Mr. Hallows, 11 6 7
		Plemondestal, Chester, V. Sir H. Bridge- man, Bart. - - - - - 6 12 4
		Pleshey, Essex, Domt. 246, Mr. Tufnell, 9 10 0
		Poughill, Devon, R. - - - - - 8 17 8
		Pleckley, Kent, R. 579, Archb. of Canter. 50 1 5½
		Plumbland, Cumber. R. 230, Mr. Askew, 20 16 2½
		Plumpton, Northamp., R. 56, Mr. Bushy, 7 0 0

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P R E

	<i>P. s. d.</i>		<i>P. s. d.</i>
Plumpton, Suss. R. 239, Miss Hampton, 10 0 0		Porlock, Somerset, R. 600, the King, 18 11 8	12
Plumpton Wall, Cumberland, Chapel to the V. of Lazarus, 206.		Portbury, Somer. V. 509, Bp. of Bristol, 10 11 3	13
Plumpton, Wood, Lancaster, Ch. 1197, Vicar of St. Michael upon the Wyre, 3 0 0		Portchester, Southampton, V. 917, the King, 6 0 0	4
Plumstead, Kent, V. 1166, Mr. Kipling, 6 18 4		Portishead, Somerset, V. 490, Mr. Biscoe, 8 14 2	4
Plumstead, Norfolk, R. 149, the King, as Duke of Lancaster, 5 8 4		Portishead, Somerset, R. 387, Mayor and Burgesses of Bristol, - 38 15 7½	
Plumstead, Great, Norfolk, Curacy, 319, Dean and Chapter of Norwich, 16 0 0		Portland, Isle, Dorset, R. 1619, Bishop of Winchester, - 18 2 1	5
Plumstead, Little, Norfolk, R. 172, Mrs. and Miss Leigh, &c., 7 12 6		Portsmouth, East, Devon, R. 298, Duke of Bolton, - 28 16 4	
Plumtree, Notting, R. 209, Mr. Moxon, 19 19 7		Porton, Wilts, Ch. to the V. of Idmiston.	
Plungar, Leicester, V. 157, D. of Rutl., 9 1 0		Portsea, Southampton, V. 32,397, Win- chester College, - 12 0 0	
Plymouth, Devon, 16,040. St. Andrew, V. Mayor and Burgesses, 12 15 5		Portskewett, Monm. R. 216, Mr. Lewis, 7 3 1	
King Charles the Martyr, V. Mayor and Burgesses, - 19 15 5		Portland, Sussex, V. 284, the King, 8 15 1	2
Plymouth Dock, Devon, Chapel to the R. of Stoke Damele.		Poolemouth, Southampton, V. 7399, Win- chester College, - 6 12 4	
Plymstock, Devon, Curacy, 1633, Dean and Canons of Windsor, - 42 0 0		Poslingford, Suff. V. 252, Mr. Golding, 6 10 0	
Plympton, St. Mary, Devon, Curacy, 15 62, Dean and Canons of Windsor, 39 13 4		Postling, Kent, V. 128, Archbishop of Canterbury, - 6 8 1½	
Plympton, Maurice, Devon, Curacy, 604, Dean and Canons of Windsor, 17 0 0		Postwick, Norf. R. 191, T. Ward, Esq. 10 0 0	
Plymtree, Devon, R. 375, Orval College, Oxford, - 21 18 1½		Potgrove, Bedford, R. 157, Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.	4½
Pocklington, York, V. 1502, Dr. of York, 10 1 10½		Pott Chapel, Chester, Ch. Mr. Downe, 22 10 0	
Pointington, Somerset, R. 157, Lord Willoughby de Broke, - 13 8 4		Potter Haworth, Lincoln, R. 303, the King, - 18 16 8	5
Potonson, Lincoln, Chapel to the V. of Sempringham, 266.		Potterne, Wilts, V. 322, Bp. of Salisbury, 20 6 6	13
Polebrook, Northamp. R. 241, Bishop of Peterborough, - 29 3 6½		Potterne, Purv, Northampton, V. 656, 6 5 0	
Poleworth, Warw. V. 1355, the King, 10 0 0		Potton, Bedford, V. 1103, the King, 18 6 8	
Polling, Sussex, V. 170, Eton College, 10 0 0		Poughill, Cornwall, V. 297, the King, 6 12 1	
Pohib, Wilts, R. Bishop of Salisbury, 6 8 0		Poughill, Devon, R. 274, the King, 8 17 9½	
Polded, Suffolk, R. 655, T. Preston, D. B. 92 0 0		Poulbot, Wilts, R. 308, Bp. of Salisbury, 6 5 0	
Poltimore, Devon, R. 250, Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart. 15 15 5		Poulton, Lancaster, V. 768, Mrs. Hesketh, 7 16 8	
Ponsonby, Cumberland, Curacy, 78, G. E. Stanley, Esq. - 9 8 6		Poulton, Wilts and Gloucester, Curacy, 906, T. Ingram, Esq. &c.	
Postefact, York, V. 3097, the King, 13 6 8		Pounstock, Cornwall, V. 617, Rev. J. Trevescen, - 18 6 8	
Ponteland, Northumberland, V. 327, Merton College, Oxford, - 13 6 8		Powderham, Devon, R. 175, Lord Vis- count Courtenay, - 27 3 6½	
Pontesbury, Salop, R. 2153, Mr. Smith, 25 6 8		Powick Worc. V. 1172, E. of Coventry, 10 8 7	
Ponton, Great, Lincoln, R. 411, Preben- dary of North Grantham, - 11 9 7		Poxwell, Dorset, R. (united to the R. of Wimewell), 66, J. Trenchard, Esq. 9 5 5	
Ponton, Little, Lincoln, R. 102, I. Pen- nyman, Esq. - 7 10 0		Poynting, Sussex, R. 173, Sir C. M. Goring, Bart. - 10 0 0	
Pool, Dorset, Cu. 4761, the Parishioners.		Poynton, Chester, Chapel, 432, Sir G. Warren, Knt. B.	
Pool, South, Devon, R. 412, B. Hayes, Esq. &c. - 22 16 5½		Preen, Church, Salop, Curacy, 84, Miss Price, - 6 0 6	
Pool, York, Ch. to the V. of Otley, 182.		Press, Salop, V. 2653, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, - 10 0 0	
Poorl, Keyner, Wilts, R. 135, the King, as Duke of Lancaster, - 7 18 6		Prestcott, Lancaster, V. 5465, King's Col- lege, Cambridge, - 24 10 0	
Poorstock, Dorset, R. 502, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, - 16 16 8		Premhute, Wilts, V. 496, Magister Cho- ristaram, - 8 0 0	
Pooritos, North, Dorset, R. 75, I. L. Banger, Esq. - 5 11 5½		Prestbury, Chester, V. 466, Mr. Leigh, 10 0 0	
Popham, Southampton, Chapel, 48.		Prestbury, Gloucester, V. 465, W. R. De la Bere, Esq. - 11 0 0	
Poplar, Middlesex, Chapel, 4493, East India Company, and Beliol College, Oxford, alternately, - 50 0 0		Preston, Gloucester, V. 141, Mr. Master, 9 10 7½	
Poppleton, Nether, York, V. 250, Dean and Chapter of York.		Preston, Dorset, V. 385, the Prebendary, 8 18 0	
Poppleton, Over, York, Curacy, 210, Archbishop of York, - 22 0 0		Preston, Gloucester, V. 87, Bishop of Gloucester, - 7 6 8	
Poringland, Great, Norfolk, R. 249, Duke of Portland, - 6 13 2½		Preston, Kent, V. 220, Archbishop of Canterbury, - 8 12 6	
Poringland, Little, Norfolk, Curacy to the B. of Howe, 78.		Perton, Kent, V. 418, Dean and Chap- ter of Canterbury, - 8 15 0	
		Preston, Lancaster, V. 11897, Sir H. Houghton, Bart. - 18 3 11½	
		Preston, Rutl. R. 266, Rev. C. Belgrave, 9 17 6	
		Preston, Somerset, V. 360,	
		Preston, Suffolk, R. 309, Emmanuel Col- lege, Cambridge, - 8 6 6½	
		Preston, Sussex, V. 222, the Prebendary, 80 2 11	
		Preston, York, V. 681, Subdean of York, 12 0 0	

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			<i>f. s. d.</i>
Preston, Bagot's, Warwick, R. 210, Rev. J. Welchman,	6 0 0		
Preston, Blissett, Buckingham, R. 325, Mrs. Cole,	11 9 4		
Preston, Caudron, Southampton, V. 591, Dean and Chapter of Winchester,	16 0 0		
Preston, Capes, Northampton, R. and V. 229, Rev. C. Knightley, Esq.	8 0 3		
Preston, Damer, Northampton, V. 70, Miss Newman, Esq.	7 0 0		
Preston, East, Sussex, V. 170, the King, 60 0 0			
Preston, Gublak, Bishop, Chapel to the V. of Pres., 312, W. Wynde, Esq.	10 0 0		
Preston, Long, York, V. 512, Dean and Canons of Clifton Church, Oxford,	10 18 11		
Preston, Patrick, Westmorland, Curacy, 228, the Inhabitants,	4 2 4		
Preston upon Stour, Gloucester, V. 267, Mr. West,	8 13 6		
Preston, upon the Wild Mere, Salop, R. 170, Mr. Charlton, Esq.	3 0 0		
Preston upon Wye, Hereford, V. 218, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,	3 16 3		
Preston, Wynde, Hereford, Chapel to the V. of Wirksworth, 110.			
Prestwich, Lanc. R. 1811, Rev. J. Lyon, 46 4 3			
Prestwood, Leicestershire, V. 63, Mr. Pack, 89 0 0			
Priest's Leigh, Salop, Chapel to the V. of Shifnal, 1529, H. Pitt, Esq.	5 0 0		
Priston, Somer., R. 314, Mrs. Jenkins, 18 18 4			
Britwell, Oxon, V. 1212, Bishop of London,	18 18 4		
Brivett, Southampton, Chapel to the R. of West Mere, 184.			
Probus, St., Cornwall, V. 1012, Bishop of Exeter,	18 16 6		
Pudsey, Somerset, Ch. 756, Mr. Cox.			
Puddington, Somerset, R. 171, H. Port- man, Esq.	18 7 3		
Puckle Church, Gloucester, V. 542, Dean and Chapter of Wells,	14 18 4		
Puddington, Bedf. V. 415, Mr. October,	7 6 3		

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Paddington, Devon, R. 125, Mr. Patch,	6 0 0		
Paddystone, Hamp. V. 174, Mr. Potteshall,	7 17 8		
Padney, York, Chapel to the V. of Cal- verley, 449.			
Palborough, Susse., R. 1834, Mrs. Spragg,	10 9 7		
Palford, Chester, R. 170, Sir P. War- burton, Bart.		6 16 10	
Palham, Norfolk, 1569.			
St. Mary Magdalen, R.			
St. Mary the Virgin, R. the King,	36 6 8		
Palham, East, Dorset, R. 81, Mr. Hussey,	18 17 11		
Pallion-Hill, Bedford, V. 314, Earl of Hundisburgh, and Lady Gray,		9 10 0	
Palverbach, Church, Salop, R. 620, N. O. Smyth, Esq.		10 18 4	
Pancknell, Dorset, R. 267, Miss Stake,	14 0 0		
Pariton, Somerset, V. 342, Dean and Canons of Windsor,		6 15 10	
Parliche, Essex, R. 709, Oriel College, Oxford,		25 6 0	
Parley, Boro., R. 152, the King,		19 17 2	
Parson, Wilts, V. 1467, Bp. of Salisbury,	22 17 5		
Parry, Berks, R. 65, Bp. of Salisbury,	8 13 11		
Patford, East, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Buckland Brewer, 129.			
Patford, West, Dev. R. 974, Ld. Oxford, 2 11 0			
Patley, Howard, R. 124, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,		3 18 4	
Patney, Surrey, Chapel, 2422, Dean and Chapter of Worcester.			
Pattenham, Hertford, R. 120, Bishop of Lincoln,		10 1 0	
Pattenham, Surrey, R. 361, the King,		11 17 11	
Pycheley, Northampton, Curacy, 361, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.	20 0 0		
Pyecombe, Sussex, R. 134, the King,	15 8 9		
Pylle, Somerset, R. 120, Mr. Berkeley,	8 19 9		
Pyon, Canon, Hereford, V. 621, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,		8 13 4	
Pyon, King's, Hereford, V. 302, Earl of Tyraconel,		5 11 0	
Pyworthy, Dev.R. 499, Rev. J. Kingdom, 27 0 6			

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Quarene, Lincoln, V. 504, Bishop of Lincoln,	10 1 3		
Quinton, Buckingham, R. 750, Repre- sentatives of the late Dr. Elkin,	20 12 1		
Quintonshill, East, Somerset, R. 268, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	9 8 4		
Quintonshill, West, Somerset, R. 192, R. Balch, Esq.	11 8 8		
Quarley, Southampton, R. 147, Master Brothers, and Sisters, of St. Catherine's Hospital,	15 19 1		
Quarndon, Derby, Chapel, 357, Mayor and Aldermen of Derby,	3 0 0		
Quarrington, Linc. R. 101, E. of Bristol,	7 9 3		
Quasford, Salop, Ch. 69, Mr. Whitmore.			
Quatt, Salop, R. 200, Mr. Whitmore.	16 5 0		
Quedgley, Gloucester, Curacy, 165, Duke of Manchester,	40 0 0		

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Queenborough, Kent, Chapel, 545, the Corporation.			
Quenhill, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of Ripple, 101.			
Quinton, Gloucester, V. 338, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,		15 12 4	
Quendom, Herts, R. 123, Mr. Cranmer,	9 0 0		
Quenborough, Leicester, V. 439, John Darker, Esq.		8 0 0	
Quenington, Gloucester, R. 539, S. Black- well, Esq.		7 18 4	
Quenchlock, Cornw., V. 557, Bp. of Exeter,		7 18 4	
Qui, Camb. Curacy, with the V. of Stow.			
Quidenham, Norfolk, R. 107, Mrs. Green,	5 4 9		
Quinton, Northampton, R. 92, the King,	11 3 9		
Quorndon, Leicester, Chapel to the V. of Barrow, 1337,		13 0 6	

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B	Rackham, Devon, R. 365, Rev. T. Melville,	19 17 8	Ranby, Lincoln, V. 68, Mr. Dickinson,	4 12 4
	Rackheath, Norfolk, 159.		Randwick Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of Stanish, 856,	5 5 0
	All Saints, R. St J. Petre, Bart.	6 12 6	Randworth, Norfolk, V. 227, Bp. of Ely,	6 0 0
	The Holy Trinity, St. Sir J. Petre, Bt.		Rangeworthy, Gloucester, Cursey, 226,	
	Hacton, Essex, R. 111, Dean and Chapter of Chichester,	5 19 2	Lord of the Manor,	5 0 0
	Radbourne, Derby, R. 270, G. Peto, Esq.	8 3 4	Ranton, Stafford, Ca. 285, the King,	6 15 3
	Radbourne, Upper, Warwick, R. 14,		Raskef, York, Chapel to the V. of Easing-	
	R. Pigot, Esq.	4 17 2	wold, 238.	5 0 0
	Radcliffe, Buckingham, R. 285, New College, Oxford,	6 1 3	Ratrwick, York, Chapel to the V. of Hu-	
	Radcliffe, Lancaster, R. 2497, Lord Grey de Wilton,	21 0 5	Mar, 2648,	5 0 0
	Radford, Notting. V. 285, the King,	8 9 4	Rathy, Leicester, V. 488, Ld. Stamford,	5 5 10
	Radford Simeley, Warwick, V. 466, D. Lewis, Esq. &c.	8 14 0	Ratcliffe Caley, Leicester, Chapel, 194.	
	Radington, Somerset, R. 161, R. Davy, Esq. &c.	8 7 8	Ratcliffe upon Soar, Nottingham, V. A. Curzon, Esq.	10 11 3
	Radipole, Dorset, R. 151, J. Wyndham and J. South, Esqrs.	11 5 5	Ratcliffe upon Trent, Nottingham, V. 781, Heir of the Duke of Kingston,	4 19 6
	Radley, Berk, Donative, 268, Sir G. Bowyer, Bart.		Ratcliffe upon the Wreake, Leicester, V. 197, the King,	7 16 6
	Radiage, Bucking. R. 204, the King,	6 13 11	Rathy, Warw. V. 261, the King,	6 15 0
	Radiate, Somerset, R. 169, Lord Wadgrave,	6 11 0	Ratinghope, Saley, R. 228, Rev. J. Hawkin,	3 5 8
	Radstone, Northampton, Cursey, 136, Mr. Holbeck,	6 0 0	Rattery, Devon, V. 451, Mr. Horring,	14 10 0
	Radway, Warwick, V. 227, the King,	5 12 6	Rattledene, Suff. R. 314, Mr. Moory,	26 0 0
	Radwell, Hertf. R. 58, W. Pym, Esq.	12 6 5	Ranctby, North, Lincoln, V. 150, Sir J. Thovild, Bart.	5 1 0
	Radwinter, Essex, R. 260, Miss Bullock, 21 12 1		Ranckton-Head, Cumberland, Chapel to the V. of Castis Bowerby,	4 10 0
	Ragdale, Leice. Ca. 51, Henri Perrot,		Ranenden, Northamp. V. 590, the King,	11 9 7
	Ragnall, Monmouth, V. 310, Duke of Beaufort,	4 6 2	Ravelsby, Little, Huntington, Chapel, 85, Earl of Sandwick.	
	Ragnall Nottingham, Chapel to the V. of Dunham, 155.		Ravendale, Hart, Lincoln, V. 55, Trinity College, Cambridge,	5 0 0
	Raine, Little, Essex, R. 269, E. of Essex, 14 18 4		Ravendale, West, Lincoln, Cursey, 21, Trinity College, Cambridge.	
	Rainford, Lancaster, Chapel, 1184, Vicar of Prentot,	19 17 0	Raveningham, Norfolk, Cursey, 169, Sir E. Bacon, Bart.	30 0 0
	Rainham, Kent, V. 752, Archbishop of Canterbury,	14 4 7	Ravenden, Bofford, V. 218, Duke of Bedford,	7 0 0
	Rainham, East Norfolk R. 148, Marquis of Townshend,	18 12 4	Ravenfield, York, Chapel, 174,	10 0 0
	Rainham, South, Norfolk, V. 160, Marq. of Townshend,	6 0 0	Ravensthorpe, Northam. V. 290, Christ's College, Oxford,	11 12 6
	Rainham, West, Norfolk, R. 265,	18 6 8	Ravenstone, Buckingham, V. 351, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham,	6 13 4
	Rainow, Chester, Chapel, 1390, Vicar of Prestbury.		Ravenstone, Derby, and Leicester, R. 408, the King	5 1 0
	Raison, Market, Lanc. V. 774, the King,	10 0 0	Ravestonesdale, Westmorland, Perpetual Curacy, 1138, Lord Leesdale,	50 0 0
	Raison, Middle, Lanc. V. 468, the King,	7 10 10	Ravenworth, Kirby, York, Cursey, 269, Bishop of Chester,	15 0 0
	Raison, West, Lincoln, R. 163, Rev. G. Cooper,	10 16 10	Rawcliffe, York, Chapel, 920, C. Yarburgh, Esq.	40 0 0
	Raitby, Lincoln, R. 149, Mr. Howell,	6 14 7	Rawdon, York, Chapel to the R. of Guisley, 1113, R. Emmett, Esq.	25 0 0
	Raitby, Lincoln, R. united to Hallington, 65.		Ravens, York, R. 1011, the King,	8 7 3
	Rame, Corw. R. 904, Ld. Diggescombe, 12 7 6		Rawreich, Essex, R. 194, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge,	30 12 4
	Ramsey, Dorset, R. 268, Ld. Stawell, 11 17 2		Ravston, Tarrant, Dorset, R. 32, R. Gundry, Esq.	8 9 2
	Rampton, Camb. R. 162, Mr. Strode,	9 10 0	Rayleigh, Essex, R. 397, Mr. Bristow,	17 17 6
	Rampton, Notting. V. 322, the Prebend,	16 0 2	Raysham, Essex, V. 444, F. Cromer, Esq.	10 0 0
	Ramsey, Wilts, V. 1665, the King,	9 12 1	Reading, Berk, 9748.	
	Ramsey, Bellhouse, Essex, R. 223, L. Unwin, Esq.	14 0 0	St. Glos, V. the King,	14 17 3
	Ramsey, Cray, Essex, R. 269, I. Hopkins, Esq. &c.	20 0 0	St. Laurence, V. St. John's Col. Oxf. 10 0 0	
	Ramsey, Essex, V. 395, the King,	15 0 0	St. Mary, V. the King,	11 12 3
	Ramsey, Huntingdon, Ca. 1594, Mr. Fellow.		Reindey, Leicester, R. 448, Mr. Boothby,	17 0 7
	Ramsey, Suffolk, Ca. 159, Mr. Martin,	13 0 0	Reculver, Kent, V. 282, Archbishop of Canterbury,	9 12 3
	Rand, Lincoln, R. with Ramsey, 150,		Rodbaston, Hereford, V. 1133, Lord Grimston,	16 5 6
	H. Hudson, Esq.	8 5 0		

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		<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
	Redbourne, Lincoln, V. 200, Rev. R. C. Theivall,	5 10 0	of Richmond, the Mayor and Aldermen of Richmond.
B	Redenhall, Norfolk, R. 1659, Earl of Erfingham, on the Nomination of the Bishop of Norwich,	20 0 0	Rickinghall, Inferior, Suffolk, R. 427, R. Holt, Esq.
	Redgrave, Suffolk, R. 530, Mr. Holt,	95 7 1	16 8 2½
	Hedgwell, Essex, V. 454, Catherine Hall, Cambridge,	10 0 0	Rickinghall, Superior, Suffolk, R. 565, R. Holt, Esq.
	Redham, Great, Suffolk, Curacy, 139, Mr. Bruce,	8 0 0	9 12 11½
	Redlingfield, Suffolk, Cr. 912, Mr. Adair.		Rickmansworth, Hertford, V. 2975, Bi- shop of London,
	Red Marshall, Durham, R. 60, Bishop of Durham,	17 18 1½	16 0 0
	Redmire, Leicestershire, R. 201, D. of Rutland,	12 9 2	Ride, Southampton, Chapel.
X	Redmire, York, Chapel, 230, Rector of Wendy,	15 0 0	Ridge, Hertford, V. 266, P. York, Esq.
	Redorth, Cornwall, R. 4994, Sir Francis Basset, Bart.	20 0 0	6 13 6
	Redwick, Monmouth, Chapel to the V. of Major, 171.	8 0 0	Ridgemont, Bedford, V. 581, Duke of
	Reed, Hertford, R. 164, Mr. Jennings,	13 6 8	Bedford,
	Reede, Suffolk, R. 161, the King,	9 18 1½	9 0 0
	Redham, Norfolk, R. 316, Mr. Leather,	16 0 0	Ridleworth, Norf. R. 67, Mrs. Wake,
	Recipham, Norfolk, R. 264, Mrs. Ward,	19 1 0½	11 2 2½
	Reigate, Surrey, V. 2146, Mr. Fleetwood,	20 5 5	Ridley, Kent, R. 47, W. Evelyn, Esq.
	Reighton, York, V. 149, M. Smith, Esq.	9 10 0	2 14 9½
	Rehembergh, Berks, R. 299, Jesus Col- lege, Oxford,	20 1 0½	Ridlington, Norf. R. 144, Mr. Norris,
	Repton, Nottingham, R. 324, Sidney College, Cambridge,	12 2 6	Ridlington, Rutland, R. 178, Earl of
	Reudmore, Gloucester, R. 147, Mr. Coke,	13 6 8	Gainsborough,
	Reudham, Suffolk, R. 367, Mr. Barret,	36 0 0	10 1 2
	Reudlesden, Suffolk, R. 246, the King,	24 13 4	Ridmarley D'Abbot, Worcester, R. 659, F. Morton, Esq.
	Revesholt, Bedford, V. 265, Mr. Polhill,	6 3 4	16 10 7½
	Revington, Northumberland, Chapel to the V. of Embleton, 252.		Ridware, Hanmer, Stafford, R. 348, Lord Leigh,
	Rewick, Cumberland, Curacy, 201, the Inhabitants,	6 0 0	6 1 6½
	Rephan, Lincoln, V. 188, Mercer's Com- pany London,	6 13 4	Ridware, Mavesyn, Stafford, R. 486, J. Newton, Esq.
	Repps, Norf. Ch. 192, City of Norwich,	3 0 0	7 2 1½
	Repps, North, Norfolk, R. 454, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	18 0 0	Ridware, Pipe, Stafford, Curacy, 107, Prebendary of Alrewas,
	Repps, South, Norfolk, R. 571, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	16 0 0	15 0 0
	Repton, Derby, Cr. 1436, Sir H. Harper, Bart.	35 0 0	Rigby, Lincoln, Chapel to the V. of Al- ford, 104,
	Reston, North, Lincoln, V. 50, Mr. Cooke,	4 11 10½	2 0 0
	Reston, South, Lincoln, R. 56, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	5 10 9½	Rillington, York, V. 380, the King,
	Retford, East, Nottingham, V. 1949, Duke of Devonshire,	5 5 0	8 14 9½
	Retford, West, Nottingham, R. 483, Ba- tiffs and Burghers of East Retford,	9 13 4	Riston, York, Chapel to the R. of Barn- sall, 177.
	Retfordon, Essex, R. 419, Bp. of Ely,	32 6 3	
	Revesby, Lincoln, Curacy, 494, Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B.		Rimpton, Somerset, R. 198, Bishop of
	Rewe, Devon, R. 139, Earl of Ilchester,	29 4 8	Winchester,
	Reydon, Suffolk, V. 317, Lord Rous,	13 6 8	8 19 9½
	Reymerton, Norfolk, R. 200, Mr. Long,	11 3 6	Ringeley, Chester, Chapel, J. Crewe, Esq.
	Ribbesford, Worcs, R. 88, E. of Powis,	27 19 2	Ringfield, Suff. R. 194, Mr. Hickaby, &c.
	Ribble, Lancaster, Chapel, 307, Vicar of Kirkham.		12 0 0
	Ribchester, Lancaster, V. 1173, Bishop of Chester,	39 19 1	Ringland, Norfolk, V. 164, Bp. of Ely.
	Rify, Lincoln, V. 155, M. Tomline, Esq.	4 18 6	8 6 4½
	Riccall, York, V. 517, the Prebendary,	6 0 0	Ringmer, Sussex, V. 897, Archbishop of
	Richards Castle, Hereford, and Salop, R. 569, Bishop of Worcester,	15 1 8	Canterbury,
	Richmond, Surry, Chapel, 4628, G. Har- dinge, Esq.		12 0 0
	Richmond, York, R. 2961, the King,	15 5 7½	Ringsmore, Dev. R. 369, Rev. J. Baker,
	Richmond, Old, York, Chapel to the R.		19 10 7½
			Ringshall, Suffolk, R. 257, Sir W. Barker, Bart.
			11 18 1½
			Ringstead, Great, Norfolk, 315.
			St. Andrew, R. Christ's Col. Camb.
			9 0 0
			S. Peter, R. Sir H. L'Estrange, Bart.
			11 6 8
			Ringstead, Little, Norfolk, R. Bishop
			of Norwich,
			3 6 8
			Ringwold, Kent, R. 292, G. Giopp, Esq.
			12 13 6
			Ringwood, Southampton, V. 3222, King's
			College, Cambridge,
			75 5 5
			Ripe, Sussex, R. 296, Duke of Dorset,
			11 10 0
			Ripley, Surry, Chapel to the V. of Send.
			Ripley, York, R. 270, Sir J. Ingilby, Et.
			23 8 0
			Rippington, Lincoln, R. 482, Sir G.
			Heathcote, Bart.
			7 3 2
			Ripple, Kent, R. 122, Mr. Palmer, &c.
			5 19 4½
			Rippon, Worcester, R. 679, Bishop of
			Worcester,
			48 6 6
			Rippon, York, Collegiate Church, 3211.
			Ripponden, York, Chapel to the V. of
			Halifax,
			23 13 4
			Ripton, Abbot's, Huntingdon, R. 327,
			N. Bossey, Esq.
			91 7 6
			Ripton, King's, Huntingdon, R. 171,
			the King,
			11 19 2
			Rishborough, Monk's Buckingham, R.
			169, Archbishop of Canterbury,
			30 0 0
			Rishborough, Prince's Buckingham, Cr.
			1554, H. Grub, Esq.
			40 0 0
			Rishby, Suffolk, R. 266, T. Hill, Esq.
			10 10 5
			Risca, Monmouth, Chapel to the V. of
			Bassaleg, 340, Vic. of Bassaleg,
			5 0 0
			Rise, York, R. 158, the King,
			10 0 5
			Rickey, Lincoln, V. C. Elwes, Esq.
			4 6 8

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.. R O L ..

		<i>f. a. d.</i>
	Bishopstone, Lanc. R. 52, Balhol Col. Oxf.	4 0 0
	Bisley, Bedf. V. 576, Lord St. John,	8 7 6
	Bishanger, Suff. R. 192, Lord Orwell,	7 13 1
	Blakely, Derby, Chapel 225, Treasurer of Lichfield,	6 13 4
	Blagdon, Great, Gloucester, R. 249, F. Frankland, Esq.	22 0 5
4	Blagdon, Little, Gloucester, R. 227, the King,	10 3 1
5	Blagdon, Wick, Gloucester, R. 217, the King,	16 2 6
6	Riston, York, R. 269.	
7	Riston, Norfolk, V. 546, Dean and Ca- nons of Windsor,	11 11 10
8	Riston, Norfolk, Curacy, 31, Dean and Chapter of Norwich.	
9	Rivenshall, Essex, R. 542, Rev. T. W. Western,	21 5 5
10	River, Kent, V. 555, Archb. of Canterb.,	7 1 0
11	Rode, Northampton, Chapel to the R. of Collingtree, 348,	15 0 0
12	Rode, Somerset, R. 927, Sir E. Bayn- ton, Bart.	11 9 4
13	Roborough, Devon, R. 461, Rev. T. May,	10 8 9
14	Rocaster, Staff. V. 590, I. Harvey, Esq.	4 0 0
15	Rochdale, Lancaster, V. Archbishop of Canterbury,	11 4 2
16	Roche, Cornw. R. 954, Mr. Biddulph,	20 0 0
17	Rochester, Kent, 3645.	
18	St. Margaret, V. Dean and Chapter,	10 0 0
19	St. Nicholas, V. Bishop of Rochester,	20 8 9
20	Rockford, Essex, R. 1328, Earl Tyneby,	20 0 0
21	Rockford, Hereford and Worcester, Cha- pel to the V. of Tenbury, 288.	
22	Rock, Northumberland, Chapel to the V. of Embleton, 160.	
23	Rock, Worc. R. 352, C. Meyney, Esq.	17 11 8
24	Rockbeare, Devon, V. 419, Bp. of Exeter,	9 0 0
25	Rockbourne, Southampton, Donative, 270, Duke of Manchester,	
26	Rockcliffe, Church, Cumberland, Curacy, 292, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	10 0 0
27	Rockfield, Monm. V. 248, Mr. Lorimer,	4 3 1
28	Rockhampton, Gloucester, R. 160, Rev. S. Jenner,	15 0 0
29	Rockingham, Northampton, R. 213, Lord Sudea,	10 2 3
30	Rockland, Norfolk, 272.	
31	St. Mary, R. Queen's Col. Cambridge,	6 13 4
32	Rockland, All Saints, Norfolk, R. 322, Mrs. Hutchinson,	10 19 4
33	Rockland, St. Andrew, Norfolk, R., with Rockland All Saints.	
34	Rockland, St. Mary and St. Martin, Nor- folk, Chapel, Duke of Norfolk.	
35	Rockland, St. Peter, Norfolk, R. 164, J. Heyhoe, Esq.	4 16 5
36	Rodborough, Gloucester, Chapel to the R. of Minchin Hampton, 1658.	
37	Rodborne, Wilts, Chapel to the V. of St. Paul, 108.	
38	Rodborne Cheney, Wilts, V. 451, Rev. Arthur Evans,	17 0 0
39	Rodington, Salop, R. 372, the King,	6 13 4
40	Rodmariot, Gloucester, R. 305, Rev. Daniel Lyons,	18 1 3
41	Redmire, Sussex, R. 256, Bp. of Chichester,	16 6 0
42	Rodmersham, Kent, V. 237, Rev. J. S. Lushington,	8 6 8
43	Rognay, Sussex, V. 518, the King,	10 5 0
44	Rognay, Monm. R. 55, Mr. Morgan,	13 6 0
45	Rothey, York, V. 153, the King,	4 3 0
46	Rothey, Norf. R. 499, Mr. Mapes,	17 0 0

.. R O T ..

		<i>f. a. d.</i>
	Rollerton, Nottingham, V. 265, South- well College,	10 1 3
	Rollerton, Stafford, R. 446, Mr. Mosley,	13 19 7
	Rollington, Wilts. R. 24, the King,	7 19 5
	Rollright, Great, Oxford, R. 403, Brasen- Nose College, Oxford,	16 9 4
	Rollright, Little, Oxford; R. 29, Sir J. Read, Bart.	5 6 0
	Rolls Liberty, Middlesex, Chapel, 2409, Master of the Rolls.	
	Rolvenden, Kent, V. 839, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	10 0 0
	Rosamond Kirk, York, R. 276, Miss Gibson,	58 14 2
	Rosomaleigh, Devon, R. 166, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.	16 14 2
	Roumford, Essex, Chapel, 3179, Vicar of Horn Church.	
	Rosney, New, Kent, V. 755, All Souls College, Oxford,	6 16 2
	Rosney, Old, Kent, R. 169, Archbishop of Canterbury,	15 19 2
	Rosney, Southampton, V. 4974, Dean and Chapter of Winchester,	20 13 1
	Roothong, Abbess, Essex, R. 205, Rev. J. Murray,	14 10 0
	Roothong Aylthorpe, Essex, R. 959, Rev. J. Oldham,	12 0 0
	Roothong, Beauchamp, Essex, R. 920, N. Toke, Esq.	16 13 0
	Roothong, Berners, Essex, Curacy, 106, T. B. Bramston, Esq.	12 0 0
	Roothong, High, Essex, R. 378, Sir C. Jocelyn, Bart.	20 0 0
	Roothong, Leader, Essex, R. 159, the King,	12 12 0
	Roothong, Margaret, Essex, R. 144, J. Godbold, Esq.	10 13 0
	Roothong, White, Essex, R. 381, R. Budd, M.D.	26 0 0
	Ropescley, Lincoln, R. 391, D. of Rutland,	11 14 2
	Ropley, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Bishop's Sutton, 643.	
	Rose-Ash, Devon, R. 397, Rev. J. Southcombe,	18 19 7
	Rosedale, West Side, York, Curacy, 117, the Inhabitants,	5 0 0
	Rosedown, Devon, R. R. Bartlett, Esq.	2 10 10
	Rosleton, Derb., Chapel to the R. of Walton, 255, Lord Townshend.	
	Rom, Hereford, R. and V. 2347, Bishop of Hereford,	38 16 3
	Rose, York, R. 272, Sir F. Sykes, Bart.	19 0 0
	Rossington, York, R. 247, Mr. Stovin,	11 1 1
	Rostheron, Chest. V. 235, Lord Vernon,	10 0 0
	Rothbury, Northum. R. 682, Mr. Banks,	58 6 0
	Rothery, Leic. R. 95, Mr. Perkins,	8 3 0
	Rotherfield, Sussex, R. 1983, Lord Aber- gavenny,	27 19 5
	Rotherfield, Greys, Oxford, R. 677, Tri- nity College, Oxford,	10 12 2
	Rotherfield, Peppard, Oxford, R. 317, Jesus College, Oxford,	9 9 4
	Rotherham, York, V. 3070, Earl of Eflingham,	16 8 0
	Rotherhithe, Surry, R. 10,996, Clare Hall, Cambridge,	18 0 0
	Rother-Thorpe, Northampton, V. 197, Sir T. Samwell, Bart.	5 9 4
	Rotherwick, Southampton, Chapel, 354.	
	Rothley, Leic. V. 775, Mr. Babington,	11 0 0
	Rothwell, Linc. R. 138, Ld. Middleton,	7 10 10
	Rothwell, Northampton, V. 1409, Rev. W. Higginson,	7 18 11

R U I

N Y T

			S. L. &
✓	Refford, York, V. 1659, R. and S. Her- per, Esqrs.	19 15 11	Ridgway, Middlesex, V. 1612, Dean and Canons of Windsor, - - - - - 18 6 0
✓	Rothigden, Sussex, V. 343, Bishop of Chichester, - - - - - 9 16 0	Rimbald's Wyke, Sussex, V. 234, Dean of Chichester, - - - - - 6 6 0	
✓	Rougham, Norfolk, V. 176, the King, 1 8 6	Rambergh, Suff. Cr. 356, Parishioner, 26 0 0	
✓	Rougham, Suffolk, R. 697, Lord Bristol, 23 15 6	Ramney, Monmouth, V. 235, Dean and Chapter of Bristol, - - - - - 5 16 16	
✓	Roughton, Lincoln, R. 110, Mr. Dymoke, 6 15 2	Rancorn, Chester, V. 1279, Dean and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 16 4 2	
✓	Roughton, Norfolk, V. 263, Bishop of Ely, 6 0 0	Rangeton, North, Norfolk, R. 251, Trinity College, Cambridge, - - - - - 6 16 0	
✓	Roustant, Heref. Curacy, 139.L. Oxford, 4 0 0	Rangeton, South, Norf. R. 111, Mr. Neil, 12 0 0	
✓	Rouneton, East, York, Ch. 109, Mr. Cary, 3 0 0	Rashall, Norfolk, V. 127, Ld. Wedderburn, 18 12 0	
✓	Rounton, West, York, R. 276, the King, 6 0 0	Ransham, Norfolk, V. 195, Bishop of Ely, 6 0 0	
✓	Rousham, Oxford, R. 161, Sir C. C. Dorner, Esq., - - - - - 11 3 4	Ransington, Somersett, R. 82, the King, 5 1 14	
✓	Routh, York, R. 115, E. Ellerker, Esq. 8 17 1	Ranton, Norfolk, R. 212, Mr. Wyndham, 16 0 0	
✓	Rowbarrow, Somer. R. 249, Bp. of Bristol, 7 10 0	Raswell, Essex, R. 243, Mrs. Dutens, 12 0 0	
✓	Rowde, Wilts, V. 794, Sir E. Bayntun, St. 6 10 0	Rascombe, Berks, V. 170, Dn. of Balsh, 20 0 0	
✓	Rowdham, Norfolk, V. 77, R. Croft, Esq. 4 16 2	Rashall, Norfolk, V. 224, S. Cooper, D.D. 4 0 0	
✓	Rovington, Warwick, V. 839, the King, 7 11 8	Rashall, Stafford, V. 465, J. Egerton, Esq. 6 0 0	
✓	Rowley, York, R. 347, Sir R. Hildyard, Bt. 20 1 0	Rashall, Wilts, R. 147, Wardens of New Col. Merton Col., and the Principal of Brasen Nose College, Oxford, 18 11 8	
✓	Rowley, King's, Stafford, Chapel to the V. of Clest, 1027.	Rushbrook, Suffolk, R. 122, Earl Bristol, 8 1 14	
✓	Rownier, Southampton, R. 105, Mr. Brune, 6 0 2	Rushbury, Salop, R. 246, Miss Cromet, 10 7 9	
✓	Rowston, Lincoln, V. 100, Mrs. Colby, 6 6 2	Rushden, Hertford, V. 253, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, - - - - - 8 1 16 2	
✓	Roxby, Lincoln, V. with the V. of Ricby, 215, C. Elkes, Esq., - - - - - 6 5 4	Rushden, Northamp. R. 818, the King, 12 16 2	
✓	Roxholme, Lincoln, R. 49, Mr. Gurnale, 10 15 5	Rushford, Norfolk, Chapel, 105, Helm of Mr. Burton, - - - - - 16 6 0	
✓	Roxton, Bedford, V. 465, Trinity College, Cambridge, - - - - - 10 0 0	Rushmore, Suffolk, V. 267, Rev. F. Edge, 4 6 8	
✓	Roxwell, Essex, Donative, 669, New Col- lege, Oxford, - - - - - 24 0 0	Rushmore, Suffolk, R. 127, R. Barker, Esq. 7 6 8	
✓	Roydon, Essex, V. 667, - - - - - 12 0 0	Rushock, Worcester, R. 174, the King, 10 6 0	
✓	Roydon, Norf. R. 430, Rev. L. Chappelow, 9 0 0	Rushout, Northampton, 634.	
✓	Roydon, Norf. R. 114, Ld. Vicar. Andover, 6 0 0	All Saluts, R. W. Haggitt, Esq. 10 12 1	
✓	Roydon, Suffolk, R. 367, Miss Kerridge, 14 0 0	St. Peter, R. W. Haggitt, Esq. 11 12 4	
✓	Roxton, Cambridge and Hartford, V. 1331, Hon. T. Brand, - - - - - 10 0 0	Rushout, Spenser, Stafford, Chapel, 202, Vicar of Leake, - - - - - 18 10 0	
✓	Roxton, York, V. 360, Archb. of York, 17 2 4	Rushout, Tarrant, Dor. R. 180, Mr. Lovell, 4 10 2	
✓	Ruan, Lanhydrok, Cornwall, R. 829, Christ Church College, Oxford, 13 0 0	Rushington, Lincoln, V. 453, the King, 3 17 2	
✓	Ruan, Major, Cornwall, R. 143, Rev. W. Robinson, - - - - - 10 10 2	Rusland, Lancaster, Ch. Cr. of Coulton,	
✓	Ruan, Major, Cornwall, R. 317, Rev. W. Robinson, - - - - - 4 4 4	Rusper, Sussex, R. 395, J. Wood, Esq. 9 10 10	
✓	Ruaridine, Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of Walford, 545.	Rustington, Bishop of Chichester,	
✓	Ruckling, Kent, R. 279, Archb. of Cant. 14 13 4	Ruston, Parva, York, Chapel, 24, Sir W. St. Quintin, Bart. - - - - - 0 0 0	
✓	Ruckland, Lincoln, R. 24, Mr. Pelham, 6 2 9	Ruston, Sco, Norfolk, Chapel to the V. of Tamworth, 123.	
✓	Rudby, York, V. 80, G. Cary, Esq., 30 0 0	Rayton, of the Eleven Towns, Salop, V. 721, the King, - - - - - 5 18 0	
✓	Raddington, Nottingham, V. 868, Duke of Devonshire, - - - - - 6 13 4	Ryall, Northumberland, Chapel to the V. of Stamfordham, 138.	
✓	Ruford, Gloucester, R. 87, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, - - - - - 10 0 0	Ryans, Kent, V. 363, Sir John Papillon	
✓	Rudgeley, Stafford, V. 2030, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, - - - - - 5 2 0	Twisden, Bart. - - - - - 5 18 0	
✓	Rudgwick, Suss. V. 760, Bp. of Chiche. 7 10 0	Ryburgh, Great, Norf. R. 377, Miss Bacon, 14 16 16 16	
✓	Rudham, East, Norfolk, R. 572, Lord Townshend, - - - - - 6 6 8	Ryburgh, Little, Norf. V. 94, Miss Bacon, 7 16 4	
✓	Rudham, West, Norfolk, V. 298, Lord Townshend, - - - - - 7 6 8	Ryc, Sussex, V. 2157, Lady E. Compton, 43 12 2	
✓	Rudston, York, V. 296, Archb. of York, 9 13 6	Ryhall, Rutland, V. 397, Earl of Exeter, 13 16 0	
✓	Ruford, Lancaster, Chapel, 553, Rector of Croston, - - - - - 29 13 0	Ryme, Intrinseca, Dorset, R. 165, Prince of Wales, - - - - - 6 5 5	
✓	Ruforth, York, V. 273, Mr. Whitehead, 4 13 4	Ryther, York R. 999, the King, - - - - - 6 11 10 1	
✓	Rugby, Warwick, R. 1487, Lord Craven, 17 19 2	Ryon, Durh. R. 439, Bp. of Durham, 42 10 10	
✓	Rulston, Somerset, Curacy, 262.	Ryon Salop, R. 160, Rev. I. Wodhouse, 6 12 1	
		Ryon, Warwick, R. 322, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, - - - - - 11 6 8	

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		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
SABBRIDGEWORTH, Hereford, V. 1687, Bishop of London,	17	0	0	Sanderstead, Surry, R. 204, Mr. Wigand, 7	0	0	0
Sacombe, Hertford, R. 255, Mr. Caswell, 10	2	4	0	Sandford, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Crediton, 1742.			
Sadberk, Durham, Chapl., 391.				Sandford, Oxf. Cu. 178, Lady Curzon.			
Saddington, Leicester, R. 241, the King, 19	2	6	0	Sandford, Oxford, V. 512, Duke of Marlbur. 7	0	0	0
Saddleworth, York, Chapel, 10,865, Vicar of Rochdale,	16	10	0	Sandford, Dry, Berks, Chapel to the V. of St. Helen, 14.			
Saham-Tony, Norfolk, R. 555, Winchester College, Oxford,	21	14	9	Sandford, Orcas, Somerset, R. 269, J. Wickham, Esq.			
Saintbury, Gloucester, R. 152, Rev. L. Kirkman,	19	9	4	Sandhurst, Berks, Ch. 322, Du. of Salisb. 15	0	0	0
Salcombe Regis, Devon, V. 200, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	14	12	8	Sandhurst, Glos. V. 363, Bp. of Bristol, 24	0	0	0
Salcott, Essex, V. 118,	7	0	0	Sandhurst, Kent, R. 957, Archb. of Canterb. 20	0	0	0
Salisbury, Lincoln, V. 211, Trustee of the Free School of Alford,	4	0	0	Sandiacre, Derby, Cu. 405, the Prebendary, 23	0	0	0
Salehurst, Sussex, V. 1611, Mr. Jenkins, 14	0	0		Sandiled, Berks, 18, annexed to the Collegiate Church of Wladsor.			
Salford, Bedford, V. 210, Mrs. B. Harvey, 7	15	3	0	Sardon, Essex, R. 342, Queen's College, Cambridge,		18	6
Salford, Lanc. Ch. 12,611, Mr. Booth, 60	0	0	0	Sandon, Hertford, V. 595, Dean and Chapter o' St. Paul's,		9	0
Salford, Oxford, R. 255, Mr. Kitcham, 9	11	3	0	Sandon, Staffs, R. 516, Lt. A. Hamilton, 7	10	0	0
Salford, Prior, Warwick, V. 7a8, Sir T. Skipwith, Bart.			0	Sandridge, Hertford, V. 581, Earl Spencer, 8	0	0	0
Sallhouse, Norfolk, V. 275.				Sandringham, Norf. R. 48, Rev. D. Hoste, 5	6	8	0
Salling, Great, Essex, V. 280, Mr. Raymond, 7	0	0	0	Sandwich, Kent, 2463.			
Salisbury, Wilts, 7668.				St. Clement, V. the Archdeacon,	13	16	162
St. Edmund, R. Bishop of Salisbury.				St. Mary the Virgin, V. the Archdeacon, 3	1	0	0
St. Martin, R., R. Cooper, Esq.	11	2	1	St. Peter the Apostle, R. the King and the Corporation, by Turas,		8	0
St. Thomas, Ca. do d Chap. of Saliss.				Sandy, Bedf. R. 615, Sir P. Mosson, Bl. 32	2	11	0
Salkeld, Great, Cumberland, R. 285, Bishop of Carlise,	22	10	10	Sunkey, Great, Lancaster, Chapel, 431,			
Salle, Norfolk, R. 291, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge,	18	19	7	R. V. Atherton, Esq.			
Salmounby, Linc. R. 77, Rev. H. Marshall, 5	10	2	0	Santon, Norfolk, R. 18, Corporation of Thetford,		35	0
Salport, Gloucester, Curacy, 184, Lemos, 8	0	0	0	Sapeote, Leic. R. 553, Rev. T. Turner, 10	11	104	0
Saltash, Cornwall, Chapel, 1150.				Saperton, Glos. R. 281, Karl Bathurst, 17	0	0	0
Saltby, Leicester, V. 185, Duke of Rotland, 7	0	0	0	Sapey, Pitchard, Worcester, R. 236, Rev. E. Seward,		6	6
Saltersford, Chester, Ch. Vic. of Prestbury.				Sapey, Upper, Hereford, R. 263, Sir T. E. Winsington, Bart.		9	5
Saltfleetby, East, Linc. R. 114, Mr. Cox, 7	0	1	0	Sapiston, Suffolk, Curacy, 207, Dukes of Grafton,		10	0
Saltfleetby, Middle, Lincoln, R. 148, Magdalen College, Oxford,	18	19	4	Sapperton, Lincoln, R. 79, Mr. Welby,	5	9	96
Salford, West, Lincoln, R. 146, Orton College, Oxford,	5	0	0	Sarnfield, Hereford, R. 116, University of Oxford,		5	6
Salford, Somers. R. 293, D. of Chandos, 10	5	10	0	Sarret, Hereford, V. 334, Mr. Duncombe, 9	0	0	0
Salt-House, Norf. R. 201, Mr. Gidleyton, 20	0	0	0	Sarden, Oxford, R. 92, J. Walter, and B. Rolle, Esqrs.		8	18
Salton, York, V. 154, Marq. of Salisbury, 4	10	10	0	Satley, Durham, Ch. 78, Curate of Lanc. 11	4	0	0
Saltwood, Kent, R. 393, Archbishop of Canterbury,				Satterleigh, Devon, R. 64, Mrs. and Miss Beavis,		4	0
Salwarpe, Worcester, R. 348, Sir H. P. Packington, Bart.	34	0	0	Satherleigh, Lanc. Ch. 274, Land Owners, 2	0	0	0
Samblesbury, Lancaster, Chapel, 1684,				Saul, Gloucester, Chapel, 349, Vicar of Stanish.			
Vicar of Blackburn,	14	16	8	Saudby, Nottingham, R. 100, Lt. Middleton, 14	3	6	0
Sampford, Arundel, Somerset, V. 219, J. Woodbury, Esq.	6	8	1	Sauderton, Buckingham, R. 192, Magdalene College, Oxford,		12	9
Sampford, Somerset, R. 180, Mr. Tanner, 7	19	7	0	Sawborough, Lincoln, R. 130, Mr. Wilby,	6	3	6
Sampford, Courtenay, Devon, R. 960, W. Cooke, D. C.	47	12	1	Sawley, Derby, Curacy, 760,		3	6
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X Shelley, Essex, R. 169, Mr. and Mrs. Trebeck,	9 15 6	
X Shellow Bowells, Essex, R. 104, T. B. Bramston, Esq.	7 13 4	
X Shelswell, Oxford, R. F. Trotman, Esq.	4 0 0	
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Siston, Gloucester, R. 856, Rev. C. Haynes,	5	14	4½
Sisthney, Corw. V. 1490, Bp. of Exeter, 19	11	5½	
Sittingbourne, Kent, V. 1347, Archibishop of Canterbury,	10	0	0
Sibyll, Lincoln, V. 131, Lord Middleton,	6	0	0
Skegging, York, V. Duke of Montagu,	7	0	0
Skefflinge, Leicester, R. 120, William Farrell, Esq.	12	12	9
Skeffling, York, V. 155, Mrs. Holmes,	5	0	0
Skegby, Nottingham, Chapel to the V. of Mansfield, 416, Dean of Lincoln,	13	6	8
Skegness, Lincoln, R. 124, Earl of Scarborough,	15	5	8
Skelbrook, York, Chapel, 91, Sir R. Perry, Knt.	10	0	0
Skelingthorpe, Linc. V. 192, Mr. Gray,	6	18	9
Skelmersdale, Lanc. Chapel, 414, Vicar of Ormskirk.			
Skelton, Cumberland, R. 276, Christ College, Oxford,	43	2	6½
Skellton, York, R. 203, Mr. Hepworth,	5	0	0
Skerton, York, Cu. 700, Archb. of York, 29	3	4	
Skerton, York, Chapel, 260,	27	16	0
Skewesby, Lincoln, V. 174, P. Burwell, Esq. and Mrs. Brackenbury,	6	0	5

S N E

Skemfret, Moun, V. 444, Mr. Cecil,	5	16	10½
Skerne, York, Cu. 184, Mr. Arkright,	12	5	0
Sketon, Norf. R. 326, Lord Axton,	9	10	0
Skidbrook, Linc. V. 298, Mrs. Bradley,	11	3	0
Skidby, York, Chapel to the V. of Cot- tingham, 263,		20	0
Skilgate, Somerset, R. 236, W. May- man, Esq. &c.		9	0
Skillington, Lincoln, V. 244, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,		6	19
Skinner, Linc. R. 12, Lord Falkland,	5	13	11½
Skirrow, York, V. 220, Archb. of York,	9	16	0
Skippton, York, R. and V. 2825, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 14	13	6	
Skipwith, York, V. 247, the King,	10	11	3
Skirbeck, Linc. R. 539, Mr. Birtwhistle,	24	17	8½
Skirraugh, North, York, Chapel to the V. of Swine.			
Skirpenbeck, York, R. 187, the King,	14	7	4½
Slaidburn, York, R. 631, J. Wiggle- worth, Esq.		28	0
Slaithwaite, York, Chapel to the V. of Huddersfield, 2007,		0	4
Slaize, Northumberland, Curacy, 585, W. Fenwick, Esq.		15	0
Slapton, Buckingham, R. 228, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Col. Oxf.		14	9
Slatton, Devon, Curacy, 598, Church Wardens and Principal Inhabitants,	15	0	0
Slatton, Northampton, R. 185, Mr. Welch,	9	9	2
Slaugham, Sussex, R. 560, Mr. Sergeant,	10	10	2
Slaughter, Lower, Gloucester, Chapel to the R. of Bourton on the Water, 198.			
Slaughter, Upper, Gloucester, R. 253, Mrs. Tracy,		14	14
Slawton, Leic. V. 266, D. of Montagu,	6	5	7½
Stansford, New, Lincoln, V. 1483, Earl of Bristol, as Lessee under the Probateary,	8	0	0
Staeford, Old, Linc. V. 196, E. of Bristol,	4	10	0
Steddale, Long, Westmorland, Chapel, 187, the Inhabitants,		9	5
Stedmore, York, V. 338, Rev. M. Sykes, D.D.		8	15
Slimbridge, Gloucester, R. 770, Magda- len-College, Oxford,		18	2
Sliaden, Sussex, R. 374, Rev. M. Smeit,	14	12	13
Slinfold, Sussex, V. 550, the Rector,	7	7	6
Slinopy, York, R. 484, J. Clever, Esq.	12	1	10½
Slipton, Northampton, V. 148, Lady Betty Germain,		5	13
Sloley, Norfolk, R. 260, Earl of Oxford,	5	6	8
Smallburgh, Norf. R. 699, Archb. of Cant.	10	4	
Smallalley, Derby, Chapel to the R. of Morley, 618, Mr. Sacheverell.			
Small-Hythe, Kent, Chapel to the V. of Tenterden,		45	0
Smartin, Kent, R. 831, Archb. of Cant.	94	2	0
Smeaton, Great, York, R. 230, H. New- gill, Esq.		13	12
Smeaton, Kirk, York, R. 248, Earl Fitz- william,		10	1
Smithcot, Salop, R. 333, Mr. Beddow,	4	9	0
Smithby, Derby, Curacy, 295, Earl of Huntingdon,		25	0
Snailwell, Camb. R. 804, Bishop of Ely,	27	11	0½
South, York, Ch. 588, C. Yarburgh,	44	0	0
Snape, Suff. V. 492, Duke of Norfolk,	5	5	7½
Snarescoat, Let. Ch. to the R. of Swepton,	324.		
Starford, Linc. R. 39, Subd. of Lincoln,	4	0	0
Suarigate, Kent, R. 67, Archb. of Cant.	17	6	8
Suave, Kent, R. 59, Archb. of Canterb.	19	7	11
Sneaton, York, R. 123, the King,	13	2	6
Snelland, Lincoln, R. 94, Mady Cust.,	8	17	6

S O U

S P A

	<i>s. s. d.</i>	<i>s. s. d.</i>
Saxton, Norfolk, 215.		
All Saints, R. Earl of Albemarle,	12 17 1	
Saxteham, Nerr. V. 581, Mr. Styleman,	5 6 5	
Scynton, Nottingham, Chapel,	5 5 5	
Hrds of the Duke of Kingston,	12 0 0	
Salterfield, Warw. V. 593, Bp. of Worcester,	5 0 0	
Salterby, Lincoln, Chapel to the R. of Waddingham, 185.		
Sandland, Kent, R. 812, Bp. of Rochester,	20 0 0	
Scarborough, Essex, R. I. Strutt, Esq.	3 0 0	
Scoring, Great, Norfolk, R. 201, St. John's College, Cambridge,	24 0 0	
Scoring, Little, Norfolk, R. 229, Rev. W. Herne,	12 0 0	
Snowhill, Gloucester, Chapel to the R. of Stanton, 283.		
Sockburn, Durham, V. 24, Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital,	3 18 1½	
Sobbury, Chipping, Gloucester, V. 1890, Dean and Chapter of Worcester.		
Sobbury, Little, Gloucester, R. 39, W. H. Hartley, Esq.	6 10 10	
Sobbury, Old, Gloucester, V. 637, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	14 8 1½	
Soham, Cambridge, V. 2004, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge,	32 16 5½	
Soham, Earl's, Suff. R. 583, Mr. Capper,	10 0 0	
Soham, Monk's, Suff. R. 329, Mr. Dean,	19 5 2½	
Sohill, Warw. R. 273, Lord Archer,	24 18 4	
Sombourne, King's, Southampton, V. 778, Sir J. M. Mill, Bart.	21 1 10½	
Sombourne, Little, Southampton, Ch. 63.		
Somerby, Leic. V. 330, Mr. Manton, &c.	6 16 8	
Somerby, Linc. R. 194, D. of Anerster, 11 12 3½		
Somerby, Lincoln, Chapel to the V. of Corringham.		
Somerby, Lincoln, R. 58, the King.	7 7 6	
Somercotes, North, Lincoln, V. 601, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	9 18 4	
Somercotes, South, Lincoln, R. 284, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	22 6 3	
Somerton, Kaynes, Wilts, V. 202, G. Foye, Esq.	8 0 0	
Somerton, Magna, Wilts, R. 358, Exeter College, Oxford,	12 14 7	
Somerton, Parva, Wilts, R. 255, Earl of Ilchester,	8 7 1	
Somerleyton, Suff. R. 240, Mrs. Love,	12 0 0	
Somenall, Herbert, Derby, R. 58, Earl of Chesterfield,	4 18 10	
Somersby, Linc. R. 76, Mr. Burton,	4 16 1½	
Somersham, Huntingdon, R. 833, annexed to the Regis Professorship of Divinity in Cambridge,	40 4 7	
Somersham, Suff. R. 298, Mr. Glaunvil,	8 0 0	
Somerton, Oxon, R. 254, Rev. B. Colton,	15 1 10½	
Somerton, Somer. V. 1148, E. of Ilchester,	16 0 7½	
Somerton, Suff. R. 117, Lord Blundell,	6 16 8	
Somerton, East, Norfolk, Chapel to the R. of Winterton, 95.		
Somerton, West, Norfolk, Curacy, 162, Lord of the Manor,	16 0 0	
Sompting, Sussex, V. 405, Mr. Birker,	8 7 0	
Sonsing, Berks, V. 1111, Du. of Salisbury,	20 7 1	
Sopley, Southampton, V. 240, Mr. Willis,	12 16 10½	
Sopworth, Wilts, R. 180, D. of Beaufort,	8 10 5	
Sotby, Lincoln, R. 95, the King,	9 0 10	
Sotherton, Suffolk, R. 164, Lord Ross,	5 6 8	
Sotterley, Suff. R. 254, M. Barnes, Esq.	10 0 0	
Sotwell, Berks, Chapel to the R. of St. Leonard, Wallingford, 69.		
Southery, Buckingham, V. 536, Sir J. Layt, Bart.		
Soulby, Westmorland, Chapel to the V. of Sirby Stephen, 221,	10 0 0	
Southern, Oxford, R. 294, St. John's College, Cambridge,	6 14 2	
Souldrop, Bedf. R. 188, Duke of Bedford,	10 0 0	
Sourton, Devon, Chapel to the R. of Bridestowe, 680.		
South-Acre, Norfolk, R. 78, C. Town- head, and J. Speiman, Esq.	10 18 1½	
Southam, Warwick, R. 635, the King,	28 17 6	
Southampton, Southampton, 7629.		
All Saints, R. the King,	8 1 10½	
Holy Rood, V. Queen's Col. Oxford,	12 1 10½	
St. John, R. the King,	6 13 4	
St. Laurence, R. the King,	7 10 0	
St. Mary, R. Bishop of Winchester,	37 5 5	
St. Michael, V. the King,	13 11 10½	
South-Church, Essex, R. 291, Archbishop of Canterbury,	97 0 10	
Southgate, Sussex, R. 108, Mrs. Chatfield,	16 0 10	
South-Fleet, Kent, R. 505, Bishop of Rochester,	31 15 0	
South-Hill, Cornw. R. 447, R. of Oxford,	28 0 0	
Southill, Bedf. V. 521, Mr. Whitbread,	11 15 0	
Southoe, Hastings, V. 934, Mr. Pointer,	16 2 3½	
Southover, Sussex, R. 457, the King,	6 12 0	
Southrey, Norf. R. 402, J. Sewell, Esq.	7 10 0	
Southrop, Gloucester, V. 238, Wedham College, Oxford,	5 16 8	
South-Town, Suffolk, R., with the V. of Gorleston.		
Southwark, Surry, 57,515.		
St. George, R. the King,	18 13 0	
St. John Horseydown, R. the King.		
St. Olave, R. the King,	68 4 9½	
St. Saviour, R. the two Chaplains are chosen by the Parishioners in a se- lect Vestry.		
St. Thomas the Apostle, an Im- propriation, the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital.		
Southwell, Nottingham, V. 2305, Chap- ter of Southwell,	7 13 4	
Southwick, Northamp. V. 104, Mr. Lynn,	8 7 6	
Southwick, Southampton, Curney, 569, R. Thistilthwayte, Esq.		
Southwick, Sussex, R. 271, the King,	9 13 2½	
Southwold, Suffolk, Chapel to the V. of Reydon, 1034.		
Southwood, Norfolk, R. 42.		
Sove, Warwick, V. 823, the King.		
Sowerby, York, Curacy with the Chapel of Thirk, 639, Archb. of York,	14 0 0	
Sowerby, York, Chapel to the V. of Hall- ifax, 4278,	12 2 8	
Sowerby Bridge, York, Chapel to the V. of Halifax,	6 0 0	
Sowerby, Castle, Cumberland, V. Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	17 10 5	
Sowton, Devon, R. 318, Bp. of Exeter,	11 16 3	
Spalding, Lincoln, Curney, 3296, Certain Trustees,	70 0 0	
Spaldwick, Huntingdon, V. 259, Preben- dary of Long Stow,	12 0 10	
Spanby, Lincoln, R., with the V. of Swa- ton, 59.		
Sparham, Norfolk, R. 302, Mrs. Hase,	9 17 11	
Sparkeford, Somer. R. 239, Mr. Newman,	12 16 3	
Sparkeford, Berks, V. 410, Queen's Col- lege, Oxford,	20 2 2½	
Sparkeford, Southampton, V. 268, the King,	16 10 2½	
Spxton, Somerset, R. 662, Lord Wal- degrave,	74 9 9	

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		<i>s. v. d.</i>		<i>s. v. d.</i>
B	Spec, Chichech, Berks, V. 408, Bishop of Salisbury,	14 0 10	Stambridge, Little, Essex, R. 90, the King,	13 0 0
	Spenston, York, Chapel, 104, Sir J. Pen- sman, Bart &c.	3 5 6	All Saints, V. with the H. of St. Peter, the King,	12 7 2½
B	Spelthorne, Kent, R. 1618, Mr. Scawen, 15 3 0		St. George, R. with the R. of St. Paul's united, the Earl of Exeter,	5 3 11½
	Spelebury, Oxford, V. 502, Dean and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford,	9 8 9	St. John the Baptist, R. with the R. of St. Clements, Earl of Exeter,	5 3 6½
B	Spanthorpe, York, R. 170, Rev. C. Wyvill, 90 10 5		St. Mary, R. Earl of Exeter,	4 16 9
	Spaniel, Warwick, R. 90, Mr. Chamberl, 3 15 1½		St. Michael, R. with the V. of St. Andrew, and the R. of St. Stephen, united, the King,	8 14 2
B	Spelebury, Dorset, R. 336, Mr. Rackott, 98 18 0		Stanfordham, Northumber. V. the King, 14 15 1½	A
C	Spennall, Suffolk, R. 140, the King,	14 0 0	Stanbridge, Bedford, Chapel to the V. of Leighton Buzzard, 362,	8 0 0
	Splashy, Lincoln, Curacy, 932, Duke of Acrester.		Stand-Wick, Somerset, R. Rev. L. Sainsbury,	2 9 7
	Spittal, Lincoln, Chapel, to the V. of Glenworth.		Standground, Huntingdon, V. 514, Ema- nuel College, Cambridge,	6 6 10½
	Spiworth, Norfolk, R. 81, F. Yonge, Esq. 6 0 0		Standish, Gloucester, V. 504, Archbishop of Canterbury,	4 2 9½
	Spoofforth, York, R. 559, E. of Egremont, 73 6 8		Standish, Lancaster, R. 1542, Sir R. Perry, Bart.	45 16 3
	Spoodon, Derby, V. 863, J. Lowe, Esq. 6 14 7		Standale, Oxford, R. 470, Magdalen College, Oxford,	16 10 10
	Sporie, Norfolk, V. 502, Eton Coll., 10 3 6½		Standos, Hertf. V. 1846, Mr. Plummer, 14 12 6	
	Spratt, Northamp. V. 778, Mr. Beynon, 15 0 0		Standon, Stafford, R. 332, Rev. W. Walker,	6 18 4
	Spreyton, Devon, V. 232, D. of Bedford, 10 5 8		Stane, Lincoln, R. I. Southcote, Esq.	5 6 8
	Spridlington, Lincoln, R. 136, Mrs. Mead, 11 10 0		Standfield, Norfolk, R. 149, Sir T. L'Estrange, Bart.	6 14 2
	Springfield, Essex, R. 889, C. Gretton, 11 6 8		Stanford, Kent, Chapel to the R. of Ly- meage, 204.	
	Springthorpe, Lincoln, R. 176, the King, 14 3 4		Stanford, Norfolk, V. 106, Bp. of Ely,	8 13 1½
	Spratley, York, R. 232, D. of Mantua, 7 0 10		Stanford upon Avon, Northampton, V. 42, Sir T. Cave, Bart.	9 10 5
	Sprotborough, York, R. 250, Mr. Copely, 44 19 9		Stanford, Bishop, Hereford, Curacy to the V. of Bromyard, 156,	10 0 0
	Sproughton, Suff. R. 258, E. of Bristol, 20 18 9		Stanford, Digby, Berks, R. 133, R. Valpy, D. D.	8 1 8
B	Sprouton, Norfolk, Curacy, 245, Dean and Chapter of Norwich.		Stanford le Hope, Essex, R. 249, Sir H. Fetherstonhaugh, Bart.	13 19 9½
	Sprouton, Leicester, V. 260, D. of Rutl. 7 4 4		Stanford, River, Essex, R. 740, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	26 12 4
	Staithampton, Oxford, Curacy, 195, C. Peart, Esq.		Stanford upon Soar, Nottingham, R. 119, C. V. Dashwood, Esq.	9 7 6
C	Stafford, Stafford, R. 3998, the King.		Stanford upon Teame, Worcester, R. 140, Sir E. Winnington, Bart.	7 4 2
	Stafford, West, Dorset, R. 144, Mrs. Acton,	10 8 12	Stanford in the Vale, Berks, V. 607, Dean and Chapter of Westminster,	21 1 10½
	Stagden, Bedford, V. 492, Ld. Hampden,	8 0 9	Stanhoe, Norfolk, R. 374, E. of Orford, 16 0 0	
	Stainborough, York, Chapel to the V. of Shilstone, 227.		Stanhope, Durham, R. 4551, the King, 67 6 8	A
	Stainbourn, York, Chapel to the R. of Kirby Overblow, 311,	18 0 0	Stanhopefield, Suffolk, R. 248, Rev. F. Barnwell,	8 0 2½
	Stainby, Lincoln, R. 108, Earl of Har- borough,	6 6 8	Staningham, Norfolk, R. Lord Suffield,	1 13 6½
	Staindrop, Durham, Curacy, 1156, Earl of Darlington.		Stanton, Northamp. V. wth Brightock, 243.	
	Staines, Middlesex, V. 1750, the King, 12 3 4		Stanley, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Spondon, 354,	16 0 0
	Stainfield, Linc. Co. 74, Mr. Tyrwhit,	6 0 0	Stanley, King, Gloucester, R. 1454, Jesus, College, Cambridge,	19 16 2½
	Stainton, York, Chapel to the V. of Ecclesiastic.		Stanley St. Leonard, Glouce. Cu. 590, 34 0 0	
	Stanley, South, York, Curacy, 217, Mrs. Bellamy,	1 0 0	Stanley Post-Large, Glouce. Chapel to the V. of Toddington, 44.	
	Stanmore, Westmorland, Chapel to the V. of Burgh, 530,	80 0 0	Stanmer, Sussex, R. 105, Archbishop of Canterbury,	16 0 0
	Stainton, Lincoln, V. 166, Earl of Scar- borough,	6 15 4	Stanmore, Great, Middlesex, R. 722, A. Drummond, Esq.	10 0 0
B	Stanton, York, V. 272, Archb. of York, 5 14 9		Stanmore, Little, Middle. Curacy, 424, Hoys of Sir — Lake.	
	Stanton, York, V. 151, E. of Scarborough, 5 15 0		Stannington, Northumberland, V. 1252, Bishop of Durham,	5 13 6
	Stanston, Great, Dur., R. 104, the King, 18 13 4		Stanfield, Suffolk, R. 276,	11 9 4½
A	Stannton-le-hole, Linc. R. 103, the King, 4 17 6		Stansted, Suffolk, R. 258, Mr. Robison, 10 0 0	
A	Stanston, Market, Lincoln, Curacy, 93, Mr. Dickenson,	6 0 0		
	Stalbridge, Dorset, R. 1948, Christ Col- lege, Cambridge,	27 4 7		
	Stalham, Norfolk, R. 476, E. of Orford,	5 0 0		
	Stallsfield, Kent, V. 250, Archbishop of Canterbury,	5 6 8		
	Stallingborough, Lincoln, V. 274, Bishop of Lincoln,	11 10 10		
	Stalling Brook, York, Ch. the Inhabitants.			
	Stalymne, Lancaster, Chapel, 418,	29 13 4		
C	Stambourne, Essex, R. 382, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	15 0 0		
	Stambridge, Great, Essex, R. 977, Go- vernour of the Charter House, London, 20 0 0			

S T A

S T E

		<i>L. s. d.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>
Stansfeld, Abbot's, Hertford, V. 361, P. Folde, Esq.		10 0 0	Stapleford, Essex, Esq. 196, Sir W. Smyth, Bart.	15 8 9
Stansted, Mountfitchet, Essex, V. 673, W. Heath, Esq.		13 6 8	Staplehurst, Kent, R. 1920, St. John's College, Cambridge,	26 5 10
Stanton, Gloucester, R. 159, Ld. Gage, Stanton, Gloucester, R. 256, Rev. L. Eustace,		7 0 0	Stapleton, Cumberland, R. 233, Rev. R. Graham,	1 8 11 ½
Stanton, Suffolk, 196. All Saints, R. the Trustees of the Will of E. Capel, Esq.		17 11 6½	Stapleton, Gloucester, Curacy, 1541, J. Whitchurch, Esq.	16 0 0
St. John, R. the Trustees of the Will of E. Capel, Esq.		[0 0 0]	Stapleton, Salop, R. 228, H. Powys, Esq. 6 7 6	
Stanton upon Arrow, Hereford, V. 394, the King,		5 17 10	Starston, Norf. R. 417, Sir R. Hill, Bt.	15 0 0
Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire, Chapel, 267.			Startforth, York, V. 336, Sir I. Rams- den, Bart.	2 0 10
Stanton, Berry, Buckingham, V. 29, Earl Spencer,		7 6 3	Stafford, Stafford, Chapel to the V. of St. Mary, in the City of Lichfield, 27.	
Stanton, St. Bernard, Wilts, V. 397, Earl of Pembroke,		7 0 0	Stafford, Leicester, R. 404, Peter House College, Cambridge,	16 3 1½
Stanton by Bridge, Derby, R. 167, Sir H. Harper, Bart.		6 18 8½	Staunton, Worcester, 300. P. Clare, Esq. 11 5 0	
Stanton by Dale, Derby, Curacy, 316, T. Park and J. Hancock, Esqns.			Staunton, Hawcourt, Oxford, V. 564, Bi- shop of Oxford,	16 13 4
Stanton, Drew, Somerset, V. 860, Arch- deacon of Bath,		7 3 8½	Staunton, Harold, Leicester, Chapel, 257.	
Stanton, Fox, Huntington, V. 704, Tri- nity Hall, Cambridge,		11 11 6½	S taunton in the Vale, Nottingham, R. 217, Miss A. and E. Charlton,	16 12 11½
Stanton, Fitzwarren, Wilts, R. 151, Miss Hippisley, &c.		10 2 6	Staunton upon the Wolds, Notts, R. 98, Sir M. Parsons, Bart.	2 12 4
Stanton, St. Gabriel, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Whitechurch, 100.			Staunton, Wyvill, Leicester, R. 96, Duke of Montagu.	9 15 11½
Stanton, St. John, Oxford, R. 349, New College, Oxford,		16 9 4½	Staveley, Derby, R. 1658, Mr. Cavendish, 12 7 6	
Stanton, Lacy, Salop, V. 205, Bishop of Hereford,		16 0 0	Staveley, Lanc. Ch. 315, Ld.G.Cavendish, 6 2 6	
Stanton, Long, Cambridge, 400. All Saints, V. Bishop of Ely,		18 12 6½	Staveley, York, R. 255, Rev. G. Astley,	8 17 11
St. Michael, V. Magd. Col. Camb.		6 12 8½	Staveley, Over, Westmorland, Ch. 324, Land Owners,	7 3 4
Stanton, Long, Salop, V. 206, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,		7 0 0	Staverton, Devon, V. 1052, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	32 14 9½
Stanton upon Netherton, Salop, V. 599, A. Corbett, Esq.		5 10 10	Staverton, Gloucester, V. 159, Mrs. Lock, 12 0 0	
Stanton, Prior, Somerset, R. 181, J. Langton, Esq.		10 1 10½	Staverton, Northampton, V. 447, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 30 0 0	
Stanton, St. Quintin, Wilts, R. 193, Earl of Radnor,		10 5 7½	Staverton, Wilts, Chapel to the R. of Trowbridge.	
Stanton, Stony, Leicester, R. 355, Earl of Huntingdon,		14 12 1½	Stawell, Somer. Cu. 144, Rev. J. Jeremy.	
Stanton upon Wye, Hereford, R. 430, Dean and Canons of Christ Ch. Oxford,		13 12 4	Stawley, Somerset, R. 185, Ld. Poulett,	3 9 6½
Stanway, Essex, R. 422, Magd. Col. Oxford, 10 17 6			Stayley-Bridge, Chester and Lanc. Ch. to the R. of Ashton, under Lyne, 1058, Earl of Stamford.	
Stanway Gloucest., V. 342, J. Tracy, Esq.		9 0 0	Stebbing, Essex, V. 1026, W. Batt, Esq. 12 0 0	
Stanwell Middlesex, V. 563, the King,		9 0 0	Stedman, Sussex, R. 258, Sir I. Peachy, Bart.	17 13 6½
Stanwick, Northamp. R. 382, the King,		13 9 4½	Steep, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of East Meon, 414.	
Stanwick, York, V. 80, Miss Wharton, &c.		6 12 4	Steeping, Great, Linc. V. 297, Mr. Walk,	7 18 4
Stanwix, Cumberland, V. 337, Bishop of Carlisle,		9 0 0	Steeping, Little, Lincoln, R. 255, Duke of Lancaster,	9 19 4
Stapenhill, Derby, V. 447, E. of Uxbridge, 6 6 0½			Steeple, Dorset, R. 306, I. Bond, Esq.	9 15 5
Staple, Pitrapine, Somerset, R. 279, H. W. Portman, Esq.		17 14 2	Steeple, Essex, V. 242, E. Fowler, Esq. 15 18 0	
Stapleford, Cambridge, V. 235, Dean and Chapter of Ely,		7 18 9	Steepleton, Iwerne, Dorset, R. 18, I. Beckford, Esq.	6 18 4
Stapleford, Hereford, R. 111, R. Pargeter, B.A.		8 8 6½	Stelling, Kent, Chapel to the R. of Upper Hardres, 266.	
Stapleford, Leicester, V. 179, Earl of Harborough,		13 0 0	Stene, Northamp. R. 15, Earl Spencer,	5 9 7
Stapleford, Lincoln, V. 175, holder by Sequestration,		8 3 4	Stennigot, Linc. R. 78, Mrs. Arlington,	7 12 3½
Stapleford, Notting. Ch. 748, the King,		6 3 10	Stephen, St., Cornwall, V. with the Chapel of Saltash, 1004, Dean and Chapter of Windsor,	26 0 0
Stapleford, White, V. 233, Dean and Canons of Windsor,		10 0 0	Stephen, St., Hertf.V. 1266, Mr. Lomax,	15 0 0
Stapleford, Abbot's, Essex, R. 320, the King,		16 15 0	Stephen, St., Cornwall, Curacy, 738, Duke of Cornwall,	5 0 0
			Stepney, Middlesex,	
			R. Brazen Nose College, Oxford,	40 0 0
			V. Brazen Nose College, Oxford,	22 6 9
			Sterndale, Earl, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Martington, 376,	3 0 0
			Sternfeld, Suff. R. 170, C. Long, Esq.	8 16 4½

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S T O

S T O

		<i>F. s. d.</i>	<i>F. s. d.</i>
	Statchworth, Camb. V. 242, Mr. Eaton,	10 12 1	
	Stavenage, Hertf. R. 1254, Mr. Baker,	22 6 8	
B	Stevenson, Berks. V. 537, Dean and Chapter of Westminster,	9 5 24	
	Stevenson, Southampton, R. 153, T. Knight, Esq.	11 4 7	
B	Stevington, Bedf. V. 415, D. of Bedford,	12 12 6	
	Stewkley, Buckingh. V. 680, Bp. of Oxf.	9 9 7	
	Stewton, Linc. R. 45, Lord Middleton,	7 0 0	
	Stayning, Sussex. V. 1174, Mr. Hatchet,	15 0 0	
B	Stibard, Norfolk, R. 283, Marquis of Townshend,	11 13 4	
	Stibington, Hunting. R. 394, D. of Bedf.	7 13 6½	
B	Stickford, Linc. V. 258, Bp. of Lincoln,	6 3 6	
	Stickland, Wimborne, Dorset, R. 304, Lord Milton,	16 6 3	
B	Stickney, Linc. R. 495, Rev. R. Loxham,	13 11 3	
	Stifford, Essex, R. 218, Mr. Hogarth,	15 0 0	
B	Stillington, York, V. 304, Dean and Chapter of York,	9 7 6	
	Stillington, York, V. 531, the Prebendary,	4 15 5	
B	Stilton, Huntingd. R. 509, Bp. of Linc.	11 5 10	
B	Stinchcombe, Glou. Cu. 419, Bp. of Glos.		
B	Stinchley, Salop, R. 142, Miss Atkins, &c.	6 5 10	
B	Stisted, Essex, R. 679, Archb. of Canterbury,	29 0 0	
B	Stithians, St., Cornwall, V. 1269, Vicar of Falmouth,	14 0 10	
	Stivley, Norfolk, 334.		
	St. John, R. } Marquis of		
	St. Mary, R. } Townshend	25 0 0	
C	Stivishall, Coventry, Curacy, 107, Mr. Gregory,	9 12 4	
B	Stirkhead, Linc. V. 200, Mr. Turner,	7 10 0	
B	Stockbury, Kent, V. 432, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	0 11 0½	
	Stockerton, Leic. R. 56, Mr. Duncombe,	12 0 0	
	Stock Herward, Essex, R. 503, J. Unwin, Esq.	10 0 0	
	Stockland, Dorset, and Devon, V. 586, Freeholders and Inhabitants,	15 13 11½	
	Stockland Bristol, Somerset, V. 146, Mayor and Burgesses of Bristol,	6 9 4	
C	Stockley, English, Devon, R. 116, the King,	7 0 0	
B	Stockley, Pomeroy, Devon, R. 196, Bp. of Exeter,	15 6 8	
B	Stocklinch, Somerset, R. 89, Mr. Child,	4 4 7	
B	Stocklinch, Ottery, Somerset, R. 119, Earl Poulett,	6 9 2	
	Stockport, Chs. R. 14, 530, Mrs. Prescott,	10 6 8	
	Stockton, Norfolk, R. 111, Mr. Lumley,	2 0 0	
	Stockton, Salop, R. with the Chapel of Boningale, 409, T. Whitmore, Bart.	12 11 3	
	Stockton, Warw. R. 271, Mr. Jeavons,	10 7 1	
B	Stockton, Wilts. R. 294, Bp. of Winchester,	18 2 1	
	Stockton on the Moor, York, Chapel, 255, Prebendary of Bugthorpe,	9 18 6	
	Stockton upon Teame, Worcs. R. 108, Rev. T. Houlbrooke,	5 13 11½	
B	Stockton upon Tees, Durham, V. 4009, Bishop of Durham.		
B	Stockwith, West, Nottingham, Chapel to the V. of Misterton, 530.		
B	Stockwood, Dorset, R. 54, Mr. Bellamy,	5 12 4	
B	Stodmarsh, Kent, Chapel, 110, Archdeacon of Canterbury,	30 0 0	
B	Stody, Norfolk, R. 142, E. of Bachingh.	6 3 4	
B	Stogumber, Somerset, V. 1285, Dean and Chapter of Wells,	11 18 7½	
a	Stoke, Chester, Curacy, 129, Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart.	29 4 0	
a	Stoke, Coventry, V. 565, the King,	80 0 0	
a	Stoke, Kent, V. 262, R. Dupre, Esq.	8 11 2	
		0	
		16 13 8.	

	E. & L.	E. & L.
Stoke, Ogham, Gloucester, Chapel to the R. M. Bishop's Clergy, 195.	4 10 10	Stoke, Launceston, Mr. 557, Rev. P. Todd, 9 15 11½
Stoke, P. & S., Somerton, R. 66, R. Nob- combs, Eq. 4 10 10	Stopham, Sussex, R. 164, Mrs. Bartle, 5 12 8½	
Stoke, Powis, Barkings, V. 585, Mr. Penn, 4 17 0	Storington, Bury, R. 844, Mr. Montague, 19 0 0	
Stoke, Prior, Hereford, Ch. to the V. de Lionel, 197, V. 17, of Beaufort, 6 1 3	Stortford, Bishop's, Hertford, V. 2504, Precentor of St. Paul's, London, 12 0 0	
Stoke, Prior, Worcester, V. 536, Dean and Chapter of Worcester, 12 6 0	Stowford, Bedford, V. 151, Trinity Col- lege, Cambridge, 8 17 1	
Stoke, Rivers, Devon, R. 229, Mrs. Par- ham, Eq. 14 14 7	Stratton, Salop, V. 1551, Lt. Stratford, 15 16 10	
Stoke, R. & W., Somerton, R. 150, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 8 13 8½	Sudbroke, Leicestershire, Chapel to the V. of Thurby, 158	
Stoke upon Severn, Worcester, R. 503, Earl of Coventry, 21 17 4	Soughwick, Sun, V. 503, Bp. of Chichester, 8 10 0	
Stoke, South, Lincoln, R. 51, Prelate- dary of South Grantham, 9 5 0	Stokehouse, Great, Huntingdon, V. 936, St. John's College, Oxford, 20 0 0	
Stoke, South, Oxford, V. 554, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 19 16 0½	Stoughton, Little, Bedford, R. 272, Cistercian Church College, Oxford, 15 8 4	
Stoke, South, Somerset, V. 177, D. Chet- terback, Eq. 7 13 9	Stourton, Wiltshire, Chapel to the R. of Kirby, 301, Dean and Chapter of Worcester, 4 1 5	
Stoke, South, Susse, R. 106, E. of Saumy, 11 15 10	Stour, East, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Giffingham, 380	
Stoke, Talmage, Oxford, R. 155, Earl of Macclesfield, 12 17 1	Stour, Pake, Dorset, V. 980, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, 9 19 6½	
Stoke in Teign Head, Devon, R. 576, Bishop of Exeter, 26 15 10	Stour, Plover, Dorset, R. 604, King's College, Cambridge, 16 2 9	
Stoke upon Tern, Salop, R. 628, Mrs. Corlett, 7 0 0	Stour, West, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Giffingham, 134	
Stoke upon Trent, Stafford, R. 16,414, I. Robinson, Eq. 4 1 0 10	Stourmouth, Kent, R. 202, Bishop of Rochester, 15 0 0	
Stoke, Tyther, Somerset, R. 358, E. Philips, Eq. 7 15 12	Stourton, Wilts, R. 306, P. Hoare, Bp. 17 0 0	
Stoke, Wake, Dorset, R. 55, Mr. Seymour, 9 3 9	Stover, Suff. Cu. 175, Mr. Babbe, Sc. 6 10 0	
Stoke, West, Sussex, R. 75, the King, 9 11 0	Stow, Lincoln, Curacy, 243, Preliminary of Corringham, two towns, and the Prebendary of Stow, one, 46 10 0	
Stokeham, Nottingham, Chapel to the V. of East Drayton, 42	Stow, Randolph, Norfolk, V. 574, Mrs. Moore, 5 6 8	
Stokenham, Devon, V. 1301, the King, 48 7 1½	Stow, Rydon, Norfolk, V. 217, Rev. J. Smith, 4 19 4½	
Stokesay, Salop, V. 512, T. Lloyd, and R. Parke, Eq. 4 18 4	Stow, Langtoft, Norfolk, R. 162, Mr. Day, 5 7 8½	
Stokesby, Norf. R. 194, J. Berney, D.D. 13 6 0	Stow Long, Cambridge, R. 174, Rev. R. Thompson, L.E.D. 3 8 4	
Stokesley, York, R. 1369, Archbishop 'of York, 30 6 10½	Stow, Market, Suff. V. 1761, Mr. Aldrich, 16 13 0	
Stonar, Kent, R. 33, Lord Dudley, 3 6 8	Stow, Mary, Essex, R. 163, Mr. Brange, 19 6 8	
Stondon, Massey, Essex, R. 200, Rev. J. Oldham, 18 6 8	Stow cum Qui, Cambridge, V. 255, Bi- shop of Ely, 37 17 6	
Stondon, Upper, Bedford, R. 29, Rev. T. Leach, 6 6 10½	Stow, Upland, Suffolk, V. 709,	
Stone, Buckingham, V. 513, Sir G. Lee, Bart. 9 0 0	Stow West, Suffolk, R. 165, R. Rush- brooke and J. Plasyn, Esqrs. 9 17 3½	
Stone, Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of Berkeley, 18 0 0	Stow on the Wold, Gloucester, R. 1158, J. H. Cote, Eq. 18 6 0	
Stone, Kent, R. 83, Bp. of Rochester, 36 10 0	Stowe, Buckingham, V. 311, Bishop of Buckingham, 21 18 7	
Stone, Kent, V. 346, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, 8 14 4½	Stowe, Lincoln, V. 74, Trustees of the Schools of Oakham, and Uppingham, 8 2 9	
Stone, Stafford, Cu. 3035, the King, 4 13 0	Stowe, Salop, V. 133, the King, 6 7 4	
Stone, Worcester, V. 403, the King, 15 0 0	Stowe, Stafford, Cu. J. C. Broth, Eq. 16 12 6	
Stone-Euston, Somerset, Chapel to the V. of Chewton Mendip, 389.	Stowe with the nine Churches, North- ampton, R. 311, Rev. J. Lloyd, 18 6 0	
Stonegrave, York, R. 126, the King, 53 6 8	Stowell, Gloucester, R. annexed to the R. of Hatfield, 12, 3 17 1	
Stonham, North, Southampton, R. 675, J. Fleming, Eq. 21 9 7	Stowell, Somers, R. 88, Mr. Duddington, 6 15 0	
Stonham, South, Southampton, V. 1355, Rector of St. Mary's, 12 0 0	Stowey, Sotherton, V. 170, the King, 6 19 8	
Stonehouse, Glouc, V. 1412, the King, 92 0 0	Stowey, Nether, Somerset, V. 358, Dean and Canon of Windsor, 5 3 8½	
Stonehouse-East, Devon, Chapel to the V. of St. Andrew, 3407. 8 18 8	Stowey, Otter, Somerset, V. 708, Bi- shop of Bath and Wells, 7 1 14	
Stowley, Warwick, V. 1347, the King, 6 15 5	Stow off, Devon, R. 233, Mr. Hurk, 11 19 6	
Stowesby, Leic. V. 151, Duke of Rutland, 5 0 7½	Stowling, Kent, R. 186, Mr. Cranck, 7 17 11	
Stowesfield, Oxford, R. 374, Duke of Marlborough, 2 19 9½	Stradbrook, Suff. V. 1215, Bp. of Ely, 3 18 6½	
Stowham, Aspall, Suffolk, R. 573, W. Middleton, Esq. 19 10 2½	Stradbrook, Suff. R. 460, J. Vernon, Eq. 9 11 0½	
Stowham, East, Suffolk, R. 575, Pen- tloe Hall, Cambridge, 17 8 6	Strigglethorpe, Lincoln, Chapel to the R. of Beckingham, 78.	
	Stratton, Darb. V. 536, M. White, Eq. 17 16 0½	

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S T R.

	S. a. d.
Stratfield, Mortimer, Berk., V. 364, Epsom College,	8 19 6
Stratfield, Say, Berks and Southampton, R. 481, Lodd River,	24 13 0
Stratfield, Ternes Southampton, R. 190, Lodd River,	6 10 2
Stratford, Suffolk, R. 502, the King,	18 0 0
Stratford, St. Andrew, Suffolk, R. 202, the King,	5 0 0
Stratford upon Avon, Warwick, V. 2418, Duke of Dorset,	20 0 0
Stratford le Bow, Middlesex, R. 2101, Brazen Nose College, Oxford,	
Stratford under the Castle, Wilt., V. 353, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.	
Stratford, Dean's, Wilt., Cirencester, Sedgeman of Salisbury.	
Stratford, Keny, Buckingham, Cirencester, 469, Trustees of the Will of T. Willis.	
Stratford, Stony, Buckingham, 1623, St. Giles, Bishop of Lincoln.	
St. Mary Magdalene, Bishop of Lincoln.	
Stratford, Toney, Wilt., R. 119, Corpus Christi College, Oxford,	12 0 0
Stratford, Water, Buckingham, R. 148, Marquis of Buckingham,	7 0 3
Stratton, Cornwall, R. 260, the King,	10 21 8
Stratton, Dorset, Ca. 164, Mr. Trenchard.	
Stratton, Gloucester, R. 166, Mr. Maudes,	12 7 6
Stratton, Norfolk, 188, St. Michael, R. New College, Oxford,	5 12 8
Stratton, Andley, Buckingham and Oxford, Curacy, 379, Christ Church College, Oxford.	
Stratton, East, Southampton, Ch. 113.	
Stratton on the Foss, Somerset, R. 367, Prince of Wales,	9 11 6
Stratton, St. Margaret, Wilt., V. 596, Merton College, Oxford, on the nomination of the Bishop of Satur.	8 19 8
Stratton, St. Mary, Norfolk, R. 549, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, 19 0 0	
Stratton, Strawless, Norfolk, R. 154, R. Marsham, Esq.	8 8 0
Stratton, Surry, R. 2317, D. of Bedford, 18 12 9	
Stratton, Redd, V. 209, Mr. Cathbert,	5 15 2
Stratton, Berks, V. 556, Bp. of Salisbury, 10 7 6	
Street, Somers, R. 546, Lord Weymouth, 24 12 3	
Street, Sudex, R. 149, T. Lane, Esq.	6 19 7
Streetball, Essex, R. 66, Mr. Hindley,	13 0 0
Streetley, Nottingh., R. 246, Mr. Edge,	6 4 8
Streetly, York, V. 297, the Prebendary,	4 13 4
Stensham, Worcs, R. 226, Mr. Wilbourn,	12 0 0
Stafford, Hanf, R. 46, Mr. Knight,	6 19 8
Stafford, Lancaster, Chapel, 1477, Verdes and Kellows of Manchester,	1 1 8
Streatham, Camb., R. 226, Bp. of Ely,	93 0 0
Stretton, Rail, R. 152, E. Smith, Esq.	7 17 1
Stretton, Stafford, Chapel, 257, Sir E. Littleton, Bart.	20 0 0
Stretton, Baskerville, Warwick, R. 81, Miss Pinchin and Mrs. Wilcox,	6 0 0
Stretton, Church, Salop, R. 924, Lord Viscount Weymouth,	15 10 0
Stretton upon Humber, Warwick, V. 468, W. Fauquier, Esq.	
Stretton-en-le-Réide, Derby and Leicesters., R. 219, W. C. Browne, Esq.	9 10 5
Stretton upon the Foss, Warwick, R. 269, Cobhamson of the Rev. W. Hayes,	11 0 0
Stretton, Grandison, Hereford, V. 178, R. C. Hayton, Esq.	9 4 2

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	S. a. d.
Stretton, Parva, Leicester, Chapel, 97,	9 10 0
Stretton near Guyas, Hereford, R. 128, Governors of Guy's Hospital,	9 7 1
Stringston, Somerset, R. 121, Balliol College, Oxford.	
Stripton, Northamp., R. 57, Mr. Spencer,	7 0 0
Strond, Glynneath, Chapel to the V. of Blahey, 542, Bishop of Gloucester,	17 5 0
Stroud, Rochester and Kept., Donating, 1172, Dean and Chap. of Rochester.	
Stroxton, Lincs, R. 95, Mr. Hatchet,	8 8 4
Strubby, Lincoln, R. 195, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,	12 8 8
Strungshaw, Norf., R. 328, Mr. Leather,	8 0 0
Stabton, Lincs, R. 118, Bp. of Lincoln,	12 8 9
Stadham, Bedf. and Hertf. V. 304, the King,	5 0 0
Stalham, Dorset, R. 338, Mr. Poytell,	14 9 8
Stadley, Buckingham and Oxford, Chap. to the V. of Beckley, 373.	
Stanley, Devon, R. 356, Mr. Carey,	20 0 0
Stanley, Warwick, Curacy, 1037, Bart. of Catherlough,	9 9 0
Stanley, Great, Huntingdon, V. 320, Bishop of Lincoln,	8 14 2
Stanley, Little, Huntingdon, R. 333, Sir R. Bernard, Bart.	13 13 13
Stantney, Cambridge, Chapel, 126, Dean and Chapter of Ely.	
Sturmer, Essex, R. 207, P. of Portland,	9 10 0
Stormaster, Dorset, V. 1106, Jd. Rivers,	16 16 8
Stormaster, Marshal, Dorset, V. 678, Eton College,	21 5 0
Stursey, Kent, R. 527, Archb. of Canter.	13 0 0
Sturton, Norf. Esq. 25, Earl of Sussex.	
Sturton, Suffolk, R. 159, Marquis Cornwallis,	9 16 8
Sturton, Lincoln, V. 108, the King,	8 0 0
Sturton, Moulsham, W. 509, Dean and Chapter of York,	7 3 0
Stutesbury, Northampton, R. 80, University of Oxford,	3 6 8
Stutton, Suff. R. 406, Rev. T. Tipping,	12 12 6
Styndford, Dorset, V. 297, Lady Hichester,	13 17 1
Suckley, Worcester, R. 509, the King,	26 14 9
Sudborough, Northampton, R. 241, Bishop of London,	10 5 10
Sudbrook, Suffolk, R. 441, the King,	33 6 8
Sudbrook, Lincs, R. 86, Bp. of Lincoln,	7 10 0
Sudbrook, Monmouth, R. C. Yar, Esq.	4 16 7
Sudbury, Derby, R. 586, Lord Vernon,	14 13 13
Sudbury, Shropshire, 3254, All Saints, V. Bishop of Norwich,	4 11 5
St. Gregory, Curacy, P. Upcher, Esq.	
St. Peter, Chapel, P. Upcher, Esq.	
Sudley, Gloucester, R. 68, Lord Rivers,	4 11 5
Suffield, Norfolk, R. 179, Lord Suffield,	14 0 0
Sulgrave, Northampton, V. 414, W. H. Wykham, Esq.	9 17 0
Sulham, Berks, R. 119, H. Wilder, D.D.	6 4 3
Sulhampstead, Abbot's, Berks, R. 205, Queen's College, Oxford,	10 0 0
Sulhampstead, Banister, Berks, R. 249, Queen's College, Oxford,	6 5 0
Sullington, Susq., R. 266, Mr. Tredcroft,	13 17 6
Sunbury, Middlesex, V. 1447, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,	13 6 8
Sunderland, Durham, R. 13412, Bishop of Durham.	
Sandun, Lower, Bedford, V. 315, J. R. Cuthbert, Esq.	8 6 8
Sapbridge, Kent, R. 715, Archb. of Cant.	22 13 4
Sanningill, Beds., V. 100, St. John's College, Cambridge,	10 0 0

S U T

S W E

	L.	s.	E.	s.	E.
Sunningwell, Berks, R. 197, St. G. Bever, Bart.	19	14	1	6	0
Surfleet, Linc. V. 609, Mr. Pickworth,	11	0	0		
Surlingham, Norfolk, 306.					
St. Mary the Virgin, R. Bishop of Norwich,	6	12	6		
Sustead, Norfolk, Curacy, 106, the King,	16	0	0		
Sutton, Devon, R. 236, Mr. Morrice,	17	10	7		
Sutteby, Lincoln, R. 98, the King,	5	10	2		
Sutton, Lincoln, V. 237, the King,	23	8	4		
Sutton, Bedford, R. 201, St. John's Col- lege, Oxford,	20	0	0		
Sutton, Cambridge, V. 244, Dean and Chapter of Ely,	10	0	0		
Sutton, Kent, Curacy, 134, Archbishop of Canterbury.					
Sutton, Norf. E. 267, Lt. Abergavenny,	6	16	8		
Sutton, Northampton, Chapel, R. of Castor, 110.					
Sutton, Nottingham, V. 283, Duchess Dowager of Portland,	10	0	0		
Sutton, Salop, R. 43, N. Hill, Esq.	3	0	0		
Sutton, Suffolk, V. 428, Lord Rous,	8	3	1		
Sutton, Surrey, R. 479, Mrs. Clift,	16	19	4		
Sutton, Sussex, R. 302, E. of Egremont,	15	0	10		
Sutton, York, Cu. 1569, Mr. Brodrige,	10	0	0		
Sutton is Ashfield, Nottingham, Chapel, 2801, Duke of Devonshire,	14	6	8		
Sutton, Bassett, Northampton, V. with Weston upon Wellesley, 159.					
Sutton, Beaufort, Wilts, V. Dean and Chapter of Salisbury,	6	8	4		
Sutton, Blagham, Somers, R. 68, Mr. Harbin,	4	15	10		
Sutton, Bishop's, Southampton, V. 379, J. Wood, and G. Jackson, Esq.	19	10	2		
Sutton, Bonington, Nottingham, 799.					
St. Anne, R. the King,	4	17	6		
St. Michael, R. De, and Chap. of Bristol,	15	3	1		
Sutton under Brails, Gloucester and War- wick, R. 205, Bishop of London,	13	13	4		
Sutton, Charny, Leicester, Chapel, 316.					
Sutton, Coldfield, Warwick, R. 2447, Rev. R. B. Riland,	83	9	2		
Sutton, Courtney, Berks, V. 874, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	19	13	4		
Sutton is le Dale, Derby, R. with the V. of Duckmantion, 518, G. Clarke, Esq.	12	16	0		
Sutton upon Derwent, York, R. 274, T. Clergy, Esq.	14	16	7		
Sutton, East, Kent, Chapel to the V. of Sutton Valence, 312.					
Sutton, St. Edmund, Lincoln, Curacy, 397, Vicar of Long Sutton,	2	19	1		
Sutton in the Forest, York, V. 449, Arch- bishop of York,	17	3	4		
Sutton, Full, York, R. 100, Mr. Simpson,	10	12	8		
Sutton, Great, Essex, R. 68, Mid-Hull,	11	0	0		
Sutton, Guilden, Chester, Curacy, 158, Sir J. Stanley, Bart.	12	0	0		
Sutton on the Hill, Derby, V. 198, W. Cotton, Esq.	6	16	8		
Sutton at Hone, Kent, V. 600, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	10	0	0		
Sutton, St. James, Lincoln, Curacy, 203, Vicar of Long Sutton,	8	9	3		
Sutton, King's, Northampton, V. 1021, J. Elmes, Esq. and Sir I. Willer,	5	6	8		
Sutton, Long, Lincoln, V. 173, Rev. T. L. Bennett,	40	0	0		
Sutton, Long, Somerset, V. 735, Dean and Chapter of Wells,	8	18	0		
Sutton, Long, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Credanall, 311.					
Sutton, Maddock, Salop, V. 200, Mr. Pitt,	5	0	0		
Sutton, Mallet, Somerset, Curacy, 151, Rev. J. Jeremy,					
Sutton, Mansleville, Wilts, R. 252, Mr. Cray,	13	6	8		
Sutton in the Marsh, Lincoln, V. 190, the Preliminary,	6	12	4		
Sutton, Montis, Somerset, R. 147, R. Leach, Esq.					
Sutton, St. Nicholas, Hereford, R. 168, Mrs. Shepherd,	8	1	8		
Sutton, Sotney, Southampton, Chapel to the R. of Worston.					
Sutton upon Trent, Nottingham, V. 614, Sir E. Hale, Bart.	5	6	8		
Sutton, Valeoce, Kent, V. 706, Dean and Chapter of Rochester,	7	9	7		
Sutton, Veny, Wilts, R. 622, Mr. Hemage,	9	0	0		
Sutton, Walroad, Dorset, R. 158, H. Sturt, Esq.	9	9	4		
Swaham, Lincoln, R. 197, Magd. Col. Oxf. 12	1	10			
Swadlincote, Oxford, V. 264, New Col. Oxf.	7	9	4		
Swasham, Norf. V. 2920, Bp. of Norw.	16	5	10		
Swasham, Bulbeck, Cambridge, V. 540, Bishop of Ely,	16	10	0		
Swasham, Prior, Cambridge, 791.					
St. Cyric, V. Bishop of Ely, and the Dean and Chap. of Ely, alternately,	16	19	11		
St. Mary, V. Bishop of Ely, and the Dean and Chap. of Ely, alternately,	14	12	11		
Swafeild, Norfolk, R. 107, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	6	0	0		
Swainsthorpe, Norfolk, 141.					
St. Peter, R. Mrs. Brooke,	12	12	4		
Swanswick, Somerset, R. 152, Oriel Col- lege, Oxford,	9	17	8		
Swale-Clyffe, Kent, R. 99, Earl Cowper,	11	9	4		
Swallow, Lincoln, R. 99, C. A. Pelham, Esq.	7	10	10		
Swallowcliffe, Wilts, Pr. 217, Da. of Salter,	9	13	4		
Swallowfield, Berks and Wilts, Chapel to the V. of Shifield, 890.					
Swanbourne, Buckingh. V. 297, the King,	9	0	7		
Swannington, Leicester, Chapel to the V. of Whitwick, 488.					
Swannington, Norfolk, R. 299, Trinity Hall, Cambridge,	6	11	5		
Swancombe, Kent, R. 763, Sidney Col- lege, Cambridge,	25	13	4		
Swanton, Abbott's, Norf. R. 372, Mr. Ammon,	6	10	0		
Swanton, Morley, Norfolk, R. 360, J. Patteson, Esq.	15	10	9		
Swanton, Nower, Norfolk, R. 281, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	4	15	2		
Swanwich, Dorv. M. 1352, Mr. Calcraft,	9	9	9		
Swarby, Linc. V. 108, Sir F. Whicheat,	8	6	0		
Swardeston, Norfolk, V. 277, Mr. Hobart,	6	0	0		
Swarkestone, Derby, R. 256, Sir H. Harper,	8	5	0		
Swartmore, Southampton, R. 81, Earl of Northington,	4	5	2		
Swatos, Lincoln, V. with the R. of Spanby, 176, J. Knapp, Esq.	13	7	1		
Swavesey, Cambridge, V. 531, Jesus Col- lege, Cambridge,	7	6	8		
Swayfield, Lincoln, R. 173, the King,	12	2	11		
Swedling, Suffolk, R. 333, Mrs. Copland,	8	3	4		
Swell, Somerset, V. 190, Dean and Chap- ter of Bristol,	6	10	5		
Swell, Lower, Gloucester, V. 259, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford,	8	12	2		
Swell, Upper, Gloucester, R. 76, Rev. H. Browne,	6	10	6		
Swepstone, Linc. R. 419, Lt. Narrowsby,	21	10	4		
Swerford, Oxford, R. 287, T. Hart, Esq.	18	7	1		
Swettenham, Chester, R. 237, Mrs. Painter,	6	3	3		

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T A R

T E A

		<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
2	Swilland, Suffolk, V. 184, the King,	7 8 4	Swilland, Leicester, R. 392, the King, 10 4 7
	Swillington, York, R. 491, Lt. Comdale, 16 1 8		Swyne, Dorset, R. 174, Duke of Bedford, 7 0 5
B	Swimbridge, Devon, Chapel, 1682, Dean		Syde, Gloucester, R. 41, Mr. Kingscote, 3 18 4
	of Exeter, - - - - - 30 0 0		Sydenham, South, Devon, R. 198, A.
	Swinbrook, Oxford, Curacy, 132, Chancellor of Salisbury.		Tremayne, Esq. - - - - - 10 6 6
2	Swincombe, Oxford, R. 298, the King, 7 9 4		Syderstone, Norf. R. 258, E. of Orford, 13 12 4
	Swinderby, Linc. V. 274, L.D. Fytche, Esq. 3 19 9		Syding, St. Nicholas, Dorset, V. 459,
	Swindon, Gloucester, R. 116, Mr. Fydel, 13 1 0		Winchester College, - - - - - 13 1 0
C	Swindon, Wilts, V. 119, the King, 17 0 0		Sykehouse, York, Chapel to the V. of
	Swine, York, V. 204, Mrs. Bramley, 8 0 0		Mahala, 497, - - - - - 7 11 8
	Swinefleet, York, Chapel, 632.		
	Swineshop, Lincoln, 84, Mrs. Allington, 4 17 8		Barry.
	Swineshead, Huntington, R. 214, Duke of Winchester; - - - - - 12 13 6		Syllatin, Salop, R. 701; T. Lloyd, Esq. 12 9 9
	Swinehead, Lincoln, V. 1844, Trinity College, Cambridge, - - - - - 14 9 0		Sylverley, Cambridge, V. granted to the R. of Ashley, Earl of Galloway, - - - - - 7 17 3
	Swinstead, Lincoln, V. 306, the King, 6 19 7		Sylvester, Northampton, Chapel to the R. of Green-Norton, 586.
	Swinsted, Linc. V. 355, Sir T. Cave, Bt. 5 7 11		Symondsbury, Dorset, R. 791, Rev. W. Combe, and R. Estcott, Esq. 36 3 4
	Swinstord, King's, Stafford, R. 646, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, 17 3 4		Syresham, Northampton, M. 587, Sir C. C. Dormer, Bart. &c. 13 0 0
	Swinstord, Old, Worc. 3766, Ld. Foley, 26 6 8		Syston, Nottingham, Chapel to the V. of East Stoke, 109.
	Swinstield, Kent, Ch. 215, Rev. T. Key, 20 0 0		Syeland, Norfolk, R. 54, I. Berney, Esq. 4 13 9
	Swinton, Stafford, R. 648, Rev. W. Robinson, - - - - - 10 2 6		Sydon, Leic. V. 1139, University of Oxf. 7 2 7
	Swinton, York, Chapel, 317, - - - - - 24 0 0		Syston, Lincoln, V. 127, Sir I. Thorold, Bart. - - - - - 58 0 0
	Swinton, York, Chapel to the V. of Westmynster, Darn, 473, Earl Fitzwilliam, 24 0 0		Sywell, Northampton, R. 198, Mr. Willmer, 11 1 3

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		<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
	Tachbrook, Bumar's, Warwick, V. 446, the Prebendary, - - - - - 5 13 4		Terleton, Lancaster, Ch. 1116, Mr. Leigh.
	Tackley, Oxfor. R. 369, St. John's Col. Oxfor. 19 9 4		Tarporye, Chester, R. 674, J. Arden, Esq. 20 3 4
	Tacleson, Norf. R. 333, Dame S. Ward, 12 0 0		Tarrington, Hereford, V. 431, Mr. Foley, 5 0 2
	Tadcaster, York, V. 2012, Euse of Exemont, 8 4 9		Tarvin, Chester, V. 168, the Prebendary, 10 11 0
B	Taddington, Derby, Ch. to the V. of Bakewell, 286, Da. and Chapter of Lichfield, 10 10 0		Taseburgh, Norfolk, R. with Rainthorpe, 263, T. Bevor, Esq. - - - - - 8 0 0
	Tadley, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Overton, 497.		Tasley, Salop, R. 83, J. White, Esq. 5 6 6
	Tadlow, Cambridge, V. 101, Sir George Dowling, Bart. - - - - - 6 17 0		Tatenhill, Stafford, R. 296, the King, 26 1 9
	Tadmerton, Great, Oxford, R. 287, M. Woodford, Esq. - - - - - 13 11 0		Taterford, Norfolk, R. 68, Mr. Wright, 6 6 5
	Takeley, Essex, V. 689, Bp. of London, 11 0 0		Taternorl, Norfolk, R. consolidated with Taterford, 161, T. Wright, Esq. 11 1 3
	Talk upon the Hill, Stafford, Chapel to the V. of Audley, Vicar of Audley, 5 14 0		Tatesfeld, Surry, R. 153, Sir J. Gresham, Bt. 5 0 5
	Talland, Cornwall, V. 760, Mr. Kendall, 10 0 0		Tatham, Lanc. R. 350, Mr. Charteris, 19 5 0
	Tallington, Devon, R. 294, R. Palk, Esq. 32 2 1		Tatham Fell, Lanc. Ch. 359, Rec. of Tatham, 2 0 0
	Tallington, Linc. V. 236, by Sequestration, 9 9 8		Tattonwell, Lincoln, V. 268, Bp. of Linc. 10 0 0
C	Tamerton, Foliot, Devon, V. 747, the King, 12 7 8		Tattenhall, Cheshire, R. 606, Bp. of Cheshire, 13 17 5
	Tame ton, North, Cornwall, Curacy, 403, J. R. Walters, Esq.		Tattnahoe, Buckingham, Co. held by Institution, as a Rectory, 31, Mr. Selby.
	Tamworth, Staff. and Warw. Ch. 2785, 16 0 0		Tattenhall, Linc. Ch. 197, D. of Newcast.
	Tandridge, Surry, V. 381, Heirs of Mr. Fuller,		Tattingstone, Suff. R. 620, Miss Garwood, 6 12 6
	Tanfield, Durham, Curacy,		Tatton, Somerset, 5794.
	Tanfield, West, York, R. 639, Mr. and Mrs. Church, - - - - - 13 0 5		St. James, Curacy.
	Tangley, Southampton, Chapel to the R. of Facomber, 331.		St. Mary Magdalen, V. Mr. Portman.
	Tangmere, Sussex, R. 136, D. of Richm. 13 5 0		Taverham, Norf. R. 201, Mr. Branthwaite, 4 2 2
	Tankersley, York, R. 383, Executors of the Marquis of Rockingham, - - - - - 26 0 2		Tavistock, Devon, V. 2490, D. of Bedf. 10 17 6
B	Tansington, Suff. V. 302, Bp. of Rochester, 12 10 2		Tavy, St. Mary, Devon, R. 276, Mr. Buller, 14 5 0
	Tanner, Northampton, R. 167, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, - - - - - 13 19 11		Tavy, St. Peter, Devon, R. 221, the King, 17 1 8
	Tanworth, Warwick, V. 1695, Hon. Miss Archer, &c. - - - - - 6 13 4		Tawstock, Devon, R. 1131, Sir B. Wray, Bart. - - - - - 69 12 1
A	Taplow, Buckingham, 472, the King, 11 18 9		Tawton, Bishop's, Devon, V. 747, Dean of Exeter, - - - - - 21 0 0
	Tardisbigg, Worc. V. 1992, E. of Plym. 8 0 0		Tawton, North, Devon, R. 1436, Rev. R. Hole, - - - - - 32 4 7

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		<i>L. s. d.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>
<i>B</i>	Tesch, St., Cornwall, V. 611, Bishop of Exeter,	12 0 0	Tewkesbury, Glouc. Ch. 4199, the King.	7 0 0
	Tedburne, Devon, R. 597, Sir J. Davie, Bart.	16 6 3	Tey, Great, Essex, V. 548, Mr. Astle.	6 0 0
	Teddington, Middlesex, Donative, 699, Lord of the Manor.		Tey, Little, Essex, R. 36, Bp. of Lond.	
	Teddington, Worcester, Chapel to the V. of Overbury, 111.		Tey, Marks, Essex, V. 249, Baliol College, Oxford,	16 0 0
	Teditions de la Mare, Hereford, R. 245, W. Long, Esq.	6 13 4	Teynham, Kent, V. 624, Archdeacon of Canterbury,	10 0 0
	Tedstone, Water, Hereford, Chapel, united to the R. of Edwin Roach, 67, Lady F. Cosington,	1 10 0	Thakeham, Sussex, R. 339, Mr. Butler.	14 2 3
	Teffont, Erics, Wks. R. 142, Mr. Mayne, 0	0	Thame, Oxford, V. 2393, Ld. Greville, 18 0 0	
	Telbot, Magna, Wilts, Chapel to the R. of Dinton, 199.		Thanington, Kent, Chapel, 239, Archbishop of Canterbury,	40 0 0
	Teigh, Ruth, R. 133, E. of Harborough,	14 3 11	Thurston, Norfolk, V. 272, Bp. of Ely,	5 1 8
	Teigngrace, Devon, R. 138, Sir J. W. Pole, Bart.	5 9 4	Thutcham, Berks, V. 193, Her. A. Thompson,	20 0 0
	Teignmouth, East, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Dawlish, 484.	11 18 0	Thunsted, Essex, V. 1894, Lord Viscount Maynard,	24 0 0
	Teignmouth, West, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Bishop's Teignmouth, 1558.		Theborton, Suffolk, R. 430, the King,	26 13 4
	Teignnton, Bishop's, Devon, V. 673, T. Comyns, Esq.	25 8 10	Thebatingworth, Leicester, V. 162, Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.	8 15 7
	Teignnton, Dene, Devon, R. 959, R. P. Carew, Esq.	40 18 4	Thedlethorpe, East, Lincoln, V. 194, Duke of Acastar,	7 5 2
	Teignnton, King's, Devon, V. 586, the Prebendary,	28 13 9	Thedlethorpe, West, Lincoln, R. 220,	19 10 2
	Telcombe, Sussex, R. 59, T. Crewe and I. Philpot, Esqrs.	13 13 4	Duke of Acastar,	
	Telford, Somers, R. 143, Mr. Wicksted,	9 1 0	Thelbridge, Devon, R. 155, Rev. I. Southcombe,	10 6 5
	Temple, Cornwall, Curacy, 18, Sir B. Wrey, Bart.	8 19 0	Thelhampton, Suffolk, R. 444, Mr. Brown,	16 18 4
	Temple Sowerby, Westmorland, Chapel to the R. of Kirby-Thore, 299.	54 0 0	Thelveston, Norfolk, R. 196, the King,	9 0 0
	Templerdon, Devon, R. 200, Sir I. W. Pole, Bart.	8 15 0	Thelwall, Chester, Chapel to the V. of Muncorn, 309, E. Pickering, Esq.	
	Tempsford, Bedford, R. 409, the King,	24 0 0	Themillthorpe, Norfolk, R. 70, Sir E. Astley, Bart.	4 2 5
	Teasbury, Worcs, V. 1134, Mrs. Hill,	21 0 0	Tenford, Northampton, R. 155, Bishop of Lincoln,	10 0 0
	Tendring, Essex, R. 522, Baliol College, Oxford,	16 0 0	Therfield, Hertford, R. 707, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London,	20 0 0
	Tenterden, Kent, V. 2370, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,	33 12 11	Thetford, Cambridge, Chapel to the R. of Stratton, 119.	
	Terling, Essex, V. 709, I. Strutt, Esq.	10 0 0	Thetford, Norfolk and Suffolk, 2246.	
	Terring, Sussex, R. 74,	7 0 0	St. Cuthbert, R. with the Holy Trinity, Duke of Grafton.	
	Terring, Sussex, V. consolidated with the R. of Patching, 157, Archbishop of Canterbury,	8 13 4	St. N-cholas, R. united to the R. of St. Peter, the King,	2 2 9
	Terriington, York, R. 463, W. Dawson, Esq. &c.	23 18 6	St. Peter, R. the King,	5 1 3
	Terriington, North, Norfolk, R. 421, annexed to the Margaret Professorship of Cambridge,	34 6 8	Thimbly, Line, R. 294, Mr. Hotchkin,	12 10 18
	Terriington, South, Norfolk, V. 405, annexed to the Margaret Professorship of Cambridge,	23 6 8	Thirkby, York, V. 281, Archbishop of York,	6 0 0
	Teterton, Norfolk, R. 28, W. Lake, Esq. &c.	5 0 0	Thirk, York, Chapel, 2099, Archbishop of York,	40 0 0
	Teston, Kent, V. 250, Mrs. Bouvier,	6 10 0	Thistleton, Ruth, R. 148, Mr. Brudenell,	211 0
	Tetbury, Gloucester, V. 4500, Mr. Saunders, &c.	36 18 4	Throckmorton Northumberland, Chapel, 51, the Prebendary.	
	Tetcott, Devon, R. 166, J. Arscot, Esq.	13 16 8	Thomas, St. the Apostle, Devon, 2160,	
	Telford, Shrop, R. 326, J. Marlow, Esq.	5 0 10	Mrs. Quicke,	11 2 5
	Tetney, Line, V. 410, Bp. of Lincoln,	7 18 4	Thompson, Norfolk, Curacy, 333, Mr. Colman,	90 0 0
	Tettenhall, Stafford, Curacy, 1570, Sir R. Wrottsley, Bart.	23 9 0	Thompson, Winterborne, Denet, R. Earl Spencer,	4 8 9
	Tevorall, Notti, &c. R. 838, Mr. Bury, &c.	9 19	Thorby, North, Lincoln, R. 898, Mrs. Thompson,	26 10 10
	Tewersham, Cambridg, R. 154, Archibishop of Canterbury,	19 16 0	Thorby, South, Lincoln, R. 150, the King,	6 2 6
	Tew, Great, Oxford, V. 402, the King,	6 13 4	Thorneway, Lincoln, R. 106, the King,	8 10 10
	Towing, Hertford, R. 494, Jesus College, Cambridge,	1 0 0	Thorganby, Lincoln, R. 85, Holden by Sequestration,	6 18

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	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Thornage, Norfolk, R. 221, Sir J. Astley, Bart.	6	18	4	Thorpe, Suffolk, Chapel wth the Curacy of Aldringham.			
Thornborough, Buckingham, V. 458, Marquis of Buckingham,	8	17	0	Thorpe, Suffolk, Chapel, with Ashfield.			
Thornbury, Devon, R. 320, W. Fry, Esq. 11	3	11	2	Thorpe, Surry, V. 421, the King,	8	18	4
Thornbury, Gloucester, V. 584, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxf.	25	15	10	Thorpe, Abbot's, Norfolk, R. 172, Marquis Cornwallis,	6	0	0
Thornbury, Hereford, R. 185, Mr. Pitts,	5	6	8	Thorpe Acre, Leicester, Narcey, 225.			
Thornby, Northam, R. 184, Mr. Rogers,	15	0	0	Thorpe Arch, York, V. 816, Earl of Huntington,	3	18	5
Thorncombe, Dev. V. 1092, Mr. Bragg,	15	18	9	Thorpe, Arnold, Leicester, V. 73, Duke of Rutland,	6	17	8½
Thornton, Suffolk, R. 526, Rev. T. Howes,	24	11	10½	Thorpe, Basw., York, R. 143, Mr. Daven, 12	0	0	
Thorpe, York, Ch. 2655, E. of Portmore,	48	17	10	Thorpe, Bouchart, Nottingham, R. 40, Sir T. Parkyn, Bart.	12	9	4½
Thorne, Cottin, Somerset, R. Mr. Napier,	5	5	9½	Thorpe, Constantine, Stafford, R. 62, W. Inge, Esq.	6	8	5
Thorne, Falton, Somerset, R. 157, L. Burridge, Esq.	14	10	0	Thorpe on the Hill, Linc. R. 180, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,	9	10	0
Thorne, St. Margaret, Somerset, Chapel, 143, Archdeacon of Taunton,	3	8	9	Thorpe, Little, Norfolk, R. 26, Mr. Holt,	6	0	0
Thorne, York, V. 563, the King,	3	8	4	Thorpe, Major, Northampton, R. 230, T. Maxwell, Esq.	11	14	2
Thorney, Cambridge, Curacy, 1593, Duke of Bedford.				Thorpe, Mandeville, Northampton, R. 137, Rev. T. Nicoll,	10	2	12
Thorney, Notting. V. 134, Mr. Disney,	4	7	6	Thorpe, Market, Norfolk, V. 147, Lord Scrofield,	5	11	2
Thorney, West, Sussex, R. 71, L. Hawkin, Esq.	10	8	4	Thorpe, Morion, Suffolk, R. 271, Miss Fiske,	18	14	4½
Thornford, Dorset, R. 236, Mrs. Sampson,	6	17	3	Thorpe, Sacheville, Leicester, Chapel to the V. of Twyford, 141,	22	6	6
Thornhill, Gumbold, York, Chapel to the V. of Paul, 180.				Thorpe, Salvyn, York, Curacy, 180, J. Hewett, Esq.	10	4	0
Thornham, Kent, V. 348, Archbishop of Canterbury,	6	0	10	Thorpe, in Soken, Essex, V. 974, Hon. R. Rigby,	16	0	0
Thornham, Norf. V. 537, Bp. of Norw.	10	0	0	Thorpe, West, Lincoln, V. 56, G. F. Tufton, Esq.	5	7	6
Thornham, Great, Suffolk, R. 293, Rev. C. Tyrrell,	7	11	3	Thorpland, Norfolk, Curacy.			
Thornham, Little, Suffolk, R. consolidated with Great Thornham, 133,	4	14	4½	Thorverton, Devon, V. 1169, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	18	19	8½
Thornhaugh, Northamp. R. 214, Duke of Bedford,	17	1	3	Thoydon, Bois, Essex, Curacy, 334, B. Bond, Esq.	30	0	0
Thornhill, York, R. 1899, Sir G. Saville, Bart.	40	0	7½	Thoydon, Garnon, Essex, R. 517, J. R. Abby, Esq.	17	0	0
Thornholme, Cumberland, Chapel to the V. of Crosthwaite,	23	0	0	Thoydon, Mount, Essex, R. 193, Sir W. Smyth, Bart.	13	6	8
Thornhill, York, Ch. 229,	9	3	9	Thrasdene, Suffolk, R. 303, Marquis Cornwallis,	13	6	5
Thornton, Bucklin, R. 55, Mr. Shippard,	11	16	3	Thrapston, Northamp. R. 675, the King,	14	5	5
Thornton, Leicester, V. 320, Lord Maynard, &c.	6	10	2	Threchingham, Lincolns, V. 179, Bishop of Lincoln,	6	8	9
Thornton, Lincoln, V. 97, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield,	5	13	1	Threlkeld, Cumberland, Chapel to the R. of Greystock, 260,	3	16	5
Thornton, York, V. 217, Dean of York,	7	5	10	Thrextone, Norfolk, R. 55, Bp. of Norw.	7	4	9½
Thornton, York, Chapel to the V. of Bradford, 2474,	10	13	4	Thrirkley, Norfolk, V. 63, Mr. Woolmer,	6	0	0
Thornton, Bishop, York, Chapt. 350, 25	0	0	Thrimsby, Westmorland, Chapel to the V. of Moorland, 60,	20	0	0	
Thornton in Craven, York, R. 1269, Sir I. L. Kaye, Bart.	19	5	9½	Thringstone, Leicestershire, Chapel to the V. of Whitwick, 901.			
Thornton, Cotes, Lincoln, V. 242, Sir R. Wyone, Bart.	5	15	4	Thriplow, Camb. V. 324, Bisop of Ely,	9	0	0
Thornton, Dale, York, R. 731, Mr. Hill,	20	0	0	Throckmorton, Hertford, R. 58, Mr. Elwes,	8	0	0
Thornton in Lonsdale, York, R. 1060, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	28	13	1½	Throckmorton, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of Fladbury, 180.			
Thotnoton in the Moat, Chester, R. 155, T. Hill, Esq.	26	7	8½	Throwley, Devon, R. 321, the King,	18	6	1½
Thornton le Moir, Lincoln, R. 50, Bp. of Ely,	9	10	10	Throwley, Kent, V. 430, the Prebendary,	7	11	5
Thornton, Stewart, York, V. 192, Bp. of Chester,	6	13	11½	Thrumpeth, Nottingham, Chapel to the V. of Ratcliffe upon Soar, 121, J. Emmerton, Esq.	27	10	5
Thornton in the Street, York, V. 112, Da. and Chapter of Christ Ch. Oxford,	4	0	0	Thrushington, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Marytow, 417.			
Thornton, Wallis, York, R. 184, J. Millbank, Esq.	6	10	10	Thrushington, Leicester, V. 390, Lord Sackville,	6	0	0
Thorley, Cambridge, V. 19, of Bedf.				Thruxton, Hertford, R. 46, Mr. Hertford,	4	8	4
Thorpe, Derby, R. 152, Dean of Lincoln,	8	1	8	Thruxton, Southampton, R. 203, W. Robinson, and J. Hayward, Esqr.	15	12	11
Thorpe, Lincoln, V. 307, Mr. Greathead,	20	19	2				
Thorpe, Norfolk, R. 409, T. Vora, Esq.	8	0	0				
Thorpe, Norfolk, R. 71, Mr. Chidborne,	3	8	8				
Thorpe, Nottingham, R. 44, the King,	8	0	0				

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Threburgh, York, R. 247, Mr. Fluck,	12	11	5½	Tidcombe, Wilts, V. 220, De. and Canon of Windsor,			6 12 4	
Thunderidge, Hereford, V. 437, Trinity College, Cambridge,	6	0	0	Tidenham, Gloucester, V. 694, Mr. Davis,	7	14	0	
Thundersley, Essex, R. 354, the King,	14	13	4	Tidewell, Derby, V. 1251, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield,	7	0	7½	
Thurcaston, Leicester, R. 915, the King,	23	7	4	Tidmarsh, Berks, R. 134, R. Hopkins, Esq.	5	2	6	
Thurgarton, Norf. R. 226, Bp. of Norw.	9	6	8	Tidmington, Worcester, Chapel to the V. of Shipton upon Stour, 62.				
Thurgarton, Nottingham, Chapel 324, Trinity College, Cambridge,	20	0	0	Tidworth, North Wilts, R. 740, the King,	11	17	1	
Thursby, Lincoln, Cu. 78, Prebendary.				Tidworth, South, Southampton, R. 175, T. A. Smith, Esq.		14	15 2½	
Thurby, Lincoln, V. 408, Eton College,	10	9	4½	Tiffield, Northamp. R. 126, Miss Gilbert,	9	2	7	
Thurboke, Somerset, R. 151, Lord of the Manor.				Tilbrook, Bedford, R. 219, Ld. St. John,	13	10	0	
Thurleigh, Bedf. V. 411, Mr. Crawley,	9	0	0	Tisbury, Essex, R. 168, C. H. Talbot, Esq.	6	0	0	
Thurlestone, Devon, R. 386, Mr. Coward,	25	10	0	Tisbury, East, Essex, V. 173, the King,	13	6	8	
Thurlow, Great Suff. V. 299, Mr. Vernon,	10	11	5½	Tisbury, West, Essex, R. 201, the King,	28	0	0	
Thurlow, Little, Suff. R. 248, Mr. Soume,	7	10	5	Tilhurst, Berks, R. and V. 1343, Rev. Dr. Sheppard,		21	15 2½	
Thurlestone, Somers. R. 136, Mr. Portman,	6	15	10	Tlewash, Bedford, V. 198, Mr. Chester,	6	0	0	
Thurleson, Leics. R. 326, Mr. Crowe,	13	19	7	Tillingham, Essex, V. 695, Dean and Chapter of St Paul's,		22	3 2½	
Thurston, Norfolk, R. 342, Major and Aldermen of Norwich,	6	13	4	Tillingham, Sussex, R. 614, E. of Egremont,	13	10	0	
Thurnaston, Leicester, Chapel to the V. of Belgrave,	22	0	0	Tilmonstone, Kent, V. 329, Archbishop of Canterbury,		7	12 6	
Thurwby, Leic. V. 115, J. Keck, Esq.	11	0	0	Tilney, All Saints, Norfolk, V. 212, Pen- broke Hall, Cambridge,		56	0	0
Thurwes, Norf. R. 126, Bp. of Norwich,	5	0	0	Tilsham, Wilts, V. 327, the King,		7	16 0	
Thurning, Huntingdon and Northampton- ton, R. 118, Emanuel Col. Camb.	11	4	9	Tilstock, Salop, Chapel to the R. of Whitchurch.				
Thurneys, Norfolk, R. 111, Bennet Col- lege, Cambridge,	7	0	0	Tiston, Chester, R. 957, Lord Cholmon- deley and W. Drake, Esq. alternately,	12	2	11	
Thursoe, York, R. 193, Marquis of Rockingham,	11	7	5½	Tilney, Essex, Donative, 64, Lord Vis- count Maynard,		30	0	0
Thurrock, Gray's, Essex, V. 677, Z. Button, Esq.	5	0	10	Tilton on the Hill, Leicester, V. 140, Thor. Noel, Esq.		12	16 8	
Thurrock, Little, Essex, R. 126, J. Unwin, Esq.	13	15	0	Timberland, Lincoln, V. 355, the King,	12	2	11	
Thurrock, Wrex., Essex, V. 819, A. Duncombe, Esq.	15	13	4	Timbercombe, Somerset, V. 356, the Prebendary,		6	10	0
Thurshby, Cumberland, V. 242, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle/	11	10	5	Timbury, Somers., R. 714, Baliol Col- lege, Oxford,		11	19	2½
Thurstan, Norfolk, R. 260, St. John's College, Cambridge,	8	0	0	Timbury, Southampton, Caracy, 178, T. Dunmer, Esq.				
Thurstable, Surrey, V. annexed to the V. of Witley, 584.				Timworth, Suffolk, R. 149, Marquis Cornwallis,		9	17	11
Thurstanston, Chester, R. 119, Dean and Chapter of Chester,	6	13	6	Tingewick, Buckingham, R. 642, New College, Oxford,		18	16	2
Thurston, Suff. V. 354, Rev. C. Tyrrell,	6	13	4	Tingrith, Bedf. R. 116, Mr. Williams,	9	0	0	
Thurton, Norfolk, Curacy, 164, Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart.	16	0	0	Tincknell, Dorset, R. 122, Mr. Bayard,	5	11	8	
Thuxton, Norf. R. 64, C. Buckle, Esq.	4	6	3	Tinsley, York, Chapel to the V. of Ro- therham, 268, Marq. of Rockingham,	22	18	0	
Thwaite, Norf. R. 93, Bp. of Norwich,	7	0	0	Tintagel, Cornwall, V. 649, Dean and Canons of Windsor,		8	11	2
Thwaite, Norf. R. 57, Earl of Stratford,	4	0	0	Tinstor, Parva, Monm. R. 248, Mr. Curte,	2	1	5½	
Thwaite, Suff. R. 129, Sir S. Prime, Kt.	6	3	5½	Tintinhull, Somerset, V. 333,		9	8	2
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Thiberton, Worcester, V. 208, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	2	15	10	Tissington, Derby, Cu. 456, Mr. Fitzherbert.				
Thibham, Norfolk, V. 531, Bp. of Ely,	7	6	8	Tisted, East, Southampton, R. 298, Rev. J. Minton, and W. Budd, Esq.		16	0	0
Thibshelf, Derby, V. 661, W. A. Lord, Esq.	4	5	3	Tisted, West, Southampton, Donative, 154, Magdalene College, Oxford.				
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Ticefield, Southampton, V. 2949, Mr. Delmé,	6	17	3½	Titley, Surry, R. 108, Sir J. Graham, Bt.	7	17	3½	
Tichmarch, Northampton, R. 369, E. Dickinson, Esq. and Mrs. Pre,	45	0	0	Tittishall, Norfolk, R. 439, Mr. Coke,	9	12	5½	
Tickenecote, Rati. R. 98, Mrs. Wingfield,	6	5	8	Tiverton, Devon, R. 6805,		27	0	0
Tickenham, Somerset, V. 276, Bp. of Bristol,	5	15	5	Tiverton, Devon, St. Mary, Norfolk, R. 296,				
Tichill, York, V. 1104, F.F. Foljambe, Esq.	7	2	6	Earl of Orford,		26	0	0
Ticknall, Derby, Curacy, 1128, Sir H. Harpur, Bart.	96	0	0	Tivoli, Stafford, R. 128, University of		8	0	2

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Toller Fratrum, Dorset, V. 48, G. Browne, Esq.	10	6 0
Toller Porcorum, Dorset, V. 340, F. J. Browne, Esq.	5	0 0
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Tollesbury, Darcy, Essex, V. 548, Miss Rebow,	16	10 0
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Topcliffe, York, V. 589, Dean and Chap- ter of York,	19	19 2
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Toynton, All Saints, Lincoln, V. 229, Lord Gwydir and Lady Willoughby of Earsby,		5 11 3
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Toynton, Low, Lincoln, R. 49, Lord Gwydir and Lady Willoughby of Earsby,		11 1 3
Toynton, St. Peter, Lincoln, R. 248, Lord Gwydir and Lady Willoughby of Earsby,		12 0 3
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Treyford, Sussex, R. 25, Sir I. Peachy, Bart.		7 19 1
Trimdon, Dur. Ch. 278, Mr. Beckwith.		

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	Trimingham, Norfolk, R. 155, the King, as Duke of Lancaster,	6 0 0	Turn ditch, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Duffield, 972, Vicar of Duffield,	1 0 0
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	Tring, Hertford, Curacy, 1521, Christ Church College, Oxford,	40 0 0	Turton, Lanc. Chapel, 1369, Mr. Green, 4 14 0	
C	Trotton, Suffolk, R. 97, the King,	10 4 7	Tury, Bedford, R. 758, Miss Fuller,	10 0 0
	Trostrey, Monmouth, Curacy, 161, Mr. Morris,	3 8 11	Turville, Buckingham, V. 376, the Inhabitants,	9 0 9
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	Trowbridge, Wilts, R. 5790, Duke of Ratliff, &c.	20 12 3½	Tutbury, Stafford, V. 344, D. of Dervosh,	7 0 0
	Trowell, Nottingham, R. 235, Lord Meldrew, and Mrs. Hucker,	4 14 4½	Tuttington, Norfolk, V. 225, Bp. of Ely,	5 0 7½
	Trowe, Norfolk, R. 428, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	5 0 0	Tuxford, Nottingham, V. 785, Trinity College, Cambridge,	4 14 7
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	Trusach, Norfolk, R. 351, Catherine Hall, Cambridge,	10 13 4	Twickenham, Middlesex, V. 2138, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	11 0 0
	Truro, Cornwall, R. 2358, Ld. Mount Edgcumbe,	16 0 0	Twissham, Sussex, R. 238, Sir H. Goring, Bart.	10 15 5
	Trusham, Devon, R. 158, Sir I. W. Pole, Bart.	9 4 9½	Twining, Gloucester, V. 752, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	7 9 7
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	Tudy, St., Cornwall, R. 502, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	31 0 0	Twyford, Norfolk, R. 53, W. Collinson, Esq. &c.	4 10 9½
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C	Tugby, Leicester, V. 230, the King,	11 6 4	Twyford, West, Middlesex, Chapel to the V. of Willesden, 8.	
B	Tugford, Salop, R. 165, Bp. of Heref.	4 13 4	Twywell, Northampton, R. 930, Rev. J. Scriven,	0 0 0
	Tuahridge, Kent, V. 431, F. Hawes, and H. Harpur, Esqrs.	30 8 4	Tydd, St. Giles, Cambridge, R. 435, Bishop of Ely,	21 12 1½
	Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Chapel to the R. of Speldhurst.		Tydd, St. Mary, Linc. R. 667, the King,	17 6 5½
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	Tunstall, Suff. R. 584, Rev. C. Jefferson,	21 0 5	Tynoe, Warw. V. 891, E. of Northamp.	10 0 0
	Tunstall, York, V. 165,	90 0 0	Tytheby, Nottingham, R. 155, W. Chaworth, Esq.	14 11 1
	Tunstead, Norfolk, V. 505, Mr. Clark,	18 9 7	Tytherington, Gloucester, V. 285, J. Hardwick, Esq.	9 11 7
	Tunworth, Southampton, R. 94, T. H. Jervoise, Esq.	8 18 9	Tytherington, Wilts, Prebend, Dean of Salisbury,	9 15 9
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	Tur-Langton, Leicester, Chapch, 325.		Tytherston, Lucas, Wilts, Chapel to the V. of Chippenham.	
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Walbewick, Suffolk, Chapel, with the Chapel of Blythburgh, 232.		St. Peter, R. the King,	21 0 0
Walberton, Sussex, V. 503, Bishop of Chichester,	10 19 2	Walpole, Suffolk, Curacy, 494, Mr. Foreward,	11 0 0
Walcot, Lincoln, Curacy, 187, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.	2 10 0	Walton, Stafford, V. 5177,	10 10 7
Walcot, Mfr. V. 132, Bp. of Norwich,	20 0 0	Walsham, North, Norfolk, V. 1852, Bp. of Norwich,	8 0 0
Walcot, Somer. R. 17,559, Mr. Hawkins,	6 19 0 2	Walsham, South, Norfolk, 508.	
Walcone, Lincoln, Chapel to the V. of Billinghay, 261.		St. Laurence, R. Queen's Col. Camb.,	18 6 8
Walden, King's, Hertford, Donative, 757, P. Hale, Esq.		St. Mary, V. the Mayor and Aldermen, of Norwich,	5 0 0
Walden, St. Paul's, Hertford, V. 758, Dean and Chap. of St. Paul's, Lond.	10 0 0	Walsham in the Willows, Suffolk, Ca. 993, Mr. Hunt,	12 0 0
Waldens, Saffron, Essex, V. 3181, Lord Braybrooke,	22 6 6	Walsham, Great, Norfolk, 389.	
Waldershare, Kent, V. 58, Archbishop of Canterbury,	5 5 0	All Saints, Curacy, R. Warner, Esq.	
Waldingfield, Great, Suffolk, R. 866, Clare Hall, Cambridge,	21 6 8	St. Peter, Curacy, R. Warner, Esq.	
Waldingfield, Little, Suffolk, V. 338, D. Syer, D.D.	4 18 11 1	Walsham, Little, Norfolk, Donative, 1094, H. L. Warner, Esq.	
Walditch, Dorset, Ca. 184, Mr. Larder.		Walsham, Norfolk, R. 798, Mr. Caud,	30 13 4
Waldringfield, Suffolk, R. 118, Dame A. M. Shaw, &c.	4 17 11	Walsterstone, Hereford, Curacy, 143, Lord Oxford,	3 0 0
Waldron, Sussex, R. 752, D. of Dorset,	13 4 7	Walstham, Kent, V. 383, Archbp. of Cant., and Sir Wm. Honeywood, Bart. after,	7 15 5
Wales, York, Ca. 229, J. Hewett, Esq.	10 5 0	Walstham, Lanc. R. 355, Southwell Col.,	14 10 10
Waleby, Lincoln, R. 167, Mr. Dalton,	23 18 1 2	Walstham, Bishop's, Southampton, R. 1773, Bishop of Winchester,	26 13 2 1
Waleby, Nottingham, V. 250, Sir G. Saville, Bart.	8 1 2	Walstham, Bright, Berks, R. 420, Mr. I. Cole,	11 15 0
Walstoff, Hereford, V. 729, Precentor of the Church of Hereford.	18 2 1	Walstham, Cold, Sussex, Chapel, 287, Lord Braybrooke,	7 6 8
		Walstham, Little, Essex, R. 328, Mrs. Allen,	11 10 0
		Walstham, North, Southampton, R. 825, Bishop of Winchester,	15 13 4

W A R

£. s. d.

Walham, Up, Sac. R. 65, Mr. Luther,	6	2	11
Walham, White, Berks, V. 532, Arthur Vandart, Esq.	10	13	4
Walhams on the Wolds, Leicester, R. 440, Duke of Rutland,	19	5	0
Walhamstow, Essex, V. 2006, J. Con- yers, Esq.	13	6	8
Walton, Buckingham, Prebend, with Hayter, Bishop of Lincoln,	26	0	0
Walton, Buckingham, R. 79, the King, and C. Pinfold, Esq. alternately,	3	9	7
Walton, Suffolk, V. 638, Mr. Thompson,	4	6	8
Walton, York, Chapel, 305, the Im- prisoners,	7	13	4
Walton, Cardifl, Gloucester, Curacy, 62, All Soul's College, Oxford.			
Walton le Dale, Lanc. Chapel, 382,	15	18	8
Walton D'Elvile, Warw. R. the King,	4	13	4
Walton, East, Norfolk, V. 151, E. Spel- man, Esq.	6	3	4
Walton in Gordano, Somerset, R. 147, Lord Poulett,	9	15	5
Walton on the Hill, Lancaster, R. 681, Earl of Macclesfield,	69	16	10
Walton on the Hill, Surrey, R. 204, W. Pellett, Esq.	12	6	4
Walton, Low, Cumberland, Curacy, 276, W. Daer, Esq.	9	5	0
Walton in Le Soken, Essex, V. 291, Hon. R. Rigby,	9	0	0
Walton upon Thame, Surry, V. 1476, the King,	12	13	4
Walton upon Trent, Derby, R. 342, Lord Townshend,	17	2	6
Walton, West, Norfolk, R. 513, J. Townshend, Esq.	16	13	4
Walton on the Wolds, Leicester, R. 949, John L. Story, Esq.	13	9	0
Walton, Wood, Huntingdon, R. 168, Mr. Merice, and Mr. Jackson, alter.	11	0	0
Wambrook, Dorset, R. 158, Mr. Bragg,	8	7	1
Wanhorough, Surry, Chapel to the R. of Puttenham, 101.			
Wanborough, Wilts, V. 793, Dean and Chapter of Winchester,	21	10	7
Wansford, Northampton, Chapel to the R. of Thorpehang, 148.			
Wandsworth, Surry, V. 4465, T. A. Ackworth, Esq.	15	5	5
Wangford, Suffolk, Cu. 477, Lt. Rous.			
Wangford, Suffolk, R. 43, R. Holt, Esq.	9	11	6
Wanlip, Leicester, R. 108, Charles G. Hudson, Esq.	14	4	4
Wanstead, Essex, R. 918, Lady C. Long,	6	13	9
Wanslow, Somerset, R. 332, Mrs. Bethune,	13	9	2
Wantage, Berks, V. 2339, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	25	2	8
Wantenham, Suffolk, Cu. 79, T. Breton, Esq. &c.	10	0	0
Wapenbury, Warw. V. 282, Lt. Clifford,	8	0	0
Wapley, Glouces. V. Sir C. W. Bam- pfylde, Bart.	7	18	0
Wapperton, Northampton, R. 477, Bp. of Lincoln,	21	9	2
Wapping, Middlesex, R. 5889, Brazen Nose College, Oxford.			
Warbleton, Sussex, R. 908, Sir J. Lade, Bart.	13	6	8
Waddington, Southampton, R. 1438, T. Paston, Esq.	19	9	4
Warborough, Oxford, Cu. 534, Corpus. Christi College, Oxford.			

W A R

£. s. d.

Warboys, Hunting. R. 942, Mrs. Stone,	27	10	0
Warblow, Cornwall, Chapel to the V. of Tremeglos, 230.			
Warburton, Chester, Chapel to the Ma- dility of the R. of Lymne, 466.			
Warcop, Westmorland, V. 707, W. S. Preston, Esq.	9	5	13
Warden, Kent, R. 7, I. Bristow, &c.	4	17	2
Warden, Northumberland, V. 349, Mrs. Hopkins,			
Warden, Chipping, Northamp. R. 294, East of Guildford,			
Warden, Old, Bedford, V. 454, S. Whit- bread, Esq.	26	10	0
Wardington, Oxford, Chapel to the V. of Croxden, 546.	25	1	4
Wardley, Rutland, R. 52, the King,	10	16	0
Ware, Hartford, V. 3950, Trinity Col- lege, Cambridge,	20	10	0
Ware, Devon, R. 419, Lt. Fortescue,	13	5	0
Wareham, Dorset, 1347.			
St Martin, R. with St. Mary, Lord River,	8	2	6
St. Michael, R. Lord Rivers,	5	2	4
St. Peter, R. Lord Rivers,	6	1	5
The Holy Trinity, R. Lord Rivers,	7	5	4
Wareham, Kent, R. 411, the King,	19	0	0
Wareley, Hastings, V. 195, Poulroke Hall, Cambridge,	8	16	4
Warfield, Berks, V. 940, Mr. Terry,	13	6	8
Wargrave, Berks, V. 1134, Lord Bray- brooke,			
Warham, Norfolk, 393.	13	18	4
All Saints, R. the King,	16	0	0
St. Mary, R. Sir J. Turner, Bart.	5	0	0
St. Mary Magd. R. Sir J. Turner, Et.	6	6	8
Warkleigh, Devon, R. 291, Mrs. and Miss Beavis,	14	4	2
Warkton, Northampton, R. 230, Lord Montague, &c.	15	16	2
Warkworth, Northampton, R. 260, S. Blencowe, Esq.			
Warkworth, Northumberland, V. 614, Bishop of Carlisle,	18	5	7
Warleggan, Cornw. R. 166, Mr. Grover,	5	17	6
Warley, Great, Essex, R. 450, St. John's College, Cambridge,	14	0	0
Warley, Little, Essex, R. 169, Miss M. and E. Tyrrell,	11	2	8
Waringham, Surry, V. 187, Mr. Wigzell, 11 Wardle, York, V. 625, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Trustees of the Rep. B. Oley,	12	12	11
Warmingham, Chester, R. 346, P. Egert- son, Esq.	13	4	7
Warmington, Northampton, V. 450, Earl Westmorland,	13	6	8
Warmington, Warewick, R. 495, Mrs. Farre,	16	3	11
Warmington, Wilts, V. 4932, Bishop of Salisbury,	18	0	4
Warmworth, York, R. 254, Mr. Battie,	6	10	10
Warmwell, Dorset, R. 105, J. Trench- ard, Esq.	15	0	0
Wansborough, South, Southampton, R. 246, St. John's College, Oxford,	14	12	3
Warndon, Worc. R. 134, T. Nab.D.D.	10	0	2
Warnford, Southampton, R. Adm. Griffo,	21	9	4
Warham, Sussex, V. 630, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,	18	1	6
Warpigrove, Oxford, R. 25, the King,	2	11	10
Warrington, Lancaster, R. 10567, R. Gwillim, Esq.	40	0	0

W A Y

W E L

		E. c. d.
Wardow, Stafford, Chapel to the V. of Alstonefield, 523, Sir H. Harpur, Bart. 1 10 0		
Wansop, Nottingham, R. 944, Mr. Gally, 82 16 2½		
Warter, York, V. 355, Sir J. Pennington, Bart. - - - 4 0 0		
Wartill, York, V. 115, the Prebendary, 3 1 8		
Wartling, Sussex, V. 259, Mr. Andrew, 16 0 2½		
Wartnaby, Leicester, Chapel, 77, 11 0 0		
Warton, Lancaster, Chapel, 316, Vicar of Kirkham.		
Warton, Lancaster, R. 397, Dean and Chapter of Worcester, - - - 74 18 2½		
Warwick, Cumberland, Chapel with the Curacy of Wetberal, 261.		
Warwick, Warwick, 559.		
St. Mary, V. the King, 20 0 0		
St. Nicholas, V. Mayor and Corporation, 13 6 8		
Wassdale, Cumberl. Ch. 137, Inhabitants, 5 0 0		
Wassdale-Head, Cumberland, Chapel, 31, Inhabitants, 3 0 0		
Wasboures, Great, Gloucester, Curacy, 59, Mr. Drake, 3 16 0		
Wasboures, Little, Worcester, Chapel to the V. of Overbury, 59.		
Wasbrough, Suffolk, V. 278, Lord Walsingham, 8 6 8		
Wasfield, Devon, R. 493, J. Harris, Esq. 19 7 6		
Wasford, Pyne, Dev. R. 109, Mrs. Lambe, 6 0 2½		
Washington, Lincoln, R. 324, Mrs. Bockworth, - - - 26 18 4		
Washagley, Huntington, R. 95.		
Washington, Durham, R. 1190, Bishop of Durham, - - - 18 0 0		
Washington, Sussex, V. 512, Magdalen College, Oxford, 9 10 0		
Wasing, Berk. R. 102, W. Mount, Esq. 3 13 4		
Waserton, Warwick, V. 812, Rector of Hampton Lucy, - - - 5 0 0		
Watchfield, Berk., Chapel to the V. of Shirehampton, 305.		
Waterbeach, Camb. V. 553, Bishop of Ely, 5 15 7½		
Watenden, Norfolk, R. 97, T. Coke, Esq. 5 6 8		
Water-Millock, Cumberland, Chapel to the R. of Greystock, 338, - - - 7 1 10½		
Water-Overton, Warwick, Chapel to the V. of Aston, Lt. Digby, and Mr. Ady.		
Water-Perry, Oxford, V. 195, the King, 8 1 5½		
Waterstock, Oxford, R. 114, Sir W. Akhurst, Bart. - - - 10 16 0½		
Watford, Hertford, V. 2530, E. of Essex, 21 18 1		
Watford, Northampton, V. 356, the King, 11 7 8½		
Wath, York, R. 165, Earl of Alcester, 17 17 1		
Wath upon Dearn, York, V. 662, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, 15 10 2½		
Wallingdon, Norf. R. 209, Mr. Davis, 14 16 8		
Wallingford, Oxford, V. 1276, Mr. Tilson, 12 0 0		
Watringbury, Kent, V. 817, Dean and Chapter of Rochester, - - - 5 0 0		
Watfield, Suff. R. 520, Rev. T. Decker, 8 11 8		
Watton, Norfolk, V. 692, F. Hicks, Esq. 7 0 4		
Watton, York, Curacy, 197, - - - 10 10 0		
Watton at Stone, Hertford, R. 602, J. Stockwell, Esq. - - - 19 8 6½		
Wavendon, Buckingham, R. 635, Mr. L. Hampson, - - - 26 6 10½		
Waverton, Chester, R. 246, Bp. of Chest. 23 6 8		
Waxham, Norfolk, 63.		
St. John, R. } P. Brograve, Esq. 6 18 4		
St. Margaret, R. } P. Brograve, Esq. 6 18 4		
Wayberghwaite, Cumberland, R. 129, J. Pennington, Esq. - - - 3 11 8		
Waybourne, Norfolk, Curacy, 240, Marquis Cornwallis.		
Wayford, Somerset, R. 162, Mr. Sergeant, 1 1 6½		
Weald, North, Essex, V. 360, Bishop of London, and the Propriator, 18 6 8		
Weald, South, Essex, 881, the King, 26 18 4		
Weardale, St. John's, Durham, Chapel to the R. of Stanhope, the Inhabitants nominate, and the Rector of Stanhope approves.		
Weare, Somerset, V. 433, Dean and Chapter of Bristol, - - - 12 1 4½		
Wearmouth, Bishop, Durham, R. 6126, Bishop of Durham, - - - 89 18 1½		
Wearmouth, Monk, Durham, Curacy, 5342, Sir H. Williamson, Bart. 5 6 8		
Weaverthorpe, York, V. 182, Dean and Chapter of York, - - - 9 6 0½		
Weddington, Warwick, R. 60, T. Adderley, Esq. - - - 8 10 7½		
Wedmore, Somerset, V. 2129, Dean of Wells, - - - 26 8 6½		
Wednesday, Stafford, V. 4168, the King, 6 3 4		
Wedon Rec, Northampton, V. 750, T. Thornton, Esq. - - - 11 0 0		
Wedges, Lly, Northampton, V. 387, King's College, Cambridge, - - - 6 17 6		
Wesford, Stafford, Ca. 300, Probendary.		
Week, Southampton, R. 68, Bishop of Winchester, - - - 12 19 2		
Week, St. Mary, Cornwall, R. 566, H. F. Carteret, Esq. - - - 17 0 0		
Weekley, Northampton, V. 288, Lord Montagu, Esq. - - - 9 0 5		
Weekley, Warwick, Chapel to the R. of Kinsanton, 51.		
Weeking, Norfolk, 368.		
All Saints, R. Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, - - - 10 5 1½		
St. Mary, R. Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, - - - 8 1 8		
Wecverham, Chester, V. 1040, Bishop of Chester, - - - 19 11 10½		
Weighton, Market, York, V. 1182, the Prebendary, - - - 4 12 9		
Weild, Southampton, Chapel, 208, Earl of Portsmouth.		
Wellborne, Norfolk, R. 149, Mr. Heyhoe, 5 18 4		
Wellborne, Linc. R. 368, Mr. Herring, 19 16 0½		
Welbury, York, R. 249, the King, 7 2 11		
Welby, Leicester, Chapel to the V. of Melton Mowbray, 57.		
Welby, Lincoln, R. 936, Prebendary of South Grantham, - - - 10 6 3		
Weldon, Great, Northampton, R. 364, Lord Viscount Hatton, - - - 13 6 8		
Welford, Berks, R. 866, Rev. H. Sawbridge, - - - 25 15 5		
Welford, Gloucester, R. 516, D. of Dorset, 29 15 10		
Welford, Northamp. V. 931, Bp. of Oxf. 8 0 0		
Welman, Leicester, V. 78, the King, 6 3 4		
Well, Lincoln, R. 105, Mr. Dashwood, 7 2 2½		
Well, York, V. 368, Earl of Exeter, 8 13 7		
Welland, Worcester, V. 334, the King, 8 2 11		
Wellcombe, Devon, Impropriation, 320, 8 10 0		
Wellesbourne, Hastings, Warwick, V. 1096, the King, - - - 7 11 8		
Wellingborough, Northampton, V. 3325, Earl of Warwick, - - - 26 1 8		
Wellingham, Norfolk, R. 130, Mr. Coke, 5 8 6½		
Wellingore, Lincoln, V. 539, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, - - - 11 10 0		
Wellington, Hereford, V. 522, Prebendary, 6 3 4½		
Wellington, Salop, V. 7531, Mr. Eyston, 9 5 0		
Wellington, Somers, V. 4038, Mr. Popham, 15 10 9½		

W E S

W E S

		£. s. d.	
Wellow, Nottingham, Ch. to the V. ^r . of Edwinstowe, 344, Sir G. Saville, Bart. 11 0 0			
Wellow, Somerset, V. 770, Mr. Devy, &c. 30 6 10½			
Wellow, East, Southampton, V. 287, 6 0 0			
Wells, Norfolk, R. 2316, Mr. Robinson, 96 13 4			
Wells, Somerset, 450s.			
St. Andrews, the King, - 729 3 4			
St. Cuthbert, V. Dean and Chapter, 33 13 6½			
Wesley, Cambridge and Norfolk, Chapel to the R. of Upwell, 487.			
Weton, Linc. V. 380, Five Prebendaries, 7 6 8			
Weton, Northampton, V. 488, the King, 7 0 0			
Weton, York, V. 449, the King, - 25 0 0			
Weton in the Marsh, Lincoln, R. 184, W. Massingberd, Esq. - 14 8 9			
Weton on the Wolds, Lincoln, R. 101, the King, - 11 12 1			
Wetwick, York, V. 319, the King, - 6 13 4			
Welby, Hertford, R. 1015, All Souls College, Oxford, - 21 0 0			
Wen, Salop, R. 3087, - 26 4 4½			
Wembdon, Somerset, V. 244, Sir C. K. Tynte, Bart. - 9 16 10			
Wembury, Devon, Curacy, 380, Dean and Canon of Windsor, - 28 13 4			
Wembworthy, Devon, R. 323, J. T. Johnson, M. A. - 11 13 4			
Wendlesbury, Oxford, R. 146, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, - 11 9 4½			
Wendling, Norfolk, R. 299.			
Wendon, Lought, Essex, R. 84, J. Wilkes, Esq. - 9 10 10			
Wendons, Ambo, Essex, V. and R. 269, Earl of Bristol, - 17 0 0			
Wendover, Bucks, V. 1397, the King, - 12 16 1			
Wendron, St., Cornwall, V. 3006, Rev. Tho. Will, - 26 19 4½			
Wendy, Cambridge, V. 109, Lord Sandy, 5 10 10½			
Wenham, Great, Suffolk, R. 170, Sir P. Barker, Bart. - 8 13 4			
Wenham, Little, Suff. R. Mr. Hingston, 5 8 11½			
Wenhamton, Suffolk, V. 378, the King, - 6 0 10			
Wenington, Essex, R. 91, Ep. of London, 8 0 0			
Wenlock, Little, Salop, R. 380, W. Hayward, Esq. - 11 13 4			
Wenlock Much, Salop, V. 1981, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. - 19 9 7			
Wenna, St., Cornwall, V. 358, P. Rash- leigh, Esq. - 16 6 8			
Wensley, York, R. 237, Duke of Bolton, 49 9 2½			
Wentnor, Salop, R. 452, Dean and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, - 7 2 11			
Wentworth, York, 978, Earl Fitzwilliam, 97 10 5			
Woobley, Hertford, V. 602, Ep. of Heref. 1 0			
Wensar'st, St., Hereford, Chapel, to the V. of Logwardine, 465, - 20 0 0			
Wenham, Norfolk, Cu. 407, Mr. Warren, 10 2 6			
Werrington, Devon, Curacy, 489, Lord Hobart.			
Wensham, All Saints, Norfolk, V. 307, the King, - 15 10 0			
Wensham, St. Peter, Norfolk, V. 196, the King, - 40 0 0			
West Acre, Norfolk, Cu. 319, Mr. Nash, 16 0 0			
Westber, Kent, R. 188, the King, - 7 0 0			
Westborough, Lincoln, R. 181.			
One Medley, Mr. Thorold, - 26 0 0			
The other Medley, Rev. R. Hall, - 6 13 4			
Westbury, Buckingham, V. 305, J. P. Withern, Esq. - 9 17 1			
Westbury, Salop, R. 1991, Mr. Smyth, 95 2 1			
Westbury, Somerset, V. 429, Bishop of Bath and Wells, - 11 4 9½			
Westbury, Wilts, V. 1837, Precentor of Salisbury, - 44 16 0½			
Westbury upon Severn, Gloucester, V. 1651, Custos and Vicar of Hereford, 20 2 8½			
Westbury upon Teme, Gloucester, Ca- racy, 678, S. Edwards, Esq. and the Rev. I. Baker, alternately, - 13 16 0			
West-Cliffe, Kent, V. 61, Dean and Chap- ter of Canterbury, - 24 0 0			
Westcott, Gloucester, R. 137, Rev. T. Brookes, - 9 7 3½			
Westmanger, Kent, R. the King, - 7 13 6			
Wester Dale, York, Chapel to the R. of Stockley, 287.			
Westerfield, Suffolk, R. 246, Bp. of Ely, 11 10 7½			
Westerham, Kent, V. 1844, Rev. R. Board, 19 19 4½			
Westerleigh, Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of Packe Church, 1592.			
Westfield, Norfolk, R. 111, Mr. Claytons, 4 4 2			
Westfield, Sussex, V. 306, Bishop of Chichester, - 11 6 8			
Westhall, Suffolk, V. 378, Dean and Chapter of Norwich, - 10 2 2½			
Westham, Sussex, V. Lt. G. Cavendish, 21 10 10			
Westhorpe, Suffolk, R. 199, Mrs. Steggall, 18 18 1½			
Westleton, Suffolk, V. 661, Mr. Crowfoot, 8 0 0			
Westley, Cambridge, R. 126, Ep. of Ely, 10 5 0			
Westley, Suffolk, R. 88, Clare Hall, Camb. 9 15 5			
Westminster, Sussex, R. 205, Rev. R. Ridout, - 22 4 2			
West-Mill, Hertford, R. 328, R. Free- man, D. D. - 20 0 0			
Westminster, Middlesex.			
Within the City of Westminster.			
St. John the Evangelist, R. Dean and Chapter of Westminster.			
St. Margaret the Virgin, R. Dean and Chapter of Westminster.			
The Collegiate Church of St. Peter, or Westminster Abbey, the King.			
Within the Liberty of Westminster.			
St. Anne, Dean Street, R. Bishop of London.			
St. George, Hanover Square, R. the King.			
St. James, Piccadilly, R. Bishop of London, &c.			
St. Martin in the Fields, V. Bishop of London, - 12 0 0			
St. Mary le Strand, R. the King, - 13 8 4			
St. Paul, Covent Garden, R. Duke of Bedford.			
Weston, Hertford, V. 729, Mrs. Morice and W. Hale, Esq. - 10 6 8			
Weston, Lincoln, V. 398, the King, - 50 0 0			
Weston, Norfolk, R. 365, New Col. Oxf. 9 18 1½			
Weston, Somerset, V. 1810, the King, - 10 1 8			
Weston, Suffolk, R. 170, the King, - 13 6 8			
Weston, York, V. 120, Free School of Sedburgh, - 6 11 5½			
Weston upon Avon, Gloucester, V. 119, Duke of Dorset, - 7 14 7			
Weston, Bagdad, Hereford, V. 199, Dean and Chapter of Hereford, - 5 15 2			
Weston, Bampfylde, Somerset, R. 140, Rev. W. Burton, and J. Dampier, Esq. 9 18 10			
Weston, Birt, Gloucester, R. 157, P. Holford, Esq. - 6 9 0			
Weston in the Clay, Nottingham, R. 216, Heirs of the Duke of Kingston, - 19 2 11			
Weston, Cold, Salop, R. 27, Mr. Davies, 8 8 4			

A 16 B 17

W E Y

W H I

	<i>L. s. d.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>
Weston, Colville, Cambridge, R. 318, General Hall,	21 12 6½	Whaddon, Dorset, Chapel, 1267.	
Weston, Coney, Suff. R. 193, Mr. Evans, 12 0 0		Whaddon, Buckingham, V. 545, New College, Oxford,	10 0 0
Weston Sub Edge, Gloucester, R. 332, H. H. Peiley, Esq.	3P 0 0	Whaddon, Cambridge, V. 231, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	7 2 2½
Weston, Pavell, Northampton, R. 334, Mrs. Harvey,	18 18 3	Whaddon, Glos. Ca. 89, the Prebendary, 12 10 0	
Weston in Gordano, Somerset, R. 90, C. Wilkins, Esq.	6 3 0	Whaddon, Wilts, R. 36, W. Long, Esq. 8 4 4½	
Weston on the Green, Oxford, V. 380, N. Bertie, Esq.	29 0 0	Whalley, Lanc. V. 816, Archb. of Cant. 6 3 3	
Weston, King's, Somerset, R. 30, W. Dickinson, Esq.	10 6 3	Whalton, Northumberland, R. 363, R. Bates, Esq.	12 8 1½
Weston under Lizard, Stafford, R. 161, Lord Bradford,	6 7 8½	Whaplode, Lincoln, V. 935, the King, 16 14 5½	
Weston, Market, Suffolk, R. 273, E. Tyrrell, Esq.	8 19 7	Whaplode Drove, Lincoln, Curacy, 336, Trustees,	60 0 0
Weston super Mare, Somerset, R. 138, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	14 17 11	Wharram, Percy, York, V. 38, Sir C. Back, Bart.	11 12 6
Weston, Old, Huntington, Chapel to the R. of Brigstock, 258.		Wharram in the Street, York, V. 112, Sir C. Back, Bart.	6 0 0
Weston, Patrick, Southampton, Ch. 185.		Whatcote, Warwick, R. 199, Earl of Northampton,	12 17 2½
Weston under Penyard, Hereford, R. 571, Bishop of Hereford,	18 0 0	Whatfield, Suffolk, R. 333, Jesus Col- lege, Cambridge,	15 0 5
Weston, Peverel, Devon, Chapel to the V. of St. Andrew, 546.		Whatley, Somers., R. 204, Mr. Horner, 12 17 1	
Weston under Rad-Castle, Salop, Ch. to the R. of Hodnet, Rec. of Hodnet.		Whatlington, Suff. R. 211, D. of Dowst, 7 4 0	
Weston, South, Oxford, R. 165, Queen's College, Oxford,	9 2 6	Whatton, Long, Leic. R. 612, the King, 12 6 8	
Weston upon Trent, Derby, R. 280, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart.	11 16 3	Whatton upon Smite, Nottingham, V. 308, J. Hewett, Esq.	5 6 8
Weston upon Trent, Stafford, Curacy, 306, Miss Fowler,	8 4 10	Wheatbush, Gloucester, Curacy, 287,	7 12 2½
Weston, Turville, Buckingham, R. 487, All Souls College, Oxford,	22 0 10	Wheatfield, Oxfor., R. 89, E. Rudge, Esq. 9 16 10	
Weston, Underwood, Buckingham, Cu- racy, 357, Mr. Courtenay,	30 14 0	Wheatheystead, Hertford, R. 1043, Bi- shop of Lincoln,	49 1 10½
Weston upon Weland, Northampton, V. 298, Lord Sondes,	11 17 1	Wheathill, Salop, R. 157, Mr. Holland,	7 3 7½
Weston under Wothule, Warwick, V. 907, University of Oxford,	8 9 9	Wheathill, Somerset, R. 45, Rev. J. Phillips,	4 5 2½
Weston in Zoyland, Somerset, V. 677, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	14 8 8	Wheatley, Oxford, Chapel to the V. of Coddenden, 635.	
Westoning, Bedford, V. 410, Sir J. Everett, Bart.	9 17 0	Wheatley, North, Nottingham, V. 371, Lord Middleton,	3 19 11½
Weston, York, V. 274, Archb. of York,	4 15 4	Whitalley, South, Nottingham, R. 61, Chapter of Southwell,	6 14 2
Westport, Wilts, V. 702, E. of Suffolk,	16 17 8½	Wheaton Aston, Stafford, Chapel to the V. of Lapley, 563,	2 0 0
Westward, Cumberland, Curacy, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	93 0 0	Wheldrake, York, R. 493, Archb. of York, 35 17 3½	
Westwell, Kent, V. 639, Archbishop of Canterbury,	13 0 0	Wheltham, Great, Suffolk, R. 322, T. Folken, Esq.	9 15 7½
Westwell, Oxford, R. 139, Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford,	5 3 9	Wheltham, Little, Suffolk, R. 142,	4 13 4
Westwick, Norfolk, R. 168, the King,	9 13 9	Whelpington, Kirk, Northumberland, V. 334, Bishop of Durham,	7 3 4
Westwood, Wilts, Chapel to the V. of Bradford, 448.		Whenby, York, V. 87, Mr. Garforth,	4 5 2
Wetheral, Cumberland, Curacy, 376, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle,	60 0 0	Whelpstead, Suffolk, R. 546, Rev. T. W. Temple,	14 6 2
Wetherby, York, Curacy, 1144,	18 3 2	Whernside, Suffolk, V. 937, the King,	5 6 8
Wetherden, Suffolk, R. 346, the King,	6 13 4	Wherwell, Southampton, V. 531, the Prebendary,	14 0 0
Wetheringsett, Suff. R. 831, Mr. Jackson, 23 9 2		Whatcote, Norfolk, 368.	
Wethersfield, Essex, V. 1996, Trinity Hall, Cambridge,	12 0 0	All Saints, R. Caius Col. Cambridge,	6 6 5½
Wettenhall, Chester, Chapel to the V. of Over, 228, Vicar of Over.		St. Peter, R. Rev. C. Tuck and F. Bedingfeld, Esqrs.	7 6 8
Wetton, Stafford, Curacy, 546, Sir R. Burgoyne,	7 13 4	Whetstone, Leicester, Chapel to the V. of Enderby, 595.	
Wetwang, York, V. 193, the Prebendary,	9 1 8½	Whichbury, Wilts, V. 132, Duke of Manchester,	5 13 4
Wexham, Buckingham, R. 172, the King,	5 15 0	Whichford, Warw. R. 397, Mrs. Horne, 12 5 0	
Weybread, Suff. V. 669, Rev. P. Edge,	4 15 0	Whickham, Durham, R. 3659, Bishop of Durham,	20 9 17½
Weybridge, Surrey, R. 747, the King,	7 0 8	Whilton, Northampt. R. 309, Mr. Rose, 12 7 5	
Weyhill, Southampton, R. Queen's Col- lege, Oxford,	26 0 0	Whimble, Devon, R. 453, Duke of Bedford,	26 6 6
	4	Whinburgh, Norf. R. 142, Mr. Clayton,	6 18 5½
		Whippingham, Southampton, R. 1058, the King,	19 1 5½
		Whipsegate, Bedford, R. 144, the King,	7 12 4
		Whistley, Lincoln, Chapel to the R. of Doddington, 40.	

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	<i>P. & L.</i>	<i>S. & L.</i>
Whimondine, Rutland, V. 555, Earl of Harborough,	7 1 0	
Whiston, Northamp. R. 54, Ld. Boston, 14 11 0		
Whiston, York, R. 672, Mr. Simpson,	10 0 0	
Whitacre, Nether, Warwick, Curacy, 360, P. A. Curzon, Esq.	8 0 0	
Whitacre, Over, Warwick, Curacy, 249, Lord Digby,	10 0 0	
Whitbeck, Camber. Cu. 180, Mr. Burke, 9 14 8		
Whitbourne, Heref. R. 770, Bp. of Heref. 14 14 8		
Whitburn, Durh. R. 675, Bp. of Durh. 39 19 4		
Whitby, York, Cu. 1492, Archb. of York,		
Whitelam, Cumberl. R. 235, Mr. Smith, 8 15 0		
Whitchurch, Buckingham, 646, the King, 8 17 0		
Whitchurch, Devos. V. 478, the King, 16 5 5		
Whitchurch, Heref. R. 705, Mr. Catchmayd, 6 8 2		
Whitchurch, Oxford, R. 577, the King, 16 2 8		
Whitchurch, Salop, R. 651 8, B. of Bridgwater, 44 11 8		
Whitchurch, Southampton, V. 1975, Bishop of Winchester,	13 12 8	
Whitchurch, Warw. R. 238, Mrs. West, 20 17 8		
Whitchurch, Winterborne, Dorset, V. 430, Bishop of Salisbury,	7 16 10	
Whitcombe, Dors. Cu. 47, Mr. Branfield.		
Whitechurch Canonorum, Dorset, V. 939, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	39 6 3	
Whitechurch, Herefordshire, R.	6 9 0	
Whitegate, Chester, V. Mr. Cholmoudeley, 2 10 0		
Whitehaven, Cumberland, 8749, Earl Lonsdale,	40 0 0	
White-Parish, Wiltz, V. 877, Mr. Bristow,	18 7 2	
White-Stanton, Somer. R. 259, Mr. Elton,	14 2 11	
Whitestone, Devon, R. 471, Lord Vis- count Courtenay,	19 8 4	
White-Well in Bowland, York, Chapel, Vicar of Whalley,	6 0 0	
Whitfield, Kent, V. 164, Archb. of Cant. 5 15 8		
Whitfield, Northampton, R. 317, Wor- cester C Illege, Oxford,	8 15 0	
Whitfield, Northumberl. R. 393, Mr. Ord, 3 0 6		
Whitgift, York, Ch. 263, Mr. Yarburgh,	40 0 0	
Whitkirk, York, V. 1058, Trinity Col- lege, Cambridge,	13 5 7	
Whitley, Lower, Chester, Chapel, 137, Sir J. Chetwode, Bart.		
Whitmore, Stafford, Chapel to the R. of Stoke upon Trent, 234.		
Whitnah, Warw. R. 263, Lord Leigh,	5 9 8	
Whitney, Hereford, H. 199, Mrs. Dew,	5 8 0	
Whittable, Kent, Chapel, 1205, Arch- bishop of Canterbury,	22 10 0	
Whitton, Monmouth, V. 73, Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff and Eton College, alternately,	6 7 8	
Whitton, Cornw. R. 348, Univ. of Oxf. 14 11 0		
Whittingham, Northumberland, V. 512, Bishop of Durham,	19 11 3	
Whittington, Derby, R. 663, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,	7 10 10	
Whittington, Glouc. R. 194, Mrs. Tracy,	13 6 9	
Whittington, Lancaster, R. 384, Rev. G. Hornby,	18 9 9	
Whittington, Salop, R. 1899, Mr. Lloyd,	5 4 2	
Whittington, Stafford, Curacy, 611,	38 0 0	
Whittington, Worcester, Chapel to the V. of St. Peter, in the City of Worcester.		
Whitford, Cambridge, V. 616, Jesus College, Cambridge,	18 0 0	
Whittlesey, Cambridge, 3841.		
St. Andrew, V. the King,	4 13 4	
St. Mary, V. H. Walgrave, Esq.	19 13 9	
Whitton, Lincoln, V. 907, the King,	6 10 0	
Whitton, Suff. R. 316, Bishop of Ely,	6 11 8	
Whitton, North. R. 373, Ld. Walpole,	0 0 0	

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	C. & d.	E. & d.
Wickwar, Gloucester, R. 764, Rev. J. Chester,	18 0 0	
Widcombe, Somerset, Chapel, to the V. of Stalls, Bath.		
Widcombe in the Moor, Devon, V. 1042, Dean and Chapter of Exeter.	25 13 9	
Widdington, Essex, R. 340, Mr. Unwin, 26 0 0		
Widford, Essex, R. 113, Mr. Astens,	8 0 0	
Widford, Gloucester, R. 40, R. Fettiplace, Esq.	8 14 2	
Widford, Hertford, R. 361, the King,	12 13 4	
Widford, Hertf. R. 181, F. Gistou, Esq.	16 0 0	
Widley, Shropshire, R. 277, R. Thistleton-Wade, Esq. and Winchester Col.	14 11 10	
Widmer-Pool, Nottingham, R. 306, Honor of the Duke of Kingston,	14 16 0	
Widmington, Northam. Ch. to the V. of Woodhorn, 446, Sir G. Warren, K. B.		
Widworthy, Devon, R. 248, J. T. B. Marwood, Esq.	11 16 0	
Wigan, Lancaster, R. 10,989, Lord Stamford,	80 13 4	
Wigborough, Great, Essex, R. 285, J. Bennett, Esq.	18 17 6	
Wigborough, Little, Essex, R. 75, Governors of the Charter House, London,	10 0 0	
Wigenhall, St. German, Norfolk, V. 448, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	6 0 0	
Wigenhall St. Mary, Norfolk, V. 231, Rv. T. Fish,	12 10 0	
Wigenhall, St. Mary Magdalen, Norf. V. 268, Mrs. Garforth,	5 15 10	
Wigenhall, St. Peter, Norfolk, V. 53, the King,	6 0 0	
Wiggenholt, Sussex R. 48, Rev. R. Turner,	7 4 4	
Wigginston, Hertford, Chapel, 330, Christ Church College, Oxford.		
Wigginston, Oxford, R. 192, Jesus College, Oxford,	17 3 8	
Wigginston, Stafford, Chapel with the Curacy of Tamworth, 671, Curate of Tamworth.		
Wigginston, York, R. 360, the King,	14 13 4	
Wighill, York, V. 216, Mr. Stayton,	5 3 6	
Wighton, Norfolk, V. 446, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	11 11 8	
Wigmore, Hereford, V. 285, Bishop of Hereford,	8 0 0	
Wigston, Magna, Leicester, V. 1658, Company of Haberdashers, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, alternately,	9 8 9	
Wigston, Parva, Leicester, Chapel, 39.		
Wigstoft, Lincoln, V. 536, Bp. of Linc.	11 5 0	
Wigton, Cumberland, V. 2650, Bishop of Carlisle,	17 19 0	
Wibbarston, Northamp. V. 755, Lord Somers,	7 17 1	
Wifegrove, York, Chapel, 282,	19 0 0	
Willesden, Cambridge, Curacy, 301, Archdeacon of Ely.		
Wilbraham, Cambridge, V. 314, Rev. James Hick,	11 18 4	
Wilbraham, Cambridge, R. 183, Christ's College, Cambridge,	19 16 8	
Wiby, Norfolk, R. 93, T. Hare, Esq.	7 4 7	
Wiby, Northampton, R. 257, Earl of Sussex,	18 19 4	
Wiby, Suffolk, R. 443, Mrs. Cobbold,	26 6 10	
Wilco, Wilts, V. 567, Mr. Warington,	5 17 0	
Wilcot, Oxford, R. Mrs. Wellington,	2 13 4	
Wildest, Bedford, R. 300, D. of Bedford,	18 7 1	

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	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Winton, Lincoln, R. 251, Lord Mel- bourne,	10	0	0	Winford Eagle, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Toller Fratrum, 148.			
Winford, Wilts, V. 324, Master of the Hospital of St. Nicholas in Salisbury,	8	17	11	Winferton, Hereford, R. 179, I. Free- men, Esq.	6	6	8
Winford, Wilts, V. with Woodford, 99,				Winfrith Newburgh, Dorset, R. 569, Bp. of Salisbury,	23	14	42
Wilton, Norfolk, V. Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge,	8	7	6	Wing, Buckingham, V. 992, Earl of Chesterfield,	18	16	8
Wilton Somerset, Chapel, 331.				Wing, Rutland, R. 216, the King,	7	5	5
Wilton, Wilts, R. 9144, E. of Pembroke, 13 16 2				Wingerworth, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Chesterfield, 500, Dean of Lincoln, 16 0 0			
Wilton, York, Chapel, 338, E. Lonsdale, 19 9 6				Wingfield, Suffolk, Curacy, 521, Bishop of Norwich.			
Wilton, Bishop's, York, V. 398, Tre- asurer of York,	7	3	4½	Wingfield, Wilts, R. 290, Mr. Bowles,	5	16	5½
Willy, Wilts, R. 552, Archbp. of Cant., 21 14 2				Wingfield, North, Derby, R. 240, H. H. Bourne, Esq.	31	6	8
Wimbleton, Essex, V. 709, the Rector,	8	0	0	Wingfield, South, Derby, V. 393, Duke of Devonshire,	6	13	4
Wimbleton, Surrey, R. 1591, Dean and Chapter of Worcester,	25	2	11	Wingham, Kent, Chapel, 844, Archbp. of Canterbury,	46	10	0
Wimborne, All Saints, Dorset, R. Earl of Shaftesbury,	9	4	4½	Wingrave, Buckingham, V. 602, Earl of Bridgewater,	8	9	7
Wimborne, St. Giles, Dorset, R. 250, Earl of Shaftesbury,	19	13	4	Winkhorne, Nottingham, Chapel, 153, Mrs. Burnell,	18	0	2
Wimbottisham, Norfolk, R. 260, Mrs. Moore,	5	6	8	Winkfield, Berks, V. 1445, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury,	8	5	10
Wimeworwold, Leicester, V. 788, Trinity College, Cambridge,	9	0	0	Winkley, York, Chapel, 144,	36	0	0
Wimpole, Cambridge, R. 324, Earl of Hardwick,	18	0	0	Winstall, Southampton, R. 30, Bishop of Winchester,	5	0	0
Wincanton, Somerset, Ch. 1778,	30	0	0	Winanoe, St. Cornwall, V. 571, Dean and Chapter of Exeter,	5	0	0
Wincobly, Lincoln, R. 44, the King,	6	0	2½	Wincombe, Somerset, V. 922, Dean and Chapter of Wells,	16	9	12
Winch, East, Norfolk, V. 324, Sir J. Tyrell, Bart.	8	0	0	Winsford, Somerset, V. 502, Emmanuel College, Cambridge,	14	13	9
Winch, West, Norfolk, R. 210, the King,	9	12	4	Winstan, Somers, V. 564, Bn. of Wals., 14 13 4			
Winchcombe, Glouc. V. 1250, Lord Viscount Tracy,	18	0	0	Winstable, Southampton, R. 135, Duke of Bolton,	6	19	1
Winchester, Sussex, R. 637, Bishop of Chichester,	6	13	4	Winstanley, Wilts, Ch. to the V. of Bradford.			
Winchendon, Nether, Buckingham, Cu- racy, 244, S. Bernard, Esq.	5	6	8	Winstow, Bucking. V. 1101, the King,	11	5	10
Winchendon, Upper, Becking. V. 206, Duke of Marlborough,	7	17	0	Winstow, Derby, Ch. to the V. of Yeal- grave, 722, the Freeholder,	12	0	0
Winchester, Southampton, 3555.				Winstow, Westmor. Ch. Land Owners,	5	1	0
St. George, R. united to the R. of St. Maurice, the Bishop,	2	6	8	Winston, Durham, R. 307, Bp. of Durk.	9	18	14
St. Laurence, R. the King,	5	5	0	Winston, Glouces. R. 142, Mr. Sandy,	7	10	0
St. Mary Kalender, R. the Bishop,	2	0	0	Winston, Gloucester, Chapel to the V. of Ebury, 145.			
St. Mary de Wode, R. the Bishop,	2	0	0	Winston, Suff. V. 261, Dean and Chap- ter of Ely,	9	5	8
St. Maurice, R. with St. George, St. Mary Kalender, and St. Mary de Wode, the Bishop,	6	7	6	Winterbourne, Berks, Chapel to the V. of Chawley, 357.			
St. Peter in Marcellis, R. with St. Cle- ment, and St. Thomas, the Bishop,	3	4	2	Winterbourne, Gloucester, R. 1592, St. John's College, Oxford,	27	7	6
St. Peter Southgate, R. the King,	3	12	4	Winterbourne, Abbas, Dorset, R. 156,			
St. Swithin, R. united to St. Michael, in the Sels, the King,	6	4	10½	Lincoln College, Oxford,	13	17	4
St. Thomas, R. with the R. of St. Cle- ment, the Bishop,	13	17	5½	Winterbourne, Bassett, Wilts, R. 218,			
Winclefield, Southampton, R. 238, Rev. E. St. John,				Magdalene College, Oxford,	18	9	7
Whalley, Devon, V. 1914, Deans and Chapter of Exeter,	21	8	9	Winterbourne, Dansey, Wilts, Domestic, 130, Prebendary of Chete,			
Wincle, Chester, Chapel, 351, Vicar of Presbury.				Winterbourne, Earls, Wilts, Curacy, 159, the Prebendary.			
Windale, Norfolk, R.				Winterbourne, Farbridge, Dorset, R. 57, J. Damer, Esq.	7	8	4½
Windermere, Westmorland, R. Sir Mi- chael le Fleming, Bart. &c.	24	6	8	Winterbourne, Gurner, Wilts, R. 154,			
Windham, Surrey, R. 1660, the King,	10	9	7	Rev. Joseph Scott,	19	16	10½
Widmerpool, Glouc. V. 317, Mr. Dutton,	5	0	0	Winterbourne, St. Martin, Dorset, V. 262, Bishop of Salisbury,	9	15	0
Windsor, New, Berks, V. 2361, the King,	15	2	4	Winterbourne, Monkton, Dorset, R. 82,			
Windsor, Old, Berks, V. 666, the King,	6	6	8	Earl of Rochester,	8	0	6
Winsted, York, R. 102, Sir R. Hild- yard, Bart.	12	0	0	Winterbourne, Monkton, Wilts, V. 177,			
Winstethring, Norfolk, R. 562, Earl of Aubemarie,	12	0	0	the King,	5	0	0
Winsted, Somers, R. 641, Rev. S. Webb, 31 12 11				Winterbourne, Steperton, Dorset, R. 142, Lincoln College, Oxford,	10	4	7

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	<i>s. s. d.</i>		<i>s. s. d.</i>
Waterbourne, Stoke, Wilts, V. 244,	11 2 8	Witherfield, Suffolk, R. 424, Earl of Ayleford, and the B. of Ratcliff,	9 17 1
Waterbourne, Zealstone, Dorset, R. 232;		Witherwick, Westmorland, Chapel, 204,	
Sir W. Hanham, Bart.	13 11 3	the Trustees,	31 1 0
Wetheringham, Lincoln, R. 675, Hon.		Withiel, Cornwall, R. 282, Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart.	10 0 0
B. Saville,	28 0 0	Withiel Flory, Somerset, Curacy, 53.	
Wetherlow, West, Wilts, R. 694, Hon.	18 13 4	Withington, Gloucester, R. 572, the King,	30 0 0
Stephen Fox,		Withington, Heref. V. 284, Da. of Harv. 5 1 0	
Wetherston, Lincoln, V. 773, the King,	8 0 0	Withington, Salop, Chapel to the R. of Upton Magna, 170.	
Wetherston, Norf. R. 275, Mr. Knight,	20 13 4		
Wetherope, Lincs. V. 291, Bp. of Lincoln,	8 0 0	Withybrook, Warwick, V. 294, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield,	5 6 3
Wetherope, Nottingham, R. 196, Arch-		Withycombe, Somer. R. 268, Mr. Hutton,	10 11 3 1
bishop of York,	7 11 0 1	Withycombe Rawleigh, Devon, Chapel to	
Whetney, Hartley, Southampton, V. 761,		the V. of East Budleigh, 692.	24 0 0
P. St. John, Esq.	4 0 7 2	Withyham, Sussex, R. 1074, Duke of Dorset,	25 5 5
Whettingham, York, Curacy, 229, Sir G.		Withypool, Somerset, Chapel to the R. of Hawkridge, 144.	17 10 0
Strickland, Bart.	17 6 8	Withytree, Surrey, V. 1039, Mr. Myers,	17 15 10
Whewick, Hunting. and Northamp. V.		Withey, Great, Woro. R. 428, Lt. Foley,	7 6 3
110, Lord Montague, &c.	7 16 10	WMley, Little, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of Holt, 235.	
Whewick, Lancs. R. 575, E. of Derby,	102 9 2 2	Wittingham, Norf. Ca. 23, Mr. Hare,	6 0 0
Whewick, Northam. R. 124, Bp. of Linc. 15	6 6 2	Witcombe, Suffolk, R. 287, Peter House College, Cambridge,	16 12 4
R. of Paston, 272.		Witney, Oxford, 2554,	
Whicksor, Derby, V. 2975, Dean of		E. Bishop of Winchester,	47 9 0 1
Lincoln,	43 7 8 2	V. Bishop of Winchester,	2 12 6
Whibish, Cambridge, 5561.		Wittenham, Little, Berks, R. 152, Hon.	
St. Mary, Ch to the V. of St. Peter		Char. Greville Montagu, &c.	17 10 0
and St. Paul,		Wittenham, Long, Berks, V. 451, Exeter College, Oxford,	19 19 6
St. Peter and St. Paul, V. the King,	26 13 4	Wittering, Northampton, R. 184, Earl of Exeter,	8 0 10
Whisborough, Green, Sussex, V. 1807,		Wittering, East, Sussex, R. 205, Bishop of Chichester,	6 14 8
Bishop of Chichester,	9 18 0 2	Wittering, West, Sus. V. 304, the Prel. 10	3 4
Whe-Dale, York, Ch. Rector of Bentham,	7 0 0	Witterham, Kent, R. 496, Archbishop of Canterbury,	15 8 6 1
Wishaw, Warw. R. 212, Mr. Follett,	5 5 0	Wotton, Chester, Chapel to the V. of Great Budworth, 1581, Sir J.F. Leycester, Bt.	
Wishford, Great, Wilts, R. 346, Lady		Wotton, Huntingdon, Chapel to the R. of Houghton, 213.	
Chesterworth,	17 10 7 2	Wittow, Norfolk, R. 68, Mrs and Miss Leigh, &c.	6 12 4
Wiley, Surry, R. with the V. of Pyrford,		Wittow, Norf. V. 197, Bishop of Ely,	4 15 1 1
401, Lead Osslow,	40 19 0	Witton, East, York, V. 283, Mr. Hodson,	5 8 6 1
Wispington, Lincoln, V. 70, Mr. Vyner,	40 0 0	Witton, Gilbert, Durham, R. 259, Dean and Chapter of Durham,	38 11 0
Wistcott, Suffolk, Curacy, 249, Executors		Witton-le-Wear, Durham, Chapel, 450,	
of Mrs. Fleetwood,	20 0 0	J. Cuthbert, Esq.	11 10 0
Wisington, Norfolk, R. 287, Dame M.		Witton, Nether, Northumberland, Chapel to the V. of Hartberg, 369.	
L'Estrange,	10 3 4	Witton, West, York, Curacy, 444, Duke of Bolton,	3 16 8
Wistanstow, Salop, R. 566, Lt. Craven,	18 0 0	Wivelcombe, Somer. V. 2571, the Prel. 27	0 10
Wistanstow, Ches. R. 218, Mr. Walbain,	4 0 3	Wivelfield, Som. Pery. Ca. 442,	30 0 0
Wistanstow, Hereford, Chapel to the V. of		Wiveshoe, Essex, R. 1095, Rev. N.	
Marden, 83, T. C. Hayton, Esq.		Corrells,	10 0 0
Wiston, Suffolk, V. 290, the King,	4 19 4 3	Wiverton, Norf. R. 172, Mr. Wyndham, 15	0 0 0
Wiston Smeer, R. 268, the King,	12 13 4	Wixford, Warwick, Chapel to the R. of Exhall, 116.	
Wistow, Hunting. R. 315, Mr. Palmer,	10 17 9 2	Woburn, Bedf. Ch. 1568, D. of Bedford, 90	0 0
Wistow, York, V. 647, the Prebendary,	8 0 0	Woburn, West, Buckingham, V. 1401,	
Wistow, Leic. V. 18, Earl of Derby,	8 18 4	J. Dupre, Esq.	12 0 0
Witcham, Cambridge, V. 222, Dean and		Woking, Surrey, V. 1340, Lord Osslow,	11 0 5
Chapter of Ely,	8 11 0 3	Wokingham, Berks and Wilts, Curacy,	
Witchford, Cambridge, V. 294, Dean and		2281, Dean of Salisbury,	40 0 0
Chapter of Ely,	9 18 9	Woldham, Kent, R. 144, Bp. of Rochester,	14 6 5 1
Witchingham, Great, Norfolk, V. 253,		Woldingham, Surrey, Ca. 32, Mr. Parsons	
New College, Oxford,	4 17 11		
Witchingham, Little, Norfolk, R. 26,		Wold-Newton, York, V. 106, Mr. Langley,	6 19 9 1
Wytcombe, Great, Gloucester, R. 119,	5 0 0		
H. Hickey, Esq.	4 0 8		
Witham, Essex, V. 2185, Bp. of London,	22 0 7 2		
Witham, Friary, Somerset, Chapel, 485,			
W. Beckford, Esq.			
Withball, Lincoln, R. 66, the King,	11 16 10		
Withcote, Leicester, R. 32, Mr. Palmer,	6 9 4 3		
Melville,	22 10 5		
Witherley, Leic. R. 283, Mr. Groves,	16 2 8 2		
Witherne, Lincoln, R. 295, Mr. Vyner,	18 10 2 2		
Withernsea, York, Curacy with the V. of			
Jolym, 76, Corporation of Beverley.			
Withernwick, York, V. 292, Prebendary			
of Archbp's Holme, in York Cathedral,	6 7 1		
Withensdale, Suffolk, R. 115, Emmanuel			
College, Cambridge,	6 18 8		

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	<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
Wolferlow, Hereford, V. 102, Sir E. Wimington, Bart.	4 4 9	Wood-Dalling, Norfolk, V. 391, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, - - - - - 8 8 4
WolfNewton, Monmouth, R. 207, Prince of Wales, - - - - - 8 2 8½		Wood-Eaton, Oxford, R. 73, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, - - - - - 10 0 10
B Wolhope, Hereford, V. 672, Dean and Chapter of Hereford, - - - - - 7 12 8½		Woodford, Essex, R. 1745, Mr. Boldero, 11 12 1
Wollaston, Northampton; V. 761, A. Dickens, Esq. - - - - - 13 6 8		Woodford, Northamp., V. 629, the King, 6 10 0
Wollaston, Nottingham, R. 895, Lord Middleton, - - - - - 14 2 6		Woodford, Northampton, R. 491, Lord St. Johns, - - - - - 29 9 7
Wolley, Somer. R. with Bath-Wick, 80.		Woodford, Wilts, V. 345, the Prebend. 13 10 0
Wolphamcote, Warwick, V. 371, J. Rainford, Esq. - - - - - 19 15 2		Woodhall, Lincoln, V. 145, Bishop of Lincoln, - - - - - 13 0 0
B Wolsingham, Durham, R. 1834, Bishop of Durham, - - - - - 21 13 4		Woodham, Ferrers, Essex, R. 667, Sir B. Bridges, Bart. - - - - - 28 12 4
B Wolstanton, Staff. R. 6679, Mr. Sneyd, 83 3 9		Woodham, Mortimer, Essex, R. 259, Sir I. Tyrell, Bart. - - - - - 6 13 4
Woleton, Salop, Chapel to the R. of Worthen. - - - - - 8 0 0		Woodham, Walter, Essex, R. 259, the King, by Reason of Simony, - - - - - 12 18 1½
Wolston, Warwick, V. 577, Mr. Scott, 15 10 0		Woodhay, East, Southampton, R. 803, Bishop of Winchester, - - - - - 21 6 0½
Wolerton, Norfolk, R. 34, Earl of Orford, - - - - - 8 0 0		Woodhay, West, Berks, R. 109, R. O. Sloper, Esq. - - - - - 4 4 3
Wolvercote, Oxford, Chapel to the V. of St. Peter, 341, - - - - - 22 0 0		Woodhead, Chester, Chapel to the R. of Mottram, Bishop of Chester, - - - - - 3 0 0
B Wolverhampton, Stafford, Curacy, 19565, Dean of Windsor.		Woodhorn, Northumberland, V. 153, Bishop of Durham, - - - - - 21 15 7½
B Wolverley, Worcester, V. 906, Dean and Chapter of Worcester, - - - - - 13 6 8		Woodhouse, Leicester, Chapel to the V. of Barrow, 668.
Wolverton, Buckingham, V. 228, True- ties under the Will of Dr. Radcliffe, 10 8 2		Woodhouse, Huntingdon, Carenty to the V. of St. Ives, 2½.
Wolverton, Norfolk, R. 114, H. C. Henley, Esq. - - - - - 12 0 0		Woodlind, Devon, Chapel to the V. of Ippeleton, 2½, - - - - - 20 0 0
Wolverton, Somerset, R. 169, Sir E. Baynton, Bart. - - - - - 7 1 3		Woodland, Kent, R. - - - - - 3 14 7
Wolverton, Warwick, R. 159, Rev. J. Roberts, - - - - - 7 10 7½		Woodland, Lancaster, Chapel to the V. of Kirkby Ireleth, Land Owners.
Wolvey, Warwick, V. 630, Lord Co- vertay, and the Prebendary, alter. - - - - - 6 6 5½		Woodleigh, Devon, R. 210, Mr. Lavers, 22 8 4
B Wolviston, Durham, Chapel 411, Chap- ter of Durham.		Woodmancote, Southampton, Chapel, 76.
B Wombourne, Staff., V. with the V. of Tyrell, 1170, Trustees of the Will of Sir J. Wollaston, Bart. - - - - - 12 12 8½		Woodmanstone, Suss. R. 321, the King, 13 1 10½
Wombbridge, Salop, Curacy, 1535, Lord of the Manor.		Woodmanstone, Surry, R. 151, the King, 11 7 6
Wombwell, York, Chapel to the V. of Darfield, 614.		Woodnesborough, Kent, V. 602, Dean and Chapter of Rochester, - - - - - 10 0 7½
Womenswold, Kent, Chapel, with the Chapel of Nonington, 138.		Wood-Norton, Norfolk, 258.
Womersley, York, V. 351, Mr. Harvey, 6 11 5½		All Saints, R. } Dean and Canons of St. Peter, R. } Christ Church, Oxford, 7 19 2½
Womaston, Monm. V. 198, Mr. Milborne, 4 15 5		Wood-rising, Norfolk, R. 118, Mrs. Bringloe, &c. - - - - - 4 18 4
Woneah, Surry, V. 270, Ld. Grauntley, 15 1 3		Woodsford, Dorset, R. 132, Sir G. Napier, Bart. - - - - - 4 9 9½
Woston, Southampton, R. 564, Bishop of Winchester, - - - - - 46 15 7½		Woodstock, New, Oxford, Chapel, 1522, 5 5 0
Wood, Kent, Chapel, 145.		Woodstone, Hunting. R. 143, Mr. Bevin, 7 11 2
Wood-Batwick, Norfolk, V. 236, Lord Sufield, - - - - - 6 0 0		Woodton, Norf. R. 417, Mr. Suching, 6 13 6
Woodborough, Nottingham, V. 527, the Prebendaries of Oxton, alternately, 4 0 0		Wookey, Somerset, V. 740, Subdean of Wells, - - - - - 18 15 10
Woodborough Wilts, R. 396, Rev. Chas. Gibbs, - - - - - 10 0 0		Wool, Dorset, Chapel to the V. of Combe Keynes, 258.
Woodbridge, Suffolk, Curacy, 3020, Rev. T. Carthew, - - - - - 45 0 0		Woolaston, Gloucester, R. 612, Duke of Beaufort, - - - - - 12 11 4
B Woodbury, Devon, Donative, 1386, Dean and Chapter of Exeter.		Woolaston, Great, Salop, Chapel to the V. of Alberbury, Vicar of Alberbury.
Woodchester, Gloucester, R. 870, Lord Ducie Morton, - - - - - 10 0 0		Woolavington, Somerset, V. 294, Dean and Canons of Windsor, - - - - - 11 4 11
B Woodchurch, Chest. R. 34, Mr. Crookhall, 25 9 2		Woolavington, Suss. R. 197, Mr. Bethell, 9 0 0
Woodchurch, Kent, R. 698, Archbishop of Canterbury, - - - - - 26 12 4		Woolbeding, Sussex, R. 212, Sir C. Mill, Bart. - - - - - 7 0 10
Woodcot, Southampton, Curacy, 64, - - - - - 90 0 0		Woolborough, Devon, Curacy, 1622, Lord Viscount Courtenay.
Woodcote, Oxford, Chapel to the V. of South Stoke.		Wooler, Northumberland, V. 1679, Bp. of Durham, - - - - - 2 8 1½
B Woodcott, Salop, Ch. annexed to the V. of Sheriff Hales, 180.		Woolfards-Worthy, Devon, Ca. 591, Mr. Cole, - - - - - 20 5 0
		Woolfards-Worthy, Devon, R. 131, W. Walroad, Esq. - - - - - 9 19 4½
		Woolford, Great, Warwick, V. 278, Merton College, Oxford, - - - - - 2 0 0

W O R

W O T

	<i>L. s. d.</i>		<i>L. s. d.</i>
Woolhampton, Berks, R. 292, Mr. Crewe,	7 17 6	Workeall, High, York, Ch. 105,	1 6 0
Woolley, Huntingdon, R. 60, Mr. Clark,	9 9 2	Worksop, Nottingham, V. 2263, Earl Fitzwilliam,	12 4 2
Woolley, York, Chapel, 565, G. Westworth, Esq.	21 14 4	Worlaby, Linc. V. 323, Mr. Thompson,	6 5 6
Woolpit, Suffolk, R. 625, Rev. T. Cobbold,	6 19 9	Workham, East, Southampton, V. 168, Magdalen College, Oxford,	5 18 1½
Woolstaston, Salop, R. 161, W. Whitmore, Esq.	5 0 0	Worlham, West, Southampton, Curacy, 84, Magdalen College, Oxford.	
Woolsthorpe, Lincoln, R. 272, Duke of Rutland,	19 2 8½	Worle, Somerset, V. 422, the King,	12 15 0
Wootton, Gloucester, R. 83, Earl of Coventry,	13 6 0½	Worlingham, Great, Suff. R. 166, the King,	12 0 0
Wootton, Great, Buckingham, R. 113, I. Nield, Esq.	8 16 1	Worlingham, Suffolk, R. 226, Honourable Widdow,	19 6 2
Wootton, Little, Buckingham, R. 103, the King,	8 6 1	Worlington, East, Devon, R. 196, H. A. Fellows, Esq.	7 15 10
Wootton, Berks, Chapel to the V. of Uffington, 208.		Worlington, West, Devon, R. 158, G. Buck, Esq.	6 15 10
Woolverstone, Suffolk, V. 261, F. T. Tyron, and T. Firmin, Esqrs.	5 8 9	Wollingworth, Suffolk, R. 622, Miss Buckie,	19 12 2½
Woolverton, Southampton, R. 144, J. Raymond, Esq.	13 2 8½	Wormbridge, Herd. Cu. 58, Lady Clive,	22 10 0
Woolwich, Kent, R. 932, Bishop of Rochester,	7 19 6	Wormenhall, Buckingham, V. 266, E. Home, Esq.	6 18 10
Wootton, Bedford, V. 732, Sir P. Moreaux, Bart.	13 6 8	Wormay, Norfolk, Curacy, 294, Bishop of Norwich,	20 0 0
Wootton, Berks, Chapel to the V. of Cammer, 226.		Wormhill, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Bakewell, 234, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield,	9 8 0
Wootton, Kent, R. 107, Mrs. Brydges,	8 10 2½	Wormingford, Essex, V. 258, Bishop of London,	7 13 4
Wootton, Lincoln, V. 302, Mrs. Appleby,	4 18 4	Wormington, Little, Gloucester, R. 91, N. Jeffry, Esq.	7 15 5
Wootton, Northampton, R. 497, Exeter College, Oxford,	21 15 0	Wormister, Somerset, Prebend,	7 0 0
Wootton, Oxford, R. 823, New College Oxford,	15 2 8½	Wormleighton, Warwick, V. 146, I. Spencer, Esq.	6 18 4
Wootton, Southampton, R. 38, Mr. Burton,	7 16 0½	Wormley, Herf. R. 443, Sir A. Hussey, Bart.	10 19 2½
Wootton, Surry, R. 441, Sir F. Evelyn, Bart.	12 19 9	Wormhill, Kent, R. 157, Governor of Christ's Hospital, London,	16 0 0
Wootton, Bassett, Wilts, 1244, Id. Hyde,	12 0 0	Wormsley, Hereford, Curacy, 122, R. P. Knight, Esq.	4 8 4
Wootton, Courtney, Somerset, R. Eton College,	16 3 9	Worplesdon, Surry, R. 945, Eton Col.	24 13 0
Wootton, Glastonbury, Dorset, R. 275, L. Sade, Esq.	12 0 0	Worsborough, York, Chapel to the V. of Dardfeld, 679, Rector of Dardfeld.	
Wootton, St. Laurence, Southampton, V. 348, Dean and Chap. of Winchester,	10 2 8½	Worstead, Norfolk, V. 620, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	10 0 0
Wootton, North, Dorset, Curacy, 67, Lord Digby.		Worth, Kent, Ch. to the V. of Eastry, 266.	
Wootton, North, Norfolk, V. 119, Viscount Andover,	10 0 0	Worth, Sussex, R. 1501, Mr. Bethune,	12 3 4
Wootton, North, Somerset, Chapel to the V. of Pilton, 234,	10 0 0	Worth, Matravers, Dorset, V. 217, Rev. J. Pyke,	8 8 4
Wootton, Rivers, Wilts, R. 813, King's College, Oxford,	7 10 8	Wortham, Suff. R. 754, Mr. Patterson,	26 3 2
Wootton, South, Norf. R. 124, the King,	8 6 8	Worthen, Salop, R. 1602, J. G. Fanshaw, Esq.	28 14 7
Wootton, Waven, Warwick, V. 367, King's College, Cambridge,	11 9 7	Worthington, Leicester, Curacy, 1096, Lord Scarvalde.	
Worcester, Worcester, 11911.		Worthy, Headbourne, Southampton, R. 153, Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, Oxf.	18 12 1
All Saints, R. the King,	13 12 4½	Worthy, King's, Southampton, R. 161, Duke of Bedford,	22 12 6
St. Alban, R. the Bishop,	5 0 0	Worthy, Martyr, Southampton, R. 192, Bishop of Winchester,	18 18 2½
St. Andrew, V. Dean and Chapter,	10 5 10	Worthy, Southampton, R. 190, W. Withier, Esq.	8 17 2½
St. Clement, R. Dean and Chapter,	8 5 10	Wortley, York, Chapel to the R. of Thernesley, 846.	
St. Helen, R. the Bishop,	11 0 0	Wortox, Nether, Oxford, Curacy, 87, Duke of Argyll,	
St. Martin, R. Dean and Chapter,	15 3 4	Wortox, Over, Oxf. 58, Mr. Cartwright,	6 2 8½
St. Nicholas, R. the Bishop	16 10 7½	Wotton, Courtney, Somerset, R. 245, Eton College,	16 8 2
St. Peter the Great, V. Dean and Chapter,	19 4 2	Wotton, Fitz-Paine, Dorset, R. 385, T. R. Drew, Esq.	8 15 0
St. Swithun, R. Dean and Chapter,	15 15 0	Wotton under Edge, Glouc. V. 1387, Dr. and Chap. of Chist Church, Oxford, 18 10 0	
Wortwell, Suffolk, R. 49, E. of Bristol,	7 7 2½		
Worcester, Chapel to the R. of Mucklestone, Sir H. Mackworth, Bart.	18 0 0		
Worle, Salop, Chapel to the R. of Mucklestone, Sir H. Mackworth, Bart.	16 15 0		
Worle, Salop, V. 1384, D. C. Davenport, Esq.			
Worlington, Cumberland, R. 5716, L. Christian, Esq.	23 5 0		

15 B 14.

Y A R

£. s. d.

Wotton, Underwood, Buckingham, Domestic, 212, Marqu of Buckingham, 43	0	0
Woughton on the Green, Buckingham, R. 311, Rev. Mr. Dryer,	16	0
Wrabness, Essex, R. 182, the King, 8	0	0
Wragby, Lincoln, V. 410, E. Turner, Esq., 5	4	8
Wrappingham, Norfolk, R. 161, T. Marsham, Esq.	5	4
Wrangle, Lincoln, V. 782, Rev. R. Wright, 9	18	6
Wrassing, Great, Suffolk, R. 260, Rev. T. Chevalier,	8	0
Wrassing, Little, Suffolk, R. 107, D. Syer, D. D.	4	19
Wrassing, West, Cambridge, V. 541, Dean and Chapter of Ely,	7	17
Wraxby, Linc. V. 283, Claire Hall, Camb. 9	14	7
Wraxall, Somerset, R. 540, Mr. Bowler, 10	11	8
Wraxall, North, Wilts, R. 304, John Walker, Esq.	15	9
Wraxall, South, Wilts, Chapel to the V. of Bradford.		
Wraxall, Dorset, R. 54,	5	0
Wreay, Cumberland, Chapel, 112,	22	0
Wrenbury, Chester, Curacy to the V. of Acton, 404, Vicar of Acton,	30	0
Wresingham, Great, Norfolk, R. 268, H. W. Wilson, Esq.	10	0
Wresingham, Little, Norfolk, R. Great Wrenham.		
Wrestham, Suff. R. 898, Mrs. Brewster, 91	6	8
Wrest, York, V. 191, Earl of Egremont, 5	12	9
Wrestlingworth, Bedford, R. 330, the King, 7	6	8
Wretton, East, Norf. R. 192, Eton Col.	11	12
Wretton, West, Norfolk, R. 96, King's College, Cambridge.	19	11
Wretton, Norfolk, Cu. 264, Mr. Warren, 10	2	6
Wrington, Somerset, R. 788, Countess of Bath,	39	9
Writhlington, Somerset, R. 188, Prebend.	7	8
Writtle, Essex, V. Curacy, with Roxwell Ch. annexed, 1599, New Col. Oxford.		
Wrockwardine, Salop, V. 1913, the King, 7	8	6
Wroot, Lincoln, R. 210, the King,	3	7
Wrotham, Kent, R. and V. 7:5.		
The R. the King,	50	8
The V. the King,	92	5
Wroughton, Wilts, V. 1100, Bishop of Winchester,	12	0
Wroxeter, Salop, V. 514, Mr. Newport, 11	8	0

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Wroxham, Norfolk, V. 336, Ld. Suffield, 7	17	1
Wroxton, Oxford, V. 613, Christ Col. Oxf.		
Wyberton, Lincoln, R. 477, Mr. Sheath, 33	6	8
Wybunbury, Cheshire, V. 378, Bishop of Coventry, and Lichfield,	13	12
Wycliffe, York, R. 138, Univ. of Camb. 14	12	1
Wycombe, High, Buckingham, V. 6248, Lord Carrington,	23	17
Wycombe, West, Buckingham, V. 1330, Sir I. D. King, Bart.	11	9
Wye, Kent, Ch. 1200, E. of Winchelsea, 55	10	2
Wyerdale, Over, Lancaster, Chapel, 661, 11	10	6
Wyfordby, Leicester, R. 78, Mr. Bellowe, 6	0	0
Wyham, Linc. R. 83, E. of Buckinghamsh.	0	0
Wyke, Regis, Dorset, R. 451, Bishop of Winchester,	19	7
Wykeham, York, Ch. 282, Mr. Hatchum, 90	0	0
Wykeham, Northampton, R.		
Wyken, Coventry, Chapel, 66, Ld. Craven, 5	10	0
Wykens, Northamp. R. 487, Mr. Prouse, 15	1	10
Wymington, Bedford, R. 238, Rev. W. Bromwich,	10	0
Wymondham, Leices. R. 301, the King, 18	0	0
Wymondham, Norf. V. 494, Bp. of Ely, 10	14	4
Wymondley, Hertford, Chapel to the V. of Ippoleitia.		
Wymondley, Hertford, Cu. 169, Trinity College, Cambridge.		
Wyrardsbury, Buckingham, V. 616, Dean and Canons of Windsor,	14	10
Wyre Piddle, Worcester, Chapel to the R. of Malbury, 144.		
Wysall, Nottingham, V. 260, Sir A. Acheson, Bart.	4	11
Wytham, Berks, R. 916, E. of Abingdon, 7	5	8
Wytham on the Hill, Lincoln, V. 162, G. W. Johnson, Esq.	6	1
Wytham, North, Lincoln, R. 156, Hon. C. Dawney,	6	19
Wytham, South, Lincoln, R. 343, Mrs. Whiting,	3	12
Wytheburn, Cumberland, Chapel to the V. of Croorthwaite,	38	0
Wythrop, Cumberl. Ch. 137, Inhabitants, 9	7	0
Wyvill, Lincoln, R. with Hungerton.		
Wyverstone, Suffolk, R. 948, T. Barnardiston, Esq.	8	14

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£. s. d.

Yarwood, York, Chapel, 125, Rector of Danby upon Wensley,	5	0
Yalding, Kent, V. 1969, T. and R. Ward, Esq.	20	18
Yanworth, Gloucester, Chapel to the R. of Hazelton, 97.		
Yapham, York, Chapel to the V. of Pocklington, 107.		
Yapton, Sussex, V. 543, Bp. of Chichester, 7	10	11
Yarborough, Lincoln, R. 189, Mrs. Vanburgh, and C. Yarburgh, Esq.	9	13
Yarcke, Hereford, V. 494, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,	15	0
Yardley, Worcester, V. 1908, the King, 9	19	4
Yardley, Hastings, Northampton, R. 714, Earl of Northampton,	13	18
Yardhill, Hereford, V. 337, Dean and Chapter of Hereford,	8	19
Yarnington, Somer. R. 252, Mr. Roger, 16	1	8
Yarn, York, Cu. 1900, Archb. of York, 38	3	0
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk, R. with the Chapel of St. George, 14,545, Dean and Chapter of Norwich,	300	0
Yarmouth, Southamp. R. 843, the King.		
Yarmouth, Devon, V. 386, the King, 7	11	11
Yarnton, Oxford, V. 915, Sir H. Dashwood, Bart.	3	5
Yarpole, Hereford, Co. 593, Mr. Jones, 27	14	0
Yartcombe, Devon, V. 740, the King,	26	0
Yarwell, Northampton, Chapel to the V. of Nassington, 255.		
Yazor, Hereford, V. 195, U. Price, Esq.	5	19
Yate, Gloucester, R. 634, Mr. Touray, 30	18	11
Yateley, Southampton, Chapel to the V. of Crossdale, 470, J. Limbrey, Esq.	40	0
Yazansbury, Wilts, R. 324, Miss Erskine, 17	3	4
Yattenden, Berks, R. 252, Mr. Horsy,	14	6
Yatton, Hereford, Chapel to the V. of Great Marcle, 153.		
Yatton, Somerset, V. 1008, Prebendaries, 20	0	0

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		£. s. d.
B	Yatton Keywell, Wilts, R. 333, Bishop of Salisbury,	8 7 1
	Yaverland, Southampton, R. 90, Rev. W. Wright,	6 6 10
	Yaxham, Norfolk, R. 416, Rev. E. Heyhoe, 10 0 10	
	Yaxley, Huntingdon, V. 296, the King, 11 0 0	
	Yaxley, Suffolk, R. 282, Rev. J. Gibbs, 6 6 5	
	Yealmpton, Devon, V. 292, Preliminary of King's Teignator, 33 19 4	
	Yeavely, Derby, Chapel to the V. of Shirley, 192.	
	Yeddingham, York, V. 115, Earl Fitzwilliam,	5 4 3
	Yelham, Great, Essex, R. 485, Sir W. R. Rush, Knt.	90 0 0
	Yelham, Little, Essex, R. 185, the King, 3 0 0	
	Yelford, Oxford, R. 16, W. Lenthal, Esq.	4 3 6
	Yelling, Huntington, R. 333, the King, 14 10 5	
	Yelvertoft, Northampton, R. 586, Lord Craven,	25 0 10
	Yelverton, Norfolk, R. 65, the King, 10 0 0	
	Yeovil, Somerset, V. 274, J. Phelps, Esq.	18 0 0
	Yeovil, Somerset, R. 200, Bishop of Bath and Wells,	26 0 2
	Yestminster, Dorset, V. 479, Preliminary, 20 14 7	
	Yieldon, Bedford, R. 202, Rev. E. Bunting,	18 13 4
	York, York, 16,844.	
	All Saints, in North Street, R. the King,	4 7 11
	All Saints, in the Pavement, R. the King,	5 16 10
	St. Cuthbert, R. with the R. of St. Helen, on the Walk, and the R. of All Saints in Pensholme, the King,	6 16 8
	St. Denis, in Walmgate, R. with the V. of Nabours, and St. George, University of Cambridge,	4 0 10
	St. Helen, in Stonegate, V. the King, 4 5 5	
	St. John Delipke, R. with St. Trinity.	

Z E N

		£. s. d.
	St. John, at Ouse Bridge, Chapel, Chapter of York.	
	St. Laurence, and St. Nicholas, V. with the Curacy of St. John in Micklegate, Dn, and Chap. of York,	5 10 0
	St. Margaret, in Walmgate, R. with the V. of St. Peter le Willows, the King,	4 9 2
	St. Martin, in Coney Street, V. Dean and Chapter of York,	4 0 0
	St. Martin, in Micklegate, R. with V. of St. Gregory, N. Payler, &c.	5 16 3
	St. Mary Bishopshill, Senior, R. Dean and Chapter of York,	5 0 10
	St. Mary Bishopshill, Junior, R. Dean and Chapter of York,	5 0 10
	St. Mary, Bishopshill, New, V. Deans and Chapter of York,	10 0 0
	St. Mary, in Castle-Gate, R. the King, 2 6 6	
	St. Michael le Belfrey, R. with the R. of St. Wilfrid, Dean and Chapter of York,	3 0 18
	St. Michael, in Sparriar Gate, R. the King,	8 12 1
	St. Peter the Little, V. with the R. of All Saints.	
	St. Peter le Willows, V. with the R. of St. Margaret in Walmgate.	
	St. Simpson, Chapel, Sub-chantor and Vicar Choral of York.	
	St. Saviour, R. the King,	5 6 3
	St. Trinity, in Goodram-Gate, R. with the R. of St. John Delipke, and the V. of St. Maurice, Archbishop of York,	12 4 9
	St. Trinity, in King's Court, V. Master of Well Hospital,	8 0 0
	St. Trinity in Micklegate.	
	St. Wilfrid, R. with St. Michael le Belfrey.	
	Youghal, Derby, V. 686, Duke of Devonshire,	9 4 7
	Yoxall, Stafford, R. 753, Lord Leigh,	17 6 8
	Yoxford, Suffolk, V. 551, Lord Rous,	8 14 2

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	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
ZEAL, MOKACORUM, Devon, R. 632, Lord Boringdon,	17 8 9	South Tawton.	
Zeal, South, Devon, Chapel to the V. of		Zennor, Cornwall, V. 544, Bishop of Exeter,	5 3 0

Entries omitted in the preceding List.

Sampford Spiney, Devon, Curacy, 205, 13 6 8		Southwark, Savvy, the Chapel of the Drapers' Alm-houses in Blackfriars-street.—The Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital belonging to the Fishmongers' Company.
Seamer, Suff. R. 203, W. Brand, Esq.	11 7 1	
Sheffield, York, Parish omitted, St. Paul, Vicar of St. Peter's.		
Stokestone, Derby, Chapel to R. of Norbury, 443.		
Stockbridge, Hants, Chapel, 642.		

E R R A T A.

- For Stalyane, Lancaster, read Stalmyne.
— Thurcaston, Leicester, R. instead of the King as Patron, read Emmanuel College, Camb.
— Thimley, Yorkshire, Chapel, instead of Marquis Rockingham, patron, read Earl Fitzwilliam.

THE END.

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